Easter egg, page 10

lium-term vth et of 7-11%

pply growth is to be cut by half ent in 1983-84, the last year y the Government spending plans. dium term the growth target in I to mid-April, 1981 will be 7 cent at an annual rate. Monetary is already begun to slow down,

of 4 pc

Sector Borrowing Requirement e than 4 per cent of national . 1980-81 will be needed to meet targets. That means a PSBR next 3,500m and a projected growth in my of only 1 per cent a year until

riptions up £1

ion charges are to rise to £1 next.

That wil bring in an additional full year with the present range. exempt from charges remaining.

ice spending rises

on defence is to increase by 3 per an additional 21 per cent on designed to improve law and increasing spending on the police, a service and courts.

ement pensions

ement pension is to be raised in r by £6.15 to £43.45 for a married ad by £3.85 to £27.15 for a single he £10 Christmas bonus for 's remains and further aid for fuel proposed.

parent families

ber the one-parent family payment creased from £2.50 to £3 a week, ity allowance will increase by eek to £14.50, supplementary will also rise in line with the increase in prices and the family applement scheme will be to take in more families.

its to be taxed

of sickness benefits will become irough PAYE from April 1982 h unemployment benefits, and bring other short-term entary benefits into income tax are sidered. The Earnings Related ents system is to be scrapped on 1, 1982.

-linking inquiry

sed pensions in the public sector, those paid to retired MPs and are to be the subject of an ent inquiry. Doubts have been to whether adequate allowance is the value of such pensions in tor pay negotiations.

1 Sea oil tax up

venue Tax paid by North Sea oil s is to be increased by 10 per cent cent on June 30 and from March, panies will be required to make an ayment of 15 per cent based on figures. Those changes are to bring in an extra £535m in sking the total tax from the North ire than £4,000m.

unchanged

lard VAT rate remains unchanged r cent and new penalties for payment, based on a proportion of ivolved, are to be introduced. The naximum penalty of £100 plus £10 ayed is seen as inadequate.

er bingo duty

betting remains unchanged, but ober I duty paid by casinos will be their profitability rather than alue. Duty on bingo will be t on October 1 from 5 per cent to nt and duty will be removed on ine-armed bandits " but higher igned to bring in film a year, will uced on other gaming machines and pubs.

galion on petrol

petrol was increased from 5 pm y to 45.46p a gailon, 10p a gallon unps. Diesel duty was increased by on at pump prices, to bring the ne two fuels in line. That will bring ra £505m a year.

ne tax changes

ax changes, which will be reflected st pay packet after May 31 and be ed to April 6, raising the main allowances by 18 per cent. The x rate of 25 per cent has been d on the first £750 of taxable and the point at which higher rate scomes payable is raised from to £11,250.

pany cars

e of figures used for assessing the nefits of having a company car is sed by 20 per cent in April, 1981 value of clothing and television sets i by companies and company loans to be taxed at increased levels.

es tax relief

eas will be able to claim tax relief to rather than £500 of shares held employer's company. They will now to sell the shares after two rather e years and draw them out free of tax after seven rather than 10 years.

ll businesses

es to help small businesses will a programme of small factory z, a new venture capital scheme. corporation tax for small companies, in amuity relief for the ployed and an easing of tax relief rest paid on money borrowed for ig or lending to small companies.

nething for everyone' uth African Budget was described ay as having something for everynd being a golden opportunity to le country's wealth. Tax concessions ter benefits of £871.5m were made Page 8

and reaction, pages 2 and 3; Busi-ews, 19, 21-23; Parliamentary report, Juding article, 17

Tough Budget cuts price-rise protection for benefits

The Chancellor yesterday presented term economic outlook "had to be socially divisive Budget since 1931.

a tough Budget that broke the endured for a year or two until his Mr Len Murray, TUC general protective link, based on price strategy to restore prosperity suc- secretary, said it would take Britain increases, for many social security ceeded. Mr James Callaghan des- "back to the thirties with a benefits. He said the "poor short- cribed his measures as the most vengeance".

Aid to small firms cheered by Tories

By Fred Emery

Preaching what he called "inescapable tough policies, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented a Budget yesterday that broke the protective link of automatic increases, based on wife increases.

on price increases, for many social security benefits and; to a lesser extent, for tax allowances.

Most eye-catching was his proposal to raise NHS prescription charges to £1 from next December from the present 45p, and it produced uproar on the Labour benches. But from the Tories, who received much of gloomy news received much of gloomy news gloomily, there was a welcome for a package of relief measures for small businesses.

businesses.

Sir Geoffrey, who could only urge that the "poor short term economic outlook" be endured for a difficult year or two until his strategy for the restoration of prosperity succeeded, was denounced by Mr Callaghan, Leader of the Opposition, for what he termed the most socially divisive Budget since 1931.

The mostice of the Chancellor's

The novelty of the Chancellor's simultaneous presentation of medium term plans for spending as well as receipts revealed a grim picture of the worsening recession.

His forecast was that output would fall by 23 per cent this year and that it would increase by only 1 per cent a year thereafter until 1984, even including the great flood of North Sea oil.

Public spending to be reduced

The Treasury forecast for inflation for the coming 12 months is that it will peak at 20 per cent in the second quarter, fall to 161 per cent by December, and be down to 134 per cent by June 1981. To battle inflation Sir Geoffrey

announced a steadily tightening monetary policy; the target rates for M3 will be reduced year by year until 1984, when the present range of 711 per cent is down to between 48 per cent.

Likewise, public spending is to be progressively reduced: next year the total new cuts produced by the Government's "second look" amounts to 1900m, which is also a further reduction in its proportion to to national income—down to 4 per

Virtually the only items spared have been defence and law and order, as well as overall health spending.

However, in spite of these efforts and the new medium term strategy Sir Geoffrey was not able to an-nounce any reduction in minimum lending rate; nor did he make any forecast of the potential rise in

forecast or unemployment.
Important, indeed vital, though the Chancellor's elaborations of his were, MPs seemed strategy were, MPs seemed imparient to get to the detail. After the howl over prescription charges, the key passage reducing social

measures are

By Hugh Noyes Parliamentary Correspondent Westminster

shadow ministers.

Mr Callaghan says

hopeless and mean

Mr James Callaghan, in the instant reaction to the Budget expected of Opposition leaders, concluded that the Chancellor's statement was the most hopeless since the war and that in the social groups he had chosen for rewards and benefits it was the meanest since 1931.

Sparing little time for the customary courtesies on the Chancellor's presentation, the Labour leader leid the basis of the attack that will be launched over the next few days by shadow ministers.

The Budget theme, he told the House, was

that Britain was heading for three years of austerity and industrial decline on the basis of a stagnant economy, combined with a shift of burden from the healthy to the sick and from the rich to the poor. Yes, Mr Callaghan said, it was a consolidation Budget but a consolidation of

The Chancellor, he claimed, was turning the twentieth-century welfare state into the nine-teenth-century board of guardians. The Budget

included nothing that would help exporters or young people, nothing to reduce the highest rates of interest that this country had ever experienced and nothing that would help the

growth of output.

Mr Callaghan recalled once having written a letter to The Times in which he had said that there were only two kinds of Chancellor since the war: those who left the office in disgrace

and those who got out in time. He did not pre-

dict the outcome for Sir Geoffrey but added that the House and the country had listened to the most depressing and pessimistic account of the

most depressing and pessions account of the nation's position within memory.

If North Sea oil was excluded, the Chancellor was hudgeting for a fall in the growth of output in every single year up to 1984. The figures presented to the House, the Opposition leader

estimated, showed a range for the inflation rate for next year between 14 and 19 per cent. Mr Callaghan described the proposal for reducing

benefits to strikers as a recipe for social tension while on child benefits the Chancellor had been

about as mean as it was possible to be.

Mr Callaghan said that in the present situation it was vital that the Government gained the cooperation of the trade union movement. The Chancellor should swallow his pride and call the

unions in for discussion to avoid yet another 12 months similar to the past 12. Sir Geoffrey, Mr Callaghan said, was now telling the House that

he intended to preside during the next three

years over an economy in which there was a combination of stagnation, high unemployment, inflation and a deteriorating balance of

security benefits was received sombrely.

Social security at £20,000m this year, and representing a quarter of total public expenditure, could not. Sir Geoffrey argued, "be exempt from measures to restrain its growth". Much of the growth, he said, had

Much of the growth, he said, had come about because the benefits had been improved in expectation of economic growth that had never been achieved "a striking example of our capacity for spending money before it has been earned".

After that there were few surprises. Exempt from reductions were retirement pensions and were retirement pensions and supplementary benefit for the "really weak and needy"; single parent and disability allowances would get increases amounting to 50 per cent since the Government assumed office last May.

New legislation on benefits

The Chancellor then set about altering the balance between those in and out of work, with a passage that seemed to play to the irritations of the employed with those they may see as scroungers.

The upshot was that short term benefits would not only be brought within taxation from April, 1982, onwards, but that sickness upsmolor-

onwards, but that sickness, unemployment, and invalidity benefits would at their next uprating be increased by 5 per cent less than would fully reflect forecast price movements: in other words a 5 per cent cut in real terms. The timing of this cut would depend on new legislation; full details are to be amounted today. In addition the entitlement of the unemployed to earnings-related sup-

olement is to be altered from pext lanuary, so as to reduce the propor-tion of earnings reflected in the Since this has been paid for in advance by National Insurance contributions the Government has to tread carefully; but the Chanceller proposes to withdraw ERS in 1982

and thereafter pay short-term bene-tits on a flat rate basis.

Strikers 'benefits' to be reduced

Nor was this all. Sir Geoffrey his Conservative back bencaers by confirming that the Goveroment would introduce legislation to reduce supplementary benefits paid to strikers' families. The strikers would be " deemed " to have received union strike pay of £12 a week, whether they had or not.
So the benefit would be corres-

pondingly reduced. It was this package of reductions that prompted Mr Callaghan to exclaim in his reply that the Tories were acting like "a classical were acting like "a classical nineteenth-century Liberal govern-ment" and that they wanted to reduce the welfare state to "the



tight hold: Sir Geoffrey and Lady Howe with their Jack Russell terrier Budget in St James's Park yesterday morning.

nineteenth-century board guardians ". But there was one other

de-indexation from inflation which did not please many Conservatives. Child benefit is to be raised in November by only 75p to 54.75 a child. The Chancellor resisted the many representations to increase if in line with inflation, which would have meant a rise to £5.20. When the Chancellor came to his

tax raising measures there was less displeasure, partly because he raised the popular items less than had been widely forecast. Thus from midnight 2p was put on the pint of beer; 8p on a bottle of wine and 50p on a bottle of whicky; and 5p on a packer of 20 cigarettes:
In its way this meant that these items, too, had failed to increase in

line with inflation.

Less welcome to MPs was an increase in vehicle excise tax for cars up to £60 a year, with proportionate increases for heavy vehicles. Petrol went up 10p a gallon from 6 pm last night.

TAX TABLE

predicts a severe recession By David Blake Economics Editor

Treasury

The Chancellor's measures will increase total taxation by £235m this year and the public spending measures announced at the same time mean a cut in spending of at least £1,275m. Taken together, the measures will cut the Government's likely deficit this year by something of the order of £1,500m, bringing the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement down to £8,500m in the current financial year.

financial year.

At the same time as announcing these changes for the cur-rent financial year, the Govern-ment announced its intention of cutting the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement over the coming years to around \$2,500m by 1983-4 as part of a plan to get the growth in money supply down to around 6 per cent a year by that time.

The Treasury is now forecasting an even more severe jecks-sion this year than it predicted in November. Output is ex-pected to fall by 22 per cent, the most severe drop since the war. No forecast of unemploy-ment has been published, but it is expected to rise sharply. Inflation is expected to stay high this year, running at around 16; per cent in the period to the fourth quarter of 1980 before coming down to 13; per cent by the second quarter

Output is expected to fail slightly in the first half of 1981. leading to a further rise in un-employment. In spite of this gloomy picture for output the balance of payments is expected to be heavily in deficit in the first half of next year, with a £1,000m deficit compared to a £1,250m deficit in the second half of this year and a £1,500m deficit in the current This picture of rapid infla-

tion and perments deficit lies behind the Government's deter-mination to pursue a tight fiscal policy. In addition, they hope that cutting back public bor-rowing will lead to a drop in interest rates as the year pro-

ment's plans for reducing in-flation is a determination to reduce the growth in the money

supply.

The existing money supply target allowing 7 to 11 per cent growth a year has been extended to April 1981, but this represents a tightening in real terms. This is because the Government, has decided to Continued on page 2, col 3

chairman of the influential

TUC economic committee said the Budget was "incomprehen

"The only working people to gain any benefit will be hermits

living in caves, who do not smoke or drink and drive elec-

sibly divisive,

tric cars.

Senator Kennedy in the running again

New York and Connecticut primaries, Senator Kennedy has suddenly come back into the running for the Democratic nomination. Although Mr Carter still has a strong lead, the sension's camp have been given renewed hope and the scent of possible victory. Everything now depends on whether

By unexpectedly easy victories the New York result signals a over President Carter in the national slump in the President's popularity. An opinion dent's popularity. An opinion poll, published this week, suggests that Mr Carter's public image is at its lowest point since October, thanks to inflation, vaciliations in Middle East: policy, and continued detention of the Tehran hostages. A test will come in the Wisconsin and Kansas primaries next week. Page 8

Shop stewards

want BL strike

to call for an official strike to

to call for an official strike to begin on April 8. the day the management intends to impose the pay and conditions package resisted by the unions. Mr Grenville Hawley, the union's spokesman, said: "Sir Michael Edwardes took a gamble and we are prepared to call his bluff this time."

Earlier report, page 4

Turks blamed

for Syria riots

Syria has been shaken by riots centred on Aleppo where about 100 people died. The violence is attributed to crowds of teenagers spurred on by the extreme Muslim Brotherhood. Syrians believe they are armed by a Turkish political faction anxious to overthrow President Assad and lay claim to land

Assad and lay claim to land adjoining Turkey Page 9

The siege at a house in Dundalk

in the Irish Republic, ended after 26 hours when Bernard McGinn gave himself up to police and soldiers Page 3

witness says that allegations of police attacking Liverpool labourer are "a pack of lies" 4

Asylum sought: Disguised as

tribesmen, seven Afghan foot-ballers slip out of the country and arrive in West Germany 8

Classified advertisements: Per-

Siege ends with

surrender

Earlier report, page 4

17,377

1,913

Cres

33 S65%

EEC farm price dilemma ended

Four Italian Communists res. Sliop stewards representing all cued the European Parliament EL manual workers, and from its dilemma over what national union officials decided line to take on farm prices.

Proposals put forward had ranged from calling for an average cut of 1 per cent to an increase of 13 per cent. The Communist compromise which was adopted mentioned no figure at all . . . Page 8

Former 'Times' writer dies

Mr George Hutchinson, the Mr George Hutchinson, the political journalist and author, has died, aged 59, at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, London, three days after writing his obituary notice. The obituary published on page 18 is not that written by Mr Hutchinson. He was deputy editor of The Spectator and previously he contributed to The Times and The Deity Talestroph The Daily Telegraph.

Obituary, page 18

Steel pay report early next week

Lord Lever of Manchester, a minister in the last Labour Government will be chairman of the committee of inquiry into the steel pay dispute. Its report is expected early next week Page 4

Cuban suspect in church murder

American officials have indicated that a right-wing Cuban cared that a right-wing Cuban-exile may have been the assas-sin of Mgr Oscar Rometo, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of San Salvador, This view is shared by El Salvador church r church sonal, pages 29, 30; La crème de la crème, 27; Appointments, page 10 14, 27, 29; Property, 28, 29

Leader page, 17
Letters: On divorce law, from Mr
D. C. Bradley, and Dr J. R. Allan:
hostels for homeless, from Mr
John Lane
Leading articles: The Budget;
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Bernard Levin on the confusions of circumnavigation; Ronald Butt on Labour's economic policies
Books, page 11
Michael Rattliffe on the new
Graham Greene, David Williams
on Day-Lewis
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on Day-Lewis
Sports, pages 12, 13
Rowing: Cambridge offer to mask
out sponsor's name on boat;
Boxing: Conteh fluishes training

draw first qualifying game for 1982 World Cup in Israel; Racing; Preview of first day of Aintree Arts, page 13
John Percival Interviews Richard
Rombert, Bell High, had its London premiere this week

Stock markets: Equities took a fairly optimistic outlook ahead of the Budget with Lains throughout the list. The FT Index closed 4.8 up at 435.1

Financial Editor: How the City reacted to the Budget

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Married couple with 2 children Nat weekly income in weekly income affer November 1980 1.27 46.80 2.67 45.30 9.50 2.62 5.62 8.62 11.62 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 3.25 3.90 4.55 5.20 50.95 57.30 63.65 70.00 9.50 9.50 9.50 9.50 9.50 53.51 2.56 2.53 2.51 2.48 2.46 2.43 2.38 1.33 0.31 4.05 4.72 5.40 1.03 58.33 59.83 66.16 72.48 64.68 70.98 0.98 0.96 5.85 76.35 8.00 6.50 82.70 8.00 7.80 95.40 8.00 8.77 115.43 8.00 8.77 136.43 8.00 8.77 150.43 8.00 8.00 15.80 8.00 18.80 8.00 24.80 6.07 77.31 78.81 17.62 23.62 32.62 41.62 47.62 8.75 8.10 10.12 11.14 83.63 96.28 115.28 135.24 9.50 9.50 9.50 9.50 9.50 85.13 97.78 0.88 -0.17 -1.19 Child Benefit. The rate in 1979/50 and up to November 1980 is 28 per week (£4 per child) and will then be increased by \$1.50 per week (75p per child). All figures are \$2.

Chancellor is taking Britain back to the thirties, Mr Murray declares

By Donald Macintyre bour Reporter

Senior union leaders last night swiftly condemned the Budget which Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC; declared would take Britain back to the thirties with a secretary. engeance"

vengeance."

They singled out the impact on social security benefits including those for strikers', families, prescription charges, and what they saw as the gloomy effect on jobs. They gave little hope to ministers that more powerful groups will moderate was demands. moderate wage demands.

Mr. Murray said: "The

Chancellor's new monetarist clothes cannot disguise his old-fashioned deflationary policies which are leading to the return of mass unemployment". The Budget deliberately discriminated against families and

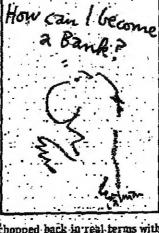
the unemployed.

"The Chancellor has divided to come to grips with our the nation, singling out those, problems." the nation, singling out those, problems."

most in need for harsh treat.

ment, he clearing banks with unionists was "to give massive their vast profit increases have support." for the TUC's day of got off scot free while children have to suffer the effect of yet more education cuts.

"The already meagre social secretary of the General and security benefits are to be Municipal Workers. This are and the content of the content the



chopped back in real terms with strikers, the unemployed, the sick and their families, made the scapegoats for the Govern-

Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, the biggest of three unions negotiating on the pay of 180,000 workers in Braish Rail, said: "All I can see ahead is toil tears and sweat; and we are next in the firing line. The Budget is the Government once again rurning the screw on its confrontation policies."

Mr Alan Fisher, general sec-retary of the National Union of Public Employees, said that the Budget was "bad news for the public sector workers because their jobs will be cut; and bad news for the public because their services will be cut."

Mr Albert Spanswick, general secretary of the Confederaployees claimed the Budget contained "in social policy teims a rare combination of savagery and folly". security benefits are to be Municipal Workers Union and

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NHS: Prescriptions charge to be £1 from December

Health Services Correspondent

Patients are to make an increasing contribution to the cost of the National Health Service, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said yesterday.

The rise in prescription charges from 70p in April to E1 in December would have the beneficial effect of relieving pressure on doctors to prescribe drugs for every patient, he said.

He announced that expendi-ture on the National Health Service was to grow by 0.5 per cent in real terms next year and by 1.7 per cent for the two following wares following years.

Prescription charges, which will have risen by 500 per cent over a 17-month period by next December, will be maintained at the new level in read terms. They will raise an extra 55m in 1980-81 and another £30m a

year in 1981-82. Dental charges will have to be paid from April 1, 1981, by young people between 16 and 21 who have left school, yielding 19m a year in England from 1981-82. At present those under

A charge of £2 for a sight test in the general ophrhalmic service from the same date, except for children under 16, ill raise another flim.

Mr Jenkin szid the new charges would make up an in-creasing proportion of National Health Service expenditure. In the current year they will produce £138m, which represents 2.1 per cent of gross spending. By 1983-84, they will produce £111m, which will be 4.4 per cent of gross spending.

Pe said that abuses of the NHS by foreign visitors would be reduced and the Government was reviewing generally the and Oxford regions recognize, provision of health services for in some small measure, their visitors, excluding those covered special population problems."

Incomes from pay beds, now running about £40m a year, and from local fund-raising activities, would also he available for health authorities.

Other measures to offset the cost of the service were to be considered, such as the possibility of recovering a greater proportion of the cost to the NHS of treating road traffic accident casualties.

accident casualties.

He said that cash limits provided for a 14 per cent increase in prices between 1979-80 and 1980/81 and in earnings from due settlement dates. Allowance had been made for the

ance had been made for the staging of past awards and specifically for the increases resulting from the Clegg report on nurses pay.

"I am satisfied that, with responsible wage bargaining on both sides, the health authorities' cost limits on current expenditure for 1980-1 are realistic and fair, and adequate to achieve the planned level of expenditure," he said.

Mr Jenkin said that the Government intended to continue to re-allocate resources to the poor regions from the better-

off ones.
"There is little scope for redistribution this year but we have decided that the best-off region, as defined in terms of the region, as defined in terms of the region. the report of the Resources Allocation Working Party, should receive an increase of 0.3 per cent, so that the worse off regions could receive increases up to twice as big-0.6 per cent.

The allocations give the north west Thames region 0.3 per cent and the maximum 0.6 per cent and the maximum to per cent growth will go to four regions: Trent, North-Western, Northern and East Anglia. The increases for the East Anglian

Museums: Grants part of 8% increase for arts

Grants to the leading museums and galleries are included in an overall arts grant figure of £163.2m for 1980-81, cgainst £138.248m lust year, an increase of 18.1 per cent The figure includes the 170m for the Arts Council already

The National Heritage Fund is to receive £6.2m for 1980-81 and there will be a figure of £1.1m for the acceptance in lieu procedure, the arrangement formerly under the control of the Treasury by which objects are accepted in lieu of capital

Mr Norman St John-Stevas, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister for the Arts, said the provisions affect-

ing charities were very impor-tant from the point of view of legacies and bequests; and another move representing the fulfilment of another election pledge was the exemption from tax for assets placed in a maintenance fund for buildings, a great help for the heritage.

"At our request the deed of covenant period was reduced from seven to four years, helping people who do not want to be tied down for the longer period, a source that we will

Other grants announced yes-terday, with last year's figures in brackets: British Museum, 19.321m (£7.887m); Science Museum, £5.489m; (£4.558m); Museum, £5.489m Victoria & Albe (£6.994m); Netio £5.336m (£4.487); & Albert, £8.184m National Gallery,

The Illustrated

NUCLEAR POWER: the promise and the threat

By 1995 there will be twice as much nuclear power in Britain as there is now if the current programme goes according to plan. Among the questions the article answers are: What is nuclear power?

What are the benefits and the risks? Who are the figures in the pro- and anti-nuclear debate?

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Welfare:

'Not enough protection for elderly'

Social Services Correspondent The Chancellor's decision to cut social security for the first time since the start of the welfare state was immediately branded as "anti-welfare". Al-though he said the poorest would be protected, pensioners' organizations stated that the 161 per cent increase on the pension would not be enough to protect the elderly from inflation.

His speech foreshadowed new social security Bill to allow him to cut the increase in short-term benefits in November by 5 per cent below the level indicated by price rises. The new Bill is also expected to provide powers to cut sup-plementary benefit paid to strikers families by at least £12 week, and to limit earnings

related supplement paid with short-term benefits next year before abolishing it in 1982. But the social security budget will still rise, by nearly 4 per cent over the next four years, largely because of inescapable commitments to growing num bers of pensioners.

The increase will add £3.85 a week for single pensioners, raising the payment to £27.15 a week. The pension for a married couple will rise by £6.15 a week to £43.45. The increases amount to 161 per cent, but do not include an amount for the shortfall of 1.7 per cent in the last increase, when Government estimates of likely increases in earnings proved

But child benefit is to be raised by 75p to £4.75 a week in November, less than the amount needed to compensate the interest of the second sec for inflation since the last in-crease in April, 1979. The families of the unemployed and sick will have their benefits increased by about £1.50 a week, less as a result of the lower increase for short-term benefits, which include sickness benefit, unemployment benefit and maternity allowances.

maternity allowances.

"Pensioners can draw cold comfort from the fact that they have been treated less harshly than families and the unemployed", the charity Age Concern said last night.

The increase in the age allowance for some pensioners and the reduction in the investment surcharge for a few would not compensate for the higher basic rate of tax which would affect more than one million people aged over 60. aged over 60.

aged over 60.

Full details of the social security changes will be announced today. One-parent families are to have the premium they receive for their first child increased from £2.50 a week to £3, and the mobility allowance is to go up by £2.50 to £14.50 a week.

The family income supple-The family income sample-ment is to be broadened and a new fuel subsidy scheme for the poor introduced. The cut in the increase for short-term bene-

tary benefits.

But it will apply to invalidity benefit, which replaces sickness benefit - after the first six months. In addition, short per cent in 1982-83 and by one per cent in 1983-84. As the into the tax net for the first

Time. Child Poverty Action Group described the Budget last night as "brotal, unjust and a disaster". The child benefit increase would mean that a family with two children would be worse off in real terms by about 90p a week.

"We estimate two million children in working families

children in working families living on the margins of poverty are going to be particularly hard hit", the group said. The perty of the family has performed a damaging U-turn on child benefits and turned its back on the family."

Mr - Malcolm - Johnson, esearch secretary of the Per-sonal Social Services Council, which is being axed in June, said last night that the White Paper and the Budget added strength to those who believed the Government was "anti-wel-

Continued from page 1

apparent rate or growin in the amoney supply.

Cuts in public spending have borne the brunt of the tightening of fiscal stance which will be needed over the coming years to reduce Government borrowing in line with the Covernment's medium-term

borrowing in line with the Government's medium-term targets. The White Paper on public expenditure, published at the same time as the Budget, shows that over the next four years public spending is expected to fall by 4 per cent in real terms. This means that spending in 1982-83 will be 113 per cent lower than planned by the Labour Government, which

the Labour Government, which means a cut of nearly £11,000m

n today's prices. The sharpest reduction in ex-

penditure during the coming year from that planned in the White Paper published in

November, comes in the hous-ing field. But there are also cuts

in the spending on social security benefits. In future

aid to industry, in lending to nationalized industries and in

education.

Although the public sector is allowances have been raised.

Angry fishermen yesterday The fishermen plan to dump defied a government fishing ban balf a ton of herring at a Mini-

for the second day running. A stry of Agriculture fisheries group of inshore fishing boats research station. They complain

from West Mersea, near Col- that EEC quotas and the chester, Essex, landed nearly government ban are threatening 300 lb of North Sea herring.

Fishermen defy ban again

years, there will be big cuts in

Income tax: single person (earned)

Charge for 1979/80 . Proposed charge for 1979/81

Iscore	income tax	Perceptage of total income takes in tax	Income tax	Permettage of total docume takes in tax	combes,
E	£ !	_ bet cierr .	F -	per cent	
1,500	- 83	5.6	.27	2.5	46
2,000	212	10.6	277	9.6	25
2,500	362	્ 14.5	337	23.5	25
3,000	512	17.1	487	19.2	25 .
3,500	662	. 12.9	637	- 28.2	25
4,000	812	720.3	787	19.7	25
4,500	962	21.4	937	23.9	. 25
5,00B	1,112 -	. 22.3	1,027	21.7	25
6,000	1,412	23.5.	1,387	2.1	25
7,000	1,712 *	24.5	1,687	. 24.1	25
8,000	2,012	125.2	1,387	24.2	25
9,000	. 2,312	25.7	2,287	25.4	25
10,000	2,612	26.1 .	2,587	25.5	25
12,000	3,296	27.5	3,177	25.6	209
15,800	4,588	30.6	4,344	28.Q	244
20,000	7,029	35.1	6.687	31.4	342
25,000-	9,721	38.9	-9,256 -	37.0	465
30,000	12,663	42.2.	12,050	43.2	623

Married couples (earned)

•	Checye 1	ter 1979/80	Proposed charge for 1982/81		Petrolion in	
Trans.	Income tax	Perceptage of total license taken in tax		Porcerace of , trial latter taken in tex	ter efter proposed changes	
£	2	bet cest		Box cech	3 . 16	
2,000	46	2.3		•	46	
2,500	. 17£	6.2	306	4.3	45	
3,000	317	20.6	356	315		
0,580	457	23-4	406	2:.6	6h ; -	
4,690	. 617	25.4	356	23.9	67.	
4,500	767	27.1	766	25.5	1 to 1 64 112 to 1	
5,800	917	18.4	856	. 17.2	62	
€,000	1,217	. 20.3	2,156	25.y	61 -	
7,000	1,517	22.7	2.456.	. E.T. 8	7: 85 F	
8,000	1,817	22.7	2,756	22.0	61.	
9,000	2,117	23.5	2,026	- 22/4	,	
10,000	2,417	24.2	2,356	22.6	61.7	
72,000	3,036	25.3	2,956	2426	E0 .	
15,000	4,296	28.6	4,017	24.8	279 .	
20,000	E.784	33.5	4,302	32.5	492	
25,000	9,364	27.5	B.233 °	25.3	534	
30,000	22,273*	40.9	11,580	26.5	685	

Elderly persons (earned)

	Charge S	tor 1979/80 "	Proposed cha	urge for 1930/81.	Seduction in
Theoma	Isome ter	Percentage of total fintees taken in ten	Zacone test	Percentage of sotal income makes in tex	en efter proposit charges
ŧ	g g g gar out			_ her cent.	
· .	Tidenty	Simple persons) i	
2,200 2,500 3,000 3,500 4,600 4,500 5,000 5,000 7,000	115 250 408 550 700 850 1,800 1,250 1,413 2,712	1.7 10.7 11.2 15.7 17.5 17.5 20.0 20.0 21.5 21.5	54 204 294 594 604 954 1,284 1,284 1,687	2.7 8.2 11.8 24.4 26.3 17.9 19.1 70.1 71.1	81, 46 46 46 46 46 124 129
}	Michella	Married Comples			
2,546 3,500 4,600 4,600 5,600 5,500 6,600 7,000	11 176 2775 275 225 575 725 975 1,217 2,517	9.4 -4.5 7.9 19.6 12.8 14.5 17.7 20.3 21.7	71 181 331 461 631 781 951 1,451	7.0 5.2 19.7 19.6 19.8 19.7	11 205 94 94 94 24 24 265

Town halls: expenditure limits will mean staff cuts

By Christopher Warman . Local Government

Local Government
Correspondent
Local authorities face cuts in
staffing and in services if they
are to achieve the Government's
public expenditure targets in
the next four years.
Council's have been required
to make reductions in expenditure in 1980-81 of about two and
a half per cent below their
actual spending in 1978-79. The
Government's expenditure plans
for the future seek further reductions.

In 1981-82 local governmen Chancellor priority is the reduction in local authority staff.

Mr Iau Coutts, finance chair-man, of the Association of County Councils, said last night that local government would not be able to achieve the reducbe able to achieve the reduc-tions in spending by money-saving schemes alone. "It means that we shall have to take some staff out of opera-tional areas, and the number could be higher if pay settle-ments go beyond the cash limits then year."

He added that some services. such as police, were protected from reductions. Savings will therefore have to be greater

Mr Coutts said that overall government expenditure savings were to be less than those asked of local government. "I looking as closely at costs as local government?" The capital expenditure fore-

expected to take the brunt of

ment expects that this will not lead to a drop in spending by

consumers. They are expected to dip into their savings to keep

to claw back from consumers some of the gains which they

have made in recent months through a combination of high

wages, income tax cuts and a high value of the pound keeping down import prices. The increase in excise duties which they will have to pay will be

greater han the tax concessions which the Chancellor has given.

In addition, those paying higher rate taxes have not had

their thresholds increased by

the full amount needed to cover

promised that next year he will make an increase along these lines automatic in the same way

that it is for personal tax allow-

ances. This year the higher rate thresholds have been increased

by 11 per cent compared to the 18 per cent by which personal

However, the Chancellor has

spending levels up.

casts in the public expenditure White Paper show a reduction of 5 per cent in 1981-82, 6 per cent in 1982-83 and 3 per cent in 1983-84.

in 1983-84.

The entals exclude housing, and there is no breakdown between services. Indeed, on capital expenditure, local enthorities will be left to decide flielr own priorities within the overall cash limit if the provisions regarding this sector in the Local Government Planning and Land Bill become

The Government is waiting anxiously for the return of local authority expenditure for the present year, for the achieve-ment of otherwise of the targets will have a crucial bear-

ing on the future.
While it appears that most councils have made savings roughly in accordance with government requirements, any shortfall will mean even more severe reductions. The White Paper forecasts re-

ductions in various environ-mental services. For the water services, it is envisaged that spending on capital programmes (corrent expenditure is financed by water charges) will be reduced from £801m in 1980-81 to £580m in 1983-84. concentrating spending on health needs, new industrial development and new housing.

Local environmental services. including; refuse, parks and

recreation, administration ser-vices, coast protection and cemeteries and crematoria, will see a reduction in the same period from £2,041m to £1,870m. The urban programme will be largely unchanged.

Real earnings to fall though Housing: Burden of cuts to brunt is on public spending

fall on councils By John Young Planning Reporter

abolish the "corset" restricting bank lending, which has tended to reduce artificially the apparent rate of growth in the money supply. The White Paper estimates of future housing expenditure show a dramatic fall, which is certain to provoke outcries in many quarters. Shelter last night described them as "far worse than anything we had feared". The tax changes are designed

Today

tricts later.

on : March 31

An area of low pressure will move over Scotland and another is expected to approach SW dis-

At 1979 prices, overall spending is forecast to decline by more than 60 per cent, from £7,154m in 1974-75 to £2,790m in 1983-84.

Details are not available beyond the next financial year, but those show that by far the greatest burden of cuts will fall on local authority capital expenditure, which is put at only £1,916m in 1980-81, compared with £2,463m in the current year and £4,461m in 1974-75.

New town and Housing Corporation expenditure will also be cut in the coming year, from £197m to £173m and from £414m to £373m respectively. Current expenditure, in contrast, is expected to show only a slight drop, the decrease in general subsidies being largely matched by an increase in rent rebates and allowances.

The Government will un doubtedly claim that the reductions in capital expenditure re-flect reality, in that there is a sufficiency or surplus of local authority accommodation in many areas, and that a number of authorities have consistently underspent on their allocations.

Education: 9% cut in spending over 5 years

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent
Expenditure on education in
Great Britain is to be put by
E820m or about 9 per rent,
over the five years beorgen
152-79 and 1983-84, the Fridge
Exhauditure White Sper
showed yesterday.
Those figures include maintained at the current level. Schemes for training and retraining teachers in certain subjects, such as mathematics and science, are to be extended to 1982-83.

A small allowance has been made for an improvement in

made for an improvement in spending on books, equipment and materials. In England and Wales it is planned that an extra £35m will be spent on non-teaching costs in the years up to 1982-83. Those figures include an assumed saving of 1300m on school meds, milk and transport of which about 130m was to have been for transport. The White Raper went to print be-

Expenditure on under-fives is planned to fall from September, 1981 by about 5 per cent. Capital expenditure forecasts provide for a small nursery provide for a small nursery fore the decision not to allow local authorities to charge fares to pupils living over the statu-tory walking distance. The implications of that decibuilding programme each year to allow for the conversion of surplus primary school accomsion would be considered by the Government in its next expendimodetion for nursery use Expenditure on schools assumes that 750,000 surplus

Government in its next expenditure survey. Mr Mark Cariisle,
QC, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said.
Current expenditure on primary and secondary schools is
planned to fall by £270m. or
61 per cent; but pupil numbers
will drop by 13 per cent over
the same period. Expenditure
per pupil will increase to make
some allowance for felling rolls
and smaller schools. school places will be taken out of use in England and Wales by 1982-83. The Government plans for an increase in the school building improvement programmes in each year from 1981-82 to 1983-84 of hearly half over the £12m already announced for 1980-81. Allowance has been made for

Allowance has been made for the assisted places scheme in England and Wales of £3m in the first year, 1981-82, rising to £12m in 1983-84. A similar scheme in Scotland is expected to cost £500,000 in the first year, rising to £1,500,000 by 1983-84. fall from 527,000 in 1978-79 to 450,000 in 1983-84, a drop of 67,000, or 12.7 per cent. That is almost equal to the fall in pupil numbers over the same period. In higher education the

The White Paper nevertheless claims that "provision for teachers has been designed to safeguard the curriculum as schools, on average, become smaller and to allow for problems of deployment". savings from charging full-cost fees to overseas students from Provision has been made for expected to improve from 18.8 a bursary scheme for postto 18.6 over the period.

Inservice training for serving firm in 1980-81, rising to £4m teachers, and induction schemes in 1983-84.

Press: coverage disrupted

Press Association (PA), the national news agency, for a large part of the Budget statement in the Commons when 25 teleprinter operators were ordered by their union to stop

and smaller schools.

It is planned that the number of teachers in Britain should

the National Graphical Associa-tion, were told to hold a mantion, were told to hold a man-datory chapel loffice branch! meeting from 4.30 pm until 7 pm, as part of action in support of a pay dispute with provincial newspapers and general print-ing industry employers. All PA services were closed. Mr David Chipp, editor-in-chief, said: Newspapers, broadcasting organizations and foreign agencies place exect re-

foreign agencies place great re-liance on the Press Association

By Our Labour Reporter for quick budget coverage and Newspapers throughout of course this has been dis-

Mr Chipp said the NGA had no dispute with his organiza-tion because the PA had negotiated a separate agreement.

National newspapers, which face a day's lost production on May 14 because of a strike by the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat) in support of the TUC's call for a day of action against the Graphical of action against the Govern-ment's social and economic policies, may appear on Easter Monday.

Negotiations between the NGA and the Newspaper Pub-lishers Association (NPA) over special Bank Holiday payments are at a difficult stage. Payments have been accepted by the other main printing trade

Prisons: Four nev jails to h started

Extra police offic presen places and d work on four new envisaged in the au and order and order expend there is no indicar increase for civil di visions which have been under che

SCIULINY. The increase in i of police officers is a 8,286 by 1984, which a total strength of it figure will absorb the in the strengths of a notably the Metropol and produce an act of just over 1,000 of The extra expension allow for the number of building the police service; ing facilities and en support staff. In the prison noney will go town ing prison regimes

49,400 in 1983-84 a programmes will extra places in exist At the same time tart on four newother work to expa tem. These provise take any account of mendations of the minee last year a for very large ci improvements in Service to bring it u One solution to ties of the prison reflected in plans the number of precess by four hun adding to the numb in probation hostel 300.

The extra exper also be used to all sure on many or which face a long cases. In 1981-2 wor on 55 new con England and Wales

In 1979-80 spend defence jumped fro figure of £15m in a two years to increased capital In 1980-81 it will and there is no i spending in the suc In overall terms

on law and order 1980-81 is expec

Defence: Spending to go up 35

Defence Correspondent

The Government will increase defence spending by 3. per cent in 1980-81 and by a similar figure in each of the

following three years.
This is in accordance with the targets set by Nato after the London summit meeting three years ago, and broadly confirms the pledge made by the Government soon after it came to power last May.

The previous Labour Govern-ment had committed Britain to the increases for 1979-80 and 1980-81 but had, like most other Nato allies, adopted a more cautious "wait and see" approach to the 1981-84 period. The Public Expenditure

1983-84. some explaining. The revised estimate for 1979-80 of £7,723m is less than the £7,824m estimated in the last Public Expenditure White Paper in

November, when the 1980-81 figure was given as £8,062m. That is because the Ministry of Defence was in danger of over-running its cash hmits for the current financial year and White Paper gives a defence has had to prune its spending

estimate of 17,937m for 1980-81 on administrative i at 1979 survey prices, this is in fact 3.1 per cent more than the 17,723m, which is the latest, revised estimate for the 1979-80 financial year.

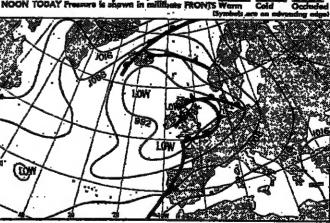
The rises of 3 per cent or over are reflected in estimates of 18,240m for 1982-83 and 18,740m for 1983-84.

täined. The Suppl

yesterday, give to Budget for 1980-8 prices as £10,668n the figure to appropriate week's Defence W That conforms £7,997m et announced in expenditure docume

NOON TODAY

Weather forecast and recordings



intervals, but rain from W soon, hill fog; wind S, moderate or fresh, increasin to strong or gale; max temp 10° to 12°C (50° to Sun sets: 3,13 pm

N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, NW, Central N England: Cloudy, showers or longer outbreaks of rain, brighter periods in afternoon, hill fog; wind 8, moderate or fresh; max temp 9 to 11°C (48° to 52°F). Full moon: March 3f Lighting up: 7.56 pm to 6.15 am. High Water: London Bridge 12.12 pm, 6.3m. Avonmouth 5.21 am. 10.5m; 6.0 pm, 11.0m. Dover 9.53 am. 5.5m; 10.5 pm, 5.7m. Hull 4.28 am. 5.8m; 4.45 pm, 5.9m. Liverpool 9.47 am, 7.7m; 10.14 pm, 7.9m. 1ft=0.3048m. https://doi.org/10.1006/j.jpm. Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Central Highlands: Cloudy, rain at times, hill fog, becoming drier; wind E, fresh or strong; max temp 8 to 10°C (46° to Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, rain at times, hill fog; wind E, strong or gale; max temp 5‡ to 7°C (41° to 45°F).

SW. NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Cloudy, rain in places, bright or sunny intervals, scat-tered showers; wind NE, fresh or strong, moderating; max temp 8° or 9°C (46° to 48°F). N Ireland: Rain dying out, bright periods and scattered showers, rain from SW after dark; wind N, moderate, backing S, light to moderate; max temp 10°C (50°F).

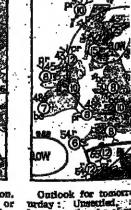
is expected to approach we direct later.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:
London, East Anglia, SE, central S England, Midlands: Rain in places dying out, becoming dry with bright periods, but more rain from W later; winnd SW freel, locally strong or gale in exposed parts, backing S; max temp 10° to 12°C (50° to 54°F).

E, NE England: Rain dying out. bright intervals, further rain after dark; wind S, moderate or fresh; max temp 9° to 112°C (48° to 52°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, SW england WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair;

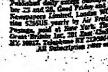


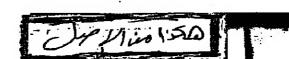


meht frosts. Sea passages: 5 Strait of Dover, Eagle (E): Wind SW, fresh gale at times; sea rot St George's Cho Wind variable, in

Yesterday







1sport: Rise in cost riving is d news for railways

in motoring costs petrol and vehicle is will be of sub-, to British Rail in assenger traffic and

s had surprisingly ict on passenger gely, British Rail negotiations with in which the board

by road transport, will argue that it issed on to industry herefore fuel inflamonest response will e that it could have e. The rises are iest compared with increases, for exages and new vehicle hauliers have been orbital motorway, industrial routes to the ports, and by passes round traffic-afflicted villages and towns, the Department of Transport said last night, Trunk road maintenance will stay at around £93m a year. The main burden of the cuts which with local road-building and maintenance, support for

un to level duties

been arguing forcibly that the 5p a gallon higher rate on Derv sice 1977 discriminates in favour of private against public transport, contrary to what is now generally agreed to be

the public interest.

Thus, though the higher duty on Derv will add modestly to bus operating costs, the higher petrol and car licence duties to belp win the buses more

galy, British Rail ause of the recent in petrol prices.

oved possibility of es again in the sugh unpopular with and the Coverngive the Railways room for manoevre room for manoevre level of £460m. Rail investment will not be cut. will not be cut.

in which the board ive rises of up to 20 return for genuine us in productivity. The carryings will be to by the extra duty uel, and the higher on lorries, especicic elerated increase ariest lorries which those in most direct with rail.

The rise in fuel and is will obviously not by road transport orbital motorway, industrial routes to the ports, and by. Out of total cuts in trans-

and maintenance, support for public transport, and adminisurn to level duties tration, account for about and diesel fuel helps half central government's trans-ndustry, which has port spending.

nbling: Bingo and nos pay more

ity is to be calculated gaming yield "-the between money

the full effect of the change will be felt before 1981-82.
It is estimated that overall is to be abolished.
It is estimated that overall the new formula could reduce the casino profitability.

The duty on bingo, which is deducted from the stakes be-

between money gamblers and their deducted from the stakes before the winnings are distributed, is to be increased from 5 per cent to 7; per cent. That is expected to increase annual revenue by £10m to £30m.

The restructuring of the revenue by £10m to £30m.

The restructuring of the next and 20 per cent on the next and 20 per cent on ider.

The restructuring of the price duty on gaming machines is not expected to yield more than £1m over the latest figure of £11m.

In future machines taking 10p coins will be subject to a licence duty of £300 each. Duty on amusement arcade "pennymachines" is to be abolished. Bout £6m. Because of Machines Taking 2p and 5p to collecting in is not expected that

paid: Hidden snags e some worse off

are hidden snags in the or the most needy coneside the increases in ich hit the poor dis-

nately.

when administrative difficulties can be overcome. In the meantime the 5 per cent is lost even to those whose income levels are so low that they would not pay the tax when it is introduced.

The National Consumer Council draw attention to these

The Nerional Consumer Council drew attention to these anomalies, while also regretting

notify.

notified on of the lower income tax will leave the lowly paid worse they were last year, personal allowances in raised by no more essary to offset inflation that tax margin is that vages increase this year with inflation they will inflation on inflation, which will inflation on inflation which will inflation on inflation.

The Consumers' Association welcomed the rise in the threshold for steamp duty.

The Consumers' Association was pleased that the Chancellor had gone some way to tax Derv less heavily than petrol. It has gone some way to tax Derv less heavily than petrol. It has gone some way to tax Derv less heavily than petrol. It has gone some way to tax Derv less heavily than petrol. It has gone some way to tax Derv less heavily than petrol. It has gone some way to tax Derv less heavily than petrol. It has gone some way to tax Derv less heavily than petrol. It has gone some way to tax Derv less heavily than petrol.

oric houses: nge in fund -- s welcomed

2 Young g Reporter

rs of historic houses tain to give a warm welto the indication of s in the rules governing nance funds.

resent funds covenanted aintenance are exempt ax but are irrevocable. neans that they cannot d for any other purpose nder the so-called Perafter 80 years.

ers maintain that that hem in an impossible n, in that the only way an claim tax relief is to t money to the upkeep perty which they may not are be able to afford to

ough details have yet to ublished, the Treasury ed last night that with-is from maintenance will in future be peripon being paid. It is also ed that the scope of such will be extended to the contents of houses, as and land of historic,

or scientific interest. ımander Michael Saunders vice-president of the Houses Association, last night that he was y encouraged and that the



Scottish TUC predicts rise

in unemployment Scotland's reliance on nationalized industries and on public spending means that the Budspending memory and add 40,000 to the number unemployed, the Scottish Trades Union Congress said yesterday. The consequences for the construction industry would be horrifying.

The Scotch Whisky Associa tion was disturbed that the dis-crimination between whisky and beer or wine had been

The extra cost of petrol would be felt most severely in rural areas, the Scottish Motor Trade Association said. widened.

The Scottish Development Agency said Clydebank would be a suitable area as one of the proposed enterprise zones.





Mrs Lillie O'Reilly holding her daughter Bronagh yesterday after leaving the besieged house in Dundalk,

Armed man in siege house surrenders to police

A man armed with a hand

A man armed with a hand grenade gave himself up to police yesterday after a 26-hour siega at a semi-detached house in the Irish border town of Durdalk, co Louth.

Bernard McGinn, aged 22, jumped beil at the end of his triad on an explosives charge in the Special Criminal Court in Dublin last November. He was sentenced in his absence to 10 years' imprisonment.

Heavily armed police and troops surrounded him at lunchtime on Tuesday. Ie was

Three are

questioned

By Stewart Tendler

in the house with a cousin, Mrs Lidise O'Reilly, and her husband, Michael, and their daughter, Bronagh, aged two. Just after 1 pm yesterday Mrs O'Reilly and her daughter left the bouse. Earlier the local priest, Father Sean McCartan, had taked twice to

The end came peacefully at 4.40 pm after the hand grenade was passed out to police. Mr McGinn was taken to Bridewell police station, Doblin. His father and mother were taken to the slege house from their home in Castle Blayney.

No more Ulster terrorists to get special status after April 1

Atkins, Secretary of for Northern Ireland, announced yesterday. Terrorists have been entitled to special status if their offences were committed before March 1, 1976. Prisoners who already had special status would retain

it he said.
Mr Atkins coupled the announcement with humanitarian concessions to prisoners in the "dirty protest" at the Maze prison, near Belfast, who are refusing to wash, wear prison clothing, or do prison work, and smear their cells with

He made no mention of his recent meeting with the Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland,

decided to end special status for offences committed after that date, there were more than 1,500 special category prisoners. There are now 443, including four women. Mr Atkins said the number of prisoners taking part in the "bizarre" dirty protest had remained at between 350 and 360 in the past year.

In the past few weeks some

women prisoners at Armagh test by refusing to wash, he said. There was also some dirtying of cells. He denied that the women were forced into a protest by being refused access lavatories.

dirty protest" more opportu-To give prisoners in the

From Our Own Correspondent

Belfast

No convicted terrorist will be entitled to special category status after April 1, Mr Humphrey Athins Secretary of the conversation of the conversatio visit each month as well as a

statutory visit. The governor would consider any applications from individuals for further visits. In addition the prisoners would be permitted to write and receive

The Maze protesters had refused to take daily exercise. As soon as practical arrangements could be made they would be permitted and en-couraged to take daily exercise in regulation short-sleeved vests, shorts and plimsolls.

"I emphasize that there will be no concessions on the fundamental issue of special category status", Mr Atkins said.

Call to allow British athletes to decide for themselves on the Olympics issue

By a Staff Reporter

The Prime Minister urged yesterday to allow British athletes to decide for themselves "without pressure" whether to take part in the Olympic Gams in Moscow in

Nr David Shaw, secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Board, said that the British Olympic Association's vote on Tuesday in favour of going to Moscow had "shown sport had a democratic right to make its

a democratic right to make its own choice."

"The BOA decision has relieved the tension on the sportsmen in training." he said. "Time is now on rheir side. In the case of our track and field athletes, for instance, they can wait until June 22, the day before selection, before making up themr minds on the Afghanistan issue."

Geoffrey Capes, the leading British shot putter, saw the BOA decision as a "tremendous boost for sportsmen".

dous boost for sportsmen."

The important thing was for the athletes to be allowed to get on with their training in

peace. "If there are some who West Germany, the Nemer-eventually decide not to go", lands, France and the United he said, "then that will be States, are proposing to do. their own, independent deci- The British Swimming sion. We must keep politics Federation will announce its out of sport."

Capes, a Cambridgeshire policeman, could be affected by the Government's decision employeddn Government work or the Services. "But I refuse to be worried by any of this", be said, "I am going to Mos-

The four sports bodies which abstained on the main vote at Tuesday's BOA meeting announced yesterday their intentions. Amateur Fencing Association, who originally decided to support the Government, is to review its position at a com-mittee meeting in London on

decision on May 1, 10 days earlier than planned.

Both British television authorities seem certain to go ahead with their comprehensive coverage of the games now that Britain has decided to send a team. The BBC and racependent television are committed to spending about 533m each on the venture. They have already paid out £500,000 between them.

Earlier statements to the effect that the Duke of Edinburgh would not attend the games are now said to be premature. He is unlikely to make up his mind until the equestrian authorities decide trian authorizies decide whether to go. The Duke is president of the International Euquestrian Federation.

Casino loses its gaming licence but may appeal

The Victoria Sporting Chib, one of London's largest casinos, lost its gaming licence yesterday and a disqualification order was imposed on the premises, pre-venting its use by anyone as acasino for at least three years. It is to remain open pending a possible appeal.

The club, set up in 1964 by Judah Binstock, a fugicive linancier, was sold in 1968 to a private company, Norwich Enterprises Ltd.

On December 8, 1978, it was raided by 200 police officers, assisted by Caming Board inspectors. Four directors and managers have since been committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court on charges of

fraud, theft and conspiracy. Last October the casino acquired by the Playboy Chib in a £6m purchase of Norwich Enterprises, and had since then been run to the satisfaction of the authorities.

However, the police and the Gaming Board pursued their application to the North Westminster Licensing Magistrates for cancellation of the casino's licence because of the gravity

of the previous misconduct.

The raid had disclosed "compelling, evidence that the management was milking the management was milking the company to a phenomenal extent it was stated. Huge sums of money had been extracted nightly from the cash boxes on the gaming tables and £1,030,000 of illegal IOU markers" were found. Costs of £9,500 were awarded

to the police and £7,500 to the Gaming Board.
No stigma attaches directly to Playboy, which last year joined with the police and the Gaming

Board in objecting successfully to three of Ladbroke's casino licences.

1,000

ares

April 9.

The Royal Yachting Association racing division is to hold a special meeting on April 3.

The British Equestrian Federation has decided to wait to see what the other important equestrian nations, particularly can led boycott of the games decided to make a such control of the second training authorizies decide whether to go. The Duke is president of the International Euqestrian Federation.

Manx view: The Isle of Man wife, Dorothy aged 55, died weighed in with its support for the British and American led boycott of the games mare Road, Kendal, Cumbria.

over bullion

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter
The three men in charge of
the silver bulkion, worth nearly
f4m, that was stoken on Monday were still being questioned
yesterday by officers from
Scotland Yard's central robbery squad. The men are the
driver of the bulkion lorry, a
shipping agent and a security
guard.
As the police investigation

As the police investigation continued, led by Det Supt David Little, Scotland Yard David Little, Scotland Yard issued Photofit pictures of a man shought to have been involved in the robbery. A gang of between six and eight men may have been involved in the removal of the 10 tons of silver, which was destined for East Germany.

The East German Government confirmed vesterday that

ment confirmed yesterday that the silver was fully insured. It is not mausual for east European commiss to move bullion in and out of London to take advantage of market move-

Inmate at fire hostel charged with murder

By Our Crime Reporter
Miss Peggy Chiswell, aged
66, an inmate of the north
London hostel where nine women died in a fire last week, was charged yesterday with the murder of one of the women who died in the fire. Miss Chiswell, a casual cater-

Miss Chiswell, a casual catering worker, is to appear at Willesden Magistrate's court today charged with the murder of Miss Anne Turner, aged 44.

The hostel is run by nuns from the Missionairies of Charity, led by Mother Teresa of Calcutta. Twenty-one women were living there at the time of the fire.

Earth tremor is felt in border areas

North Combria and areas of southern Scotland areas or sournern scottand were affected by an earth tremor early yesterday. The Institute of Geological Sciences in Edioburgh estimated the strength at about two on the Richter Scale.

Mr Graham Neilson, a seis-mologist, said that although the tremor was not as great as that which was felt in the area last Bowng Day, it was similar to the "after tremor" on New Year's Day.

Liverpool rates soar by 50%

Liverpool City Council last night decided to raise its domestic rate by 50 per cent to 124p in the pound, with no cuts in services or redundancies. The general rate is to go up by 42 per cent to 143p.

The figures were proposed by the Labour Party, which holds minority control, and opposed by both Liberals and Conservatives.

£16,000 wages haul A gang of four got away with £16,000 in a daylight wages snarch yesterday at the North Midlands Construction Company, in Portland Street, Daybrook, Nottingham.

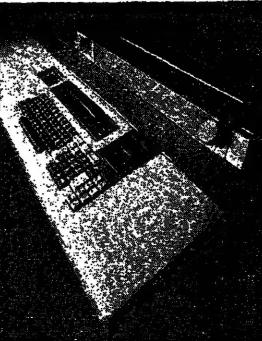
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Report of steel inquiry is expected next week Bail out in Conference to expect

Labour Editor

Union leaders of the national steel strike, now in its thir-teenth week, expect the report of a committee of inquiry into their pay dispute early next

three-man chaired by Lord Lever of Man-chester, a minister in the last Labour Cabinet, will work through the weekend taking evidence in public before drawing up recommendations designed to bring the strike to a rapid

The other members of the arbitration committee are Sir Richard Marsh, chairman of the British Iron and Steel Cousumers' Council, who is the nominee of the British Steel Corporation, and Mr William Keys, general secretary of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, chosen by the steel

Their terms of reference are confined to consideration of the unions' claim and BSC's offer. The unions are seeking pay rises of 19.7 per cent made up of 15 per cent on basic rates and 4.7 per cent guaranteed bonuses for local productivity

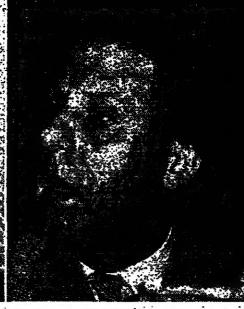
The employers' "final offer" was for 10 per cent across the board, with 4.4 per cent productivity bonuses provided jobsaving local agreements are

negotiated by June 23.
British Steel has said it will be bound by the inquiry's findings; but there is division on that issue on the union side.

The craft unions are willing to accept the recommendations. The process workers and blast-furnacemen insist that such a decision can be taken only by their lay negotiators.







The three men on the steel dispute inquiry: Mr William Keys, Lord Lever of Manchester and Sir Richard Marsh.

If, as expected, the inqury reports within a matter of days, negotiations on its recomme dations will be resumed before Easter, and a date for a return to work could then be set. Negotiators for the dominant Iron and Steeel Trades Con-federation and the National

Union of Blastfurnacemen are being aferted for an early recall to London.

Lord lever said after his appointment yesterday that the committee would meet as soon as mossible. as possible
"I have pressed very strongly
"I have pressed very strongly

to speed up the timetable. We must be prepared to six at any time from now on, during all the uncomfortable hours. I know both Sir Richard and Mr Keys well and I am confident

we shall have a good working The first hearing will take The first hearing will take place on Saturday morning in Riverwalk House, Milbank, and the parties will be free to state their case for two days. The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service is providing a secretariat for the inquiry, after Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, declined government involvement in the investigation and directed the two sides to seek assistance from Acas. to seek assistance from Acas. Sir Richard Marsh praised the choice of Lord Lever as "inspired", and added: "I am

a great Harold Lever fan. I know Bill Keys well, 100. I shall be surprised if three people of goodwill caunot do

something about the situation. Pickets charged: Four steel pickets were charged yesterday after an incident on Tuesday night on an Ipswich picket line when a lorry's windscreen was smashed (the Press Association

smaned (the Fress Association reports).

Suffolk police said the four had been charged with criminal damage and with being equipped to carry out criminal damage. They were being released on bail. The 12 pickets on the line at the West Bank Container Terminals were arrested after the incident. The other eight, held overnight, Development warning: were released British Steel Corpora

Corporation's capital development programme was under threat as a result of

the steel strike, Mr John Pennington, managing director of BSC, Yorkshire and Humber-

All projects, including two continuous casting installations

Dock strike prospects: The

side, said yesterday (Ronald Kershaw writes from Rother-

costing £22m and a £4m rolling mill extension, were in danger of deferment, delay or even can-

official strike of more than 7,000 Mersey dockers and waterfront ancillary workers over the handling of a cargo of steel may go on for another week (our Liverpool Correspondent writes). The next mass meeting of the men has been fixed for Wednesday.

Mini plant 'skin rash' strike ends striking over the management

Shop stewards were review-ing the voting figures yester-day. In total they are expected to be against strike action.

Mr David Holloway, the Transport and General Workers' Union convener, said the stewards had decided to leave the notice of intended strike action some the table", to be activated at a later date if the BL management could not be moved on its pay package deal.

suggested

By Diana Geddes Education Correspondent

Institutions and higher education courses threatened by a big drop in the number of overseas students might be bailed out. Mr Mark Carlisle QC Secretary of State for Education and Science, suggested yesterday. If they were deemed important enough to save, they would be allocated extra funds.

Giving evidence to the Com-Education, Science and Arts, Mr Carlisle said that the Government had not accepted forecasts of a big fall as a result of its decision to charge fullcost fees to overseas students embarking on courses next September. It was not yet possible to

ascertain the effect of the increase, but the indications February applications to universities from overseas had fallen by only 10 per cent compared with the same time last year. and by 3 per cent compared with 1978. In the past three months, applications increased.

Enrolments of students in universities were 15 to 20 per cent above the quota set by the lest government. Admissions would need to fail by more than 15 per cent before it would have any effect on university grants, since they covered only the number stipu-lated in the quota, he said.

He conceded, however, that some universities and some courses in which overseas students formed a high propor-tion of the total student enrolment might be more seriously affected. The University Grants Committee would have to con-sider what to do.

The Government hoped to echieve an amoust saving of about 190m within three years by removing the subsky to overseas students, he said, and 110m had been set aside to allow for "eventualities", such as the bursary fund for outstanding oversees postgraduates

The universities' recurrent grant for 1980-81 and student with great concern the erosion grants for next year will be of social benefits. "It is felt announced by the Government that the Government's reac-

overseas Student cissis By George Clark By George Clark Political Correspondent A special Labour Party coneducation and education and prospects he was

A special Labour Party conference which, in Mr James prospects ", he was the "outburst of sugar " for the "outburst of sugar " for the southern of sugar sug

Callaghan's words, will reflect the "outburst of anger" from Labour movement against the only doubt was ake whole range of "reactionary" between a raily a policies of the Government is to be organized as soon as possible. At once the party's national executive pare a statement yesterday at the first meeting party's reasoned to be held in the new head against the Government Road. quarters in Walworth Road,

south London. The full delegate conference will cost thousands of pounds because it will be necessary to go through the complete routine of appointing delegates, issuing entrance cards and pro-

issing entrance cards and providing for a card vote on the executive statement which will come up for approval.

Efforts are being made to hold the conference before Mr Callaghan and Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the party, leave for a visit to Chinese Government from May 9 to May 25.

Difficulties are presented by earlier arrangements made for conferences of the Lebour Party Young Socialists and women's section of the party; for callies planned to support the TUC's "day of action", and for another rally protesting against the deployment of nuclear weapons and cruise missiles in the United Kingdom.

Mr Callaghan said the contraction of the conferences of the leaves of support the TUC's "day of action", and for another rally protesting against the deployment of nuclear weapons and cruise missiles in the United Kingdom. Mr. Callaghan said the con-ference would reflect the out-burst of anger which he expected as a result of the Government's measures to be proposed in the Chancellor's Rudget

He thought it better to invite speeches from the floor rather

speeches from the 100r rather than have views expressed only from the platform.

He also referred to the possibility of regional demonstrations against the effects of government policies on particular industries or areas that had benefited from the support policies of the Labour Government now likely to be withment, now likely to be with-

Initiating the move for a conference, Mr Arthur Mostyn Evans, national organizer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, requested that everything should be done to mobilize convention to soveryment. lize opposition to government policies.

He said his executive viewed

In effect, it wil blast in the part to capture, bower general election import controls. NEC almost got mitted to a firm controls in sup British motor vel

That was refe

party home polic for detailed consid the issues in out a statement of ment to come up The motion time to the committe mediate statem gerial Staffs for Nelson and Come. for urgent action foreign car im reached 58 per i United Kingdom cars to have a centage, say Nunemon, propose dom stating that all cars sold in the

dom should be here That was a Mr Callaghen re ject of Lord Und Labour parties by Tendency. He said examined by the committee with a to counter the organization.

Mr Heyward invited all organi

the party to sub their membershipsources of finan

Hooker di

TUC backs national stoppage on May 14

By Our Labour Editor Trade union leaders finally admitted yesterday that they are seeking a national stoppage work on May 14 against the overnment's economic and Government's labour law policies.

Asked if that was the unions intentions, Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, replied: "Yes, it is. And what is wrong with that as a way of focusing discontent and express-

ing our objectives?" It is almost certain there will he no trains or buses on that day. While a proposal from the National Union of Railwaymen for a formal instruction to mount a 24-hour general strike was not taken up by the TUC General Council yesterday, all the transport unions are to meet and coordinate their participation in the shutdown of

industry and public services.

In a statement the general council said: "The purpose of

have priority,

there were environmental bene-

minister says

By Our Labour Staff

economic, social and industrial relations policies, and to set out the alternative policies for which the trade union move ment is campaigning and seek-

ing support".

The Labour Movement's alternative will be published next month, but in the meantime the general council has sent out a 10-point plan of campaign for the national stoppage to 112 affiliated unions and to all local

trades councils. Mr Murray predicted a "massive and united response" to the call, adding: "That means we hope public transport will not be running that day. We want all the people out that day that the unions can get out. This is the traditional right of the British trade union move

Publication of all national and some provincial newspapers will be halted on the day of the day of action is both to action by a walkout by mem-state the reasons for, and to bers of the Society of Graphical give expression to, the growing and Allied Trades.

Industrial routes | Building workers canvassed over pay offer

By Our Labour Staff Mr Norman Fowler, Minister of Transport, will be publishing Building workers are being circulated with the latest 17.3 per cent pay offer from the employers and will be asked Paper on the future trunk road what action they are prepared to take if the offer is not programme, which will give priority to government spend-ing on strategic "industrial routes", he said yesterday. acceptable.

Mr George Henderson, national officer of the Trans-port and General Workers' Union, said last night that the Speaking at the British Ports Association's annual luncheon offer from the National Federa-tion of Building Trades Em-ployers and the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors fits in carrying goods to and from ports by rail, it was important to recognize the continuing importance of road was being sent out without. transport .
I regard one of the main recommendation and he was confident it would be rejected. priorities for spending on roads The union believes the offer is worse than an earlier one by to be spending on industrial the Federation of Master

to be used but frequent quality checks would be made to ensure there was no danger.

The strike which haked production of British Leyland Mini cars is over. Thirty trim shop workers at Longbridge, Birmingham, called off the stoppage yesterday after the management promised extra safety checks on material used for padding car-

meterial for causing a rash to one worker's hands, declaring it a health hazard, although the factory's medical officer assured them it was not

Production resumed last night with the phased recall of 1,500 workers laid off by the strike,

Relatives say the chair was full of maggots and it took six

embulancemen to get Mrs Dorothy Blackshaw, who weighed 25 stones, to hospital, where she died 13 hours later.

Her family said they were

extremely surprised that the Isle of Wight coroner has decided that an inquest was unnecessary. A post-mortem examination showed that Mrs

Blackshaw died of natural causes, bronchied pneumonia and heart disease, aggravated

Mr Ted Kimber, a Liberal councillor, said: "There has to

be a thorough investigation. It

is an outrage that a woman should die in these circum-

stances. Several questions need

He said that Mrs Blackshaw's

had told local health officials

by obesity.

Widow died after being

A councillor is demanding an servative councillor, added: "

inquiry into the death of a find it surprising that the widow aged 70 who had been authorities decided not to hold wedged in a urine-soaked arm-chair for two weeks, anable to turbing circumstances to this

stuck in an armchair

The company said the disputed material would continue

which has cost output worth

more than £4.5m at showroom

Union leaders representing all BL production workers met yesterday to decide what action to take over the management's plan to impose its 5 per cent pay and productivity deal over

A vote of Jaguar workers at Coventry on Tuesday night came out two to one against

The coroner's office refused to comment on the decision.

And a county council official said: "We cannot discuss

the condition my sunt was in

would have gone to prison.

individual cases ".

plan. Day-shift workers voted by a small majority for an all-out stoppage from next

Prospect of first child gave transplant

Britain's thirteenth heart transplant patient, Mr Paul Coffey, aged 13, told yesterday of a time earlier this year when he "cracked completely" at the prospect of dying in a few months from his heart condi-

Only 30 days after his trans-plant, Mr Coffey was bursting with life and looking forward to the birth of his first child. Mr Coffey, a male nurse from

Mrs Blackshaw's niece, Mrs Elizabeth Cooper, said yester-day: "If I had left my dog in "I am considering taking up the matter with my MP, but I think there should be an inquiry, if only to help other

people wh situation. " I am not levelling the blame at any single person, but some-thing should be done. I pleaded with the social services, her doctor and other people, but they would not admit her to Channel tunnel rabies threat

who may be in a similar

neighbours in Presson Close, Ryde, had been concerned about her for some months and The social services refused

Wolverhampton, who played football and squash rackets before his illness, said it was in January, only six weeks after he first saw his doctor, that he was told he probably had only three months to live. Two weeks before, his wife Susan, also aged 23, had told him she was

pregnant.

The RSPCA was called in eventually because she was not supposed to be looking after her budgie properly. No one thought about her."

to make any comment yester-day, saying they did not discuss individual cases.

man courage to go through operation

"The doctor's diagnosis came as a shock", Mr Coffey said in the hospital grounds with at Papworth Hospital, Cambis wife a lister at the psyloridgeshire, where the trans, chiarric hospital, New Cross, in plant took place. "I cracked Wolverhampton, where Mr completely. I had one very bad night, when I broke down completely. I cried openly, I just helped him to decide about the could not face it.

"But I got over that with something else to think about, some help from friends, and when the doctors said a transplant was on, there was no hesitation. I said 'yes' straight waiting for it very happily".

broken ne scrum col From Our Corresp Gloucester Mr Keith Hardi

a rugby ream's from a broken ne ter yesterday.
Dr Bernard Cod ologist, said Mr Cannon Park, Gloucestershire, he fracture dislocati the skull. It happy scrum collapsed between Mr Han Dursley United Gloucester All Blue

and the councy council social services about their feers. routes, particularly roads lead-Mr Roger Mazilius, a Con-Kelly inquest boy witness tells of threats

Allegations that the police officers who arrested James. Kelly, the Liverpool labourer, lift and kicked him repeatedly were a pack of lies, Graham Ray, aged 14, agreed yesterday on the third day of the inquest on Mr Kelly, aged 53, who died in police custody last year.

The boy said that Mr Kelly. who appeared drunk, rude and very angry, looked as though he rsuted to fight the two police-men. He was kicking them in the back. Later he struggled with them as they were trying to get him into the police van. He did not see them hit Mr Kelly and they were "not doing anything wrong".

The boy, of Barkbeth Road, Huyton, Merseyside, also said that two dead cats had been left

The earliest a public inquiry could be held into plans to

build an American-type pres-

was the middle of 1982, the

Commons Select Committee on

Energy was told yesterday.
That date is based on the two

years needed for the Nuclear

Installations Inspectorate of the

Health and Safety Executive to

make a study from the moment a request for a licence is

made yet, Mr John Dunster,

deputy-director of the execu-

tive, said in evidence.

The main questions by the

Science Editor

He said a wreath had also been left and someone had told him: "If you do not stop talking to the police it will be you".

The boy whispered those words to Mr Ronaid Lloyd, the coroner, after saying he was too frightened to say it aloud.

In reply to Mr Gilbert Gray,

QC, for the Kelly family, he said he did not want to give the name of the person who threatened him. Mr George Carman, QC, for the Police Federation and four individual officers, said it was imperative for the jury to know if any improper influences had been brought to bear on the

Colin Ray, aged 15, the boy's him a "sucko", meaning that he was currying favour with the brother, who also said he saw the arrest, said Mr Kelly was at the arrest, said Mr Kelly was at if he did it again they would one stage "kneeing" the police chop his fingers off. He was now prepared to name his began to hit Mr Kelly's legs to keep them down.

Mr Andrew Rankin, QC, for

tions Inspectorate to make a

publication of material on

Mr Ronald Gausden, chief

nuclear inspector, said his organization had studied the

Mile Island, in the United

a request for a necessary and further reductions a request for a necessary and further reductions a request for a necessary and further reductions.

However, the evidence to the mose mat require assume that the property is a request from a necessary and further reductions.

committee were about the needed in the United Kingdom wherever they can ability of the Nuclear Installabecause of the accident at reasonable cost.

which safety judgments are licensee.

complete safety assessment; British approach to safety was the difference between the British and American approach the American scheme under to that type of work; and the which the regulatory agency

lessons of the accident at Three of the nuclear plant do their

American Nuclear Regulatory sidered; and further reductions commission and the British in possible risks to health and inspectorate; and that no safety of workers in plant and immediate measures were of the population outside, needed in the United Kingdom wherever they can be achieved

2-year delay on reactor inquiry

surized water reactor in Britain attitude of the executive to the

he said he did not know that a doctor in his area had signed a petition asking for him to be moved from his home in Barkbeth Road, but agreed that he had been expelled from school for attacking a teacher.

He said he had not told

not that stupid."

Colin Ray said he had been beaten up by four youths two days after his statement to the police last year. They had called him a "sucko", meaning that he was currying favour with the police. They had told him that if he did it again they would thop his fingers off. He was now prepared to name his

better. It was less rigid than the American scheme under which the regulatory agency

produced are engineering and

The British process

intended to ensure that the

manufacturers and the licensees

work to safety standards. Those

standards are divided between

operating checklist for the

Cross-examined by Mr Gray, the Chief Constable of Mersey side, said an investigation had been started into the alleged threats made against the two schoolboys.
Colin Ray said he had not

had pressure put on him by the police to tell anything but the He said he had not told everything to a private detective representing the Kelly family's solicitors because he said he was from the "action committee". He added: "They have got a down on us. I am not that stupid."

Colin Ray said he had been beaten up by four youths two days after his statement to the police last year. They had called him a "sucko", meaning that truth. He agreed with Mr Car

Granada Television programme that he had seen the two officers "kneeing" Mr Kelly between the legs. He said he had assumed that that was what they were doing.
The hearing continues today.

Housing worst affected

By Our Planning Reporter More in sorrow than in hope, Shelter yesterday drew attention to government statistics showing that housing has suffered more from cuts than any

At 1979 prices, housing expenditure shows a decrease of 29 per cent, from £7,141m in 1974-75 to a projected £5,078m in 1980-81. On the same basis, education spending fell by only 4 per cent, while defence, health and social security rose by 8 per cent, 10 per cent and 26 per cent respectively.

Over the same period the increase in total public expenditure as shown to have been ture is shown to have been less than one per cent.

by spending cuts

other principal item of public

breath and worn out at the end going tests. To a stage where I beside my bed for more than half an hour without becoming exhausted." The word and undergoing in the word and undergoi

assurance by BR From Our Own Correspondent Birmingham

Fears that rabid animals rears that rand animais might enter Britain through a Channel tunnel and over the possibility of terrorist attacks were rejected yesterday by Mr Donzid Heath, British Rail's deputy project manager and planning officer for the tunnel

rail link.

Certain measures would be taken, which he was unable to disclose, enabling him to say that rables was not a danger to the project.
There had been talks with

the Ministry of Defence about the possibility of terrorist attacks. "We are confident that the screening on the passenger side will give us as good, if not better, protection than the airlines have. We are more than satisfied, as is the ministry.".

The industrial West Midlands would benefit from the runnel far more than passengers. Cerpassengers from the provinces would have to go through customs and passport controls at Brompton, west London British Rail could not quote a better time from Birmingham to Paris

than seven hours.
British Rail has suggested that it would carry about 5,500,000 tons of freight if the tunnel opens as planned at the end of this decade, increasing to eight million tons by the end

of the century.

A single-track tunnel would have a daily capacity of 120 trains, 60 in each direction, although there would be fewer in the early years. The tunnel will be 31 miles long and will reach a maximum depth of 125ft below the seabed in midchannel.

Pilot jettisoned fuel tanks

A Ministry of Defence flight safety team was investigating yesterday an incident in which a Jaguar aircrast pilot from RAF Coltishall, Norfolk, jettisoned both external fuel ranks over open country at Nar-borough, Norfolk.

At Coltishall it was stated that the pilot saw an engine fire warning light come on-

away". Mr Coffey said his illness happened so quickly it was "all like a nightware". "From just being short of helping in the ward and under-

Oil pollution curbs 'too costly Mr Maybourne criticized have a beneficial governments for trying to cure standards, at least ills by making more and more lence is gained"; regulations instead of enforcing attempts by Co

Shipping Correspondent

international . Recent measures against oil pollution at sea could involve disproportionate costs in energy, money, and manpower terms, Mr Ralph Maybourne, operations chief of the 7.5 million-tonne BP canker fleet, said yesterday. The decision at the Inter-overnmental Maritime Governmental Meritime
Consultative Organization last
year to equip future tankers
with separate tanks for oil and ballast, reducing capacity by a teath, would cause the tanker fleet eventually to burn several milion tons of oil more a year and require several thousand more seamen to man the extra

In order to achieve an annual reduction of 600,000 tons of oil spilled into the oceans of the world, tanker capacity would be reduced by 10 per cent at an annual cost of hundreds of millions of pounds, Mr Maybourne said. "There are differing views whether it is sensible to conon this scale to eliminate a form and quantities of pollution which not all environmentalists believe to be damaging

he said. "They use it to reas-sure the general public that their interests are being guarded. It smacks of control and sometimes of retribution (also popular with the public) and it is much easier to enact The tanker industry itself by using existing had a much bester record of a and implementing a whole series of safety trols, for example in measures that had been the passage of sha promotly and responsibly gested waters like th Addressing the Royal Society ing the accident ris of Arts on large tankers, their yet the safety recor safety and their impact on the tankers was in no w

indicance.

Two significant crends were banker requirement 6

ing chose already in existence, to protect their man notably through IMCO, where ment by unifertal activity tended to increase in passing ships. raponse to tanker accidents. "This argument:
Legislation is of course the being developed (a) stock-in-trade of governments". always very ration mind, and pressure greater control is b and other noxious attracting attention. The aim could achieved, Mr Mayo There was no way safety and their impact on the marine environment, Mr Maybourne predicted that attempts to prevent polittion by controlling shipping could lead to a progressive erosion of the traditional right to navigate the high seas without let or

the prospective increase in fleet of smaller ships ships flying the flags of developing nations which "will not energy. Experts admit risk in tanker transfers

By Our Shipping

Correspondent
The lightening of large oil tankers in Lyme Bay, off Devon and Dorset, is a continuing threat to the coastline, officials of the Department of Trade admitted for the first time yes-

They told the Commons Select Committee on Industry and Trade that they wanted greater powers to control the practice of transferring crude oil from large to small tankers in the relatively sheltered waters of the bay.

The practice was started some years ago by Shell to enable heavily-laden large tankers to enter British ports where the depth of water is limited. While the department had a close and continuing relationship with the oil companies, it was "understandable that people were worried about it". marine experts from the

They were replying to questions from Mr Peter Emery, conservative MP for Honiton, who spoke of great concern in his constituency at the possibility of a pollution disaster. bility of a pollution disaster.

It was the first time the department had officially admitted that new powers may be needed to control such operations, and the committee has called for a meeting soon

to press the matter further. Fears that British tankers may endanger the coast by "cutting corners" were rejected by the officials. After discussions with ship owners they were satisfied that safety of navigation was always the prime aim.

cutting corners would be working party from be trifling compared with the cost of the ship, the cargo and good will if a pollution accident occurred, they said.

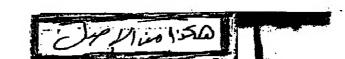
The strangers of the Carlo sible for preventing are strangers as the Carlo sible for preventing are strangers.

They believed the m probably not where he having made insufficit ance for tidal drift. Drunkenness on boa be a contributory fa accidents causing around the British o officials said, but it a

Last year's Merchan ping Act had, in fact, the law to make drunks board no longer an Any commercial gain from after recomme

difficult to do anythin

sible for preventing drin The stranding of the Greek ships, which would tanker, Christos Bitas, off Wales difficult.



nce LIAMENT, March 26, 1980 -Party strategy for a Parliament: large spending cuts: pensions raised: ikers deemed to be getting £12 a week from unions: child benefit up 75p that the additional payment to them should go up from \$2.50 to

as set. He said : adget speech last June. the economic situation berited was a difficult stressed that it would to check, and then Britain's long-run decline. Time, and manitment to the right or a period of years is important for that reflect the right years of disappointing

the 1950s and early economy was lagging se of our competitors. a period of low inflation growth rates. Seen in that period was some-golden age. That was irse, the feeling at the e mid-60s onwards we

e mid-tot onwards we institut to throw the of Government into do better, quicker. In stion we had a national aster growth, devaluames policy, recurrent mervention in industry. ased scale of Governmased state of Govern-owing from the mid-empared with the 1950s is an example of the to which I have Governments became addicted to deficit

particularly true of Kingdom at the time est world oil crisis-of the monetary and implications of what

said in 1976, that we ter spend our way out a. But although this h of realism had behange in attitude has enough. Not everyone septed that public exennot go on growing, conomy stagnates. us of often hectic Govattention they de-ell as masjudging the en lip service to the ate enterprise, and to nce of economic change of prosperity. Succesy has inceased,
y has inceased,
me is familiar to us
underlying rate of
s become steadily

se time, we have come lerate inflation at rates 1 have horrified any ares taken following ent with the Inter-netary Fund in 1976 wief respite. The pub-orrowing requirement ery growth declined, ents moderated. The e came down in 1977 it the lesson was not

exchange markets.

was eased and the eriorated again.

e 18 mouths to last iderlying growth rate
M3 was nearly 15 per
This compares with
more modest rate of
cent in the year after

rument had collapsed.
so grew by at least 15
year. Not surprisingly. year. Not surprisingly, amor spending which i from this combina-neisry expansion, izz gh pay settlements. or before the election, of consumer spending

ing the

s indeed a big price that short burst of respectly. Production spend to the surge in mourts, especially of s, rose sharply. The arce of payments, in st, rose sharply. The sace of payments, in a size ishif agreement i by North Sea oil, is into deficit. And owed sharply upward. we made an importacking that inheriset about reducing the conetary growth. We tge reductions in dancersize public spending

and the share of Govich can now be used

the price of oil and s to manufacturing in-risen by 41 per cent ecinning of 1979. In the oil price has also effects on the world-nerally. The outlook in year is for a significant growth and a worsenrion everywhere on year increase in consistency of the contract of the contrac numng or 1280. Every try is demonstrating its on to resist this infla-pting a firm monetary policy. The inevitable result is lower output interest resize result is lower output interest rates. In last summer rates by 6 percentage points in the major industrial. This is much the same inted Kingdom over the

ty Howe, Chancellor of the background against which to judge the poor sports where to long the poor the United Kingdom. The Treasury projections published today suggest that output may fall in 1980 by up to 23 per cent. This is more cr less It is important to understand the significance of this recession.

least seek to imply, that it is an entirely avoidable development, something which need not be indicated upon the British economy. Others seem almost happy to suggest that, so far from being avoidable, this recession is no more than a foretaste of much worse that is to come. Some uniquely critical pessimists contrive to convey both impressions at the same time.

The right view to take is that

it is in part a consequence of the weakness in world demand, in part a consequence of our own high money supply target—and in part, perhaps most of all, a consequence of the long run decline of our economy. These influences are not insuperable. inflation—still well in excess of the minipersone.

We can most certainly get through the difficult year or two that ile immediately ahead. The

important thing is not to allow the difficulties to prevent us setting our feet on the right long run path.

Financial strategy

This is one of the reasons— although by no means the only one—why I intend to consolidate the start which I made last year, by publishing today the Govern-ment's financial and monetary strategy for the medium term. This strategy is contained in Part II of the Fluancial Statement and Budget Report—better known, perhaps, as the Red Book. perhaps, as the Red Book.

This strategy is by no means to be confused with a national plan. (Labour laughter). Labour MPs may well laugh—for it is concerned with only those things—very few of them—which the Government does actually have within its power to control. The atrategy sets out a path for public finance over the next few years. At its heart is a larget for a steadily declining growth of the money supply, that is set along-side policies for Gevernment spending and taxation which will underpin that objective. have already said that the Government continue to regard the fight against inflation as the first priority. It is an illusion to sup-pose that we have any real choice between defeating inflation and

Treasury ministers need be con-cerned. So long as it persists, economic So long as it persists, economic stability and prosperity will continue to clude us. And so too will social coherence, Nothing, in the long run, could contribute more to the disintegration of society, the destruction of any sense of national unity, than continuing inflation. For inflation sets worker against worker, employer against employee, and sometimes even Government against its own employees (Labour interruptions). Government against its own employees (Labour interruptions).

The violence of the picket lines, last winter's examples of hospital patients denied supplies and of the dead denied burial, would have been untirulable 20 years ago. They reflect the social disintegration caused by inflation. This is why the conquest of inflation is so important.

some other course. It is quite wrong to suppose that inflation is

important.
And in the defeat of inflation, And in the defeat of inflation, monetary policy has an essential role to play. Other countries recognize this very clearly. They recognize this very clearly. They recognize this very clearly. They recognize too that sustained monetary restraint is not an easy, automatic or painless solution. But they are convinced it is essential. They are struggling to get back towards more balanced budgets, as we must, that inflation cannot persist in the long run unless it is accommodated by an excessive expansion of money and credit.

That is at the heart of what "monetarism" means in practice. It is a great pity that its practical, common sense importance has been so confused by arkd, theoretical dispute. (Labour laughter.)

arid, theoretical dispute. (Labour laughter.)
It should never have become a term of political abuse—least of all for use by those who have in the past claimed to make a virtue of practising. It. (Conservative cheers.)
It is an illusion them to suppose that there is any real alternative to the strategy I have outlined. Some commentators sek to blame our present difficulties on the deliberate pursuit by Government of

commentators sek to blame our present difficulties on the deliberate pursuit by Government of namecessarily tough policies. That is totally so misunderstand the position.

Britain's present difficulties are so deep-seated and serious as to make rough policies inescapable. Relaxed monetary and budgetary policies might bring higher output, even higher living standards in the very short run—though even that is questionable.

But in reality they would simply fuel fresh inflation. Such policies would inevitably undermine the confidence of financial markets, industry, and consumers. The action which would then be necessary to deal with the ensuing crisis would, equally certainly, destroy jobs and cut living standards still further.

Restraint of the growth of money and credit is then essential. And it needs to be maintained over a considerable period of time in order to defeat inflation. That underlines the importance of the medium term financial strategy.

in the price of other in the strength of as to some extent heir impact on domesmoney supply

This strategy, as I have said, sets out a four year path for monetary growth public spending and tax policies. I deal first with the monetary targets. By 1983-84, the last year covered by our spending plans, the target rate of growth of money supply will be reduced to around 6 per cent—just half the rate of growth over the past year. In keeping with that medium-term monetary objective, the three range for the growth of stering M3 in the period to mid-April, 1981, will be 7 to 11 per cent at an annual rate. The base for this will be the most recent published figures. The target will thus relate to the 14 months from mid-February. roary.

I am glad to say that monetary growth has already begun to slow down. In the first four months after the Budget steering MS contacts the Budget seering MS contacts.

rate of 10 per cent. Moreover, in the earlier period sterling MS growth had been below that of other measures of the money sup-

Currently bowever, all the other measures, MI, total M3 and the various indicators of wider liquidity, are growing less rapidly than sterling M3. The narrow measure, M1, actually fell over the So the turndown in the growth of sterling M3 probably under-states the extent to which the measures in the last Budget and those I took in November have already brought monetary growth under control.

Corset not to be extended

This year's target will consolidate the substantial slowdown in the underlying rate of growth. At the same time the Governor and I have agreed—(Labour laughter)—that the supplementary special deposits scheme—generally known as the "corset"—should not be extended beyond mid-june when the present guideline ends.

One of the effects of the corset has been to encourage the dethe present guideline enas.

One of the effects of the corset has been to encourage the development of credit channels just outside the banking system, such as the purchase of hank acceptances by the private sector. This process will be reversed to some extent when the corset ends.

So sterling M3 will be swollen as earlier distortions unwind. The increase in sterling M3 on this account will not however signal a change in underlying moneiary conditions. The scale of this exceptional increase cannot be precisely measured or predicted, and we will need to assess its effect from as it occurs and when the target is rolled forward in the authumn.

If as I hope, it can be accommodated within the target I have just announced, that will point to a further slowing down of monetary growth.

a further slowing down or mone-tary growth.

By any standards this is a firm monetary policy. But it is an essential response to the inflation rate. As I have shown earlier, there is nothing unique to this country about what I have pro-posed. Other countries faced with similar problems have adopted similar remedies, as is shown by the determined measures intro-duced by the United States a formight ago.

the determined measures introduced by the United States a formight ago.

It goes without saying that to accompany rises policies we need to have efficient methods of monetary control. We already have the means to meet our medium term objectives. The Green Paper on monetary base control which I laid before the House last week will provide a basis for public discussion of how to improve control over short periods. The Governor and I hope to hear a wide range of views before deciding whether any further changes should be made.

The recent pressure on companies has resulted in a strong demand for bank lending, which has contributed to the naward pressure on both money supply and short term interest rates.

I am sure banks and their customers would be well advised, in the difficult economic conditions foreseen for 1980-81, to be cautious about the scale of their lending and borrowing. When the growth of benk lending tails back this will add to the downward pressure on interest rates from today's measures.

Large cut in PSBR

But it is not intended to achieve this reduction in monetary growth by encessive reliance on interest rates. The Government's financial strategy, therefore, plans a substantial reduction over the medium term in government borrowing as a percentage of national income. (Conservative cheers.)

The relationship between the budget deficit and the growth of money supply is not a simple one. It is erratic from year to year. But there is no doubt of its importance, or that government on more is no count of its im-portance, or that government borrowing has made a major con-tribution to the excessive growth of the money supply in recent years.

of the money supply in recent years.

The consequence of excessive borrowing has been high nominal interest. rates and, in capital markets, the crowding out of business by the state. This has held back investment.

From now on, however, given the shape of the Government's plans for public expenditure, the budget deficit should be reduced progressively to between one and two per cent of output. This would be a little below the sverage in the 1960s.

be a little below the sverage in the 1960s.

During a recession, of course, it is widely recognized that the budget deficit is increased by low tax receipts and high government spending.

Some increase in the ratio of

the PSBR to the national income may be consistent with the main-renance of a given monetary target and without itself requiring inand without itself requiring in-creases in interest rates. But in practice public sector borrowing has been too high during the last two years, as experience has shown. That lesson, and the con-inuing high inflation rate make a hig cut in the underlying deficit impersible this year.

a big cut in the underlying deficit imperative this year.

In 1977-78, following the agreement with the International Monetary Fund, the public sector borrowing requirement as a percentage of output was 3½ per cent of national income.

In 1978-79, after the last Government's relaxation of policy it rose to 5½ per cent.

In 1979-80 it has probably been around 4½ per cent; in money terms the latest estimate is just over 59 billion.

Despite the expectation of recession, experience shows that it

sion, experience shows that it would be wrong to keep the actual PSBR at its current level as a percentage of mational income. This could not be reconciled with the monetary target or with the counter-influtionary objectives of the medium term strategy. We must not make the mistake of promising to correct the under-influe maximum at the mistake of promising to correct the underlying weakness at some time in the future—but failing to take the

the future—but failing to take the mecessary steps today.

The monetary target that I have amounced for the coming year will involve a substantial further slowdown in underlying monetary growth. If we are to meet that target without putting too much of the burden on interest rates, a public sector borrowing requirement of not more than 4 per cent of national income in 1980-31 is appropriate. This would imply a money figure for the PSBR next year of not more than about 128,500m.

Today's proposals will leave the total yield from taxerion not much changed. Taking account of the effect of inflation over the last

presents a rightening of the budgetury stance. Indeed in the public expenditure since my last budget, a very large increase in the burden of taxation would have been unavoidable.

. The Government's spending The Government's spending plans are published today in the public expenditure White Paper. They are essential to the financial strategy. The path we now plan comprasts very sharply with past experience and intentions. We are not making panic cuts affective the part war or by leaving ing the next year or two, leaving the long-term trend unaltered. We are not just reducing planned

The level of spending is actually planned to fall steadily throughout the next four years. Without these economies, a coherent policy to reduce inflation would be unattainable.

Over the next few years receipts of taxes and royalties from North Sea operations will make an increasing contribution to Government revenue. Even so, the growth of revenue over the medium term is broadly dependent upon the growth of national output. This is conditioned by the output. This is conditioned by the growth of productivity, the growth of the world economy, and the speed with which we reduce inflation.

Since the first oil crisis in Since the first oil crisis in 1973, there has been a world wide decline in rates of economic growth. The growth of output in the United Kingdom has been less than half of its previous cate—in spite of the contribution of North Sea off. The recent rise in oil prices makes it unwise massume that world and United Kingdom output will expand faster over the next few years than in the past five.

over the next few years than in the past five.

The projections for tax revenue in the medium term strategy therefore rest on the fairly cautious assumption that, after the recession forecast for 1980 the economy will grow by an average of only i per cent a year up to 1983-84.

This will undoubtedly seem rather modest. The economy should be capable of growing faster than this. But we must learn from recent history. In the past. Governments have almost always based their spending plans on improbably high growth rates which were well above those achieved.

To plan spending on overoptimistic growth assumptions can
involve actions which, in the
event, prevent that forecast
growth being achieved. We should
only take credit for improved only take credit for improved growth performance once we have firm evidence that it has taken root.

1 pc a year in growth

So in preparing projections of the future of the economy, we must adopt a cautious approach. The Government cannot dictate the rate of growth of output. It is only as itchtion subsides that there will be secure foundations for sustainable growth.

The 1 per cent a year we are assuming it the same rate as was achieved in the years, 1973 to 1979. We cannot prudently assume that we shall do better over the next few years, though we have every reason to hope that we can. The sooner inflation comes down, the faster the rate of growth we can achieve within the monetary framework.

comes down, the faster the rate of growth we can achieve within the monetary framework.

A firm monetary policy, as the past year has shown, contributes to a strong exchange rate. Furthermore sterling now has some of the characteristics of a petrocurrency. A strong exchange rate plays an important personnes rate plays an important pressures. But at the same time it obliges United Kingdom industry to restrain costs and improve its compenitiveness. That requires a fundamental change in attitudes.

Over the years we have sunk into an unquestioning "cost impression is given that whatever wage increases are agreed can simply be passed on to customers. But exporters have been learning that their prices must be related as closely to their competitors pices as to their own costs.

The same lesson has to be learned in pay negotiations. Just as exporters must base their prices on what their customers will pay, so pay settlements must be based upour what companies can afford while staying competitive.

There is a need for a much greater public awareness of the link between pay increases, price inflation and unemployment. This subject has already come up in the NEDC forum, and we shall be returning to it again at future meetings.

The more pay settlements can be moderated, the lower the transitional costs of the fight against inflation in terms of bankruptcies, lost production and reduced employment.

It is still a widespread, if tacit, assumption in ton many places

loyment. It is still a widespread, if tacit,

It is still a widespread, if tacit, assumption in too many places that if wages and prices go up fast, the exchange rate will fall before long and restore any loss of compenitiveness. This rests, not unreasonably, on repeated experience. But the authorities are no longer

in a position to engineer a major reduction in the exchange rate in order to ball out those who have sought and granted excessive pay claims. Even if we could do this, it would create more inflation before lone. it would create more inflation before long.

It is not only in collective bargaining and selling overseas that we must move away from a blind attachment to cost plus and the idea of full protection against RPI movements. The problem goes far wider.

There are many parts of our economic life where it is right to take some account of inflation. But a very damaging rigidity has grown up in how we do it. For

grown up in how we do it. For example, until recently public spending programmes were con-trolled entirely in volume terms without regard to changes in their

Costs.
With cash limits an important with cash highs an important step, was taken awa, from an increasingly harmful practice. Again it has been assumed that the real value of all social security benefits must always be maintained whether production and incomes go up or down. This places the entire burden of adjustment on to the working population.

tion.

They, for their part, have responded by pressing for the income ax system to be fully indexedand by adding to their demands for higher wages. Inevitably, a substantial part of the burden of adjustment then falls on profits.

So long as inflation persists, there has to be some measure of there has to be some measure of price protection in relation to social benefits and taxation in a civilized society. But full protections are some is only possible at social denents and faxation in a civilized society. But full protection for some is only possible at the expense of others. The proposals in this Budget recognize both the need to offset some of

incomes when total nanonal income is likely to fall.

If we are to master inflation, the adjustments required of all of us are difficult, but perfectly feasible.

feasible.

We should beware of the fashionable but misleading parallels with what happened in 1974 and 1975. They are merely a recipe for self-fulfilling pessimism.

After the oil price increases of 1973-74, our inflation went on rising for two years, reaching a peak year-on-year rate of 26 per cent in the autumn of 1975. The off price increases in the second half of 1979 have been just as large. But this time we have a good chance of seeing our inflation rate decline in the latter part Monetary growth is now under better control. Unlike then, we have no backlog of inflation in the

have no backlog of inflation in the system caused by earlier falls in sterling. There are encouraging signs of realism in private sector wages sendements.

This is clear, for example, from information provided by the CBI data bank, and from evidence of settlements linked to genuine productivity deals. The underlying rate of inflation over the last six months is well below the present year-on-year rate.

year-on-year rate.
Projections of growth and tax revenue can only be illustrative, and imprecise. But those published today show that for the first time the Government of the day have coherent policies for money, tax spending for the medium

Sensible public spending

There should be scope simultaneously to reduce government borrowing and to lower taxes, including progress towards a 25 per cent rate of income tax. (Conper cent rate of income tax. (Con-servative cheers.) Publication of this strategy will assist decision-makers throughout the economy to work with the grain of the Government's policy, understand-ing the limits it imposes and the opportunities it presents. This strategy is the best foundation for higher growth, fuller employment and a return to rising living stan-fards.

dards.
At the heart of the mediumterm strategy is the need to return
to a sensible level of public
spending and to see taxes and
Government borrowing reduced.
The spending plans which this
Government inherited were too
both and were set to grow con-Government inherited were too high, and were set to grow considerably faster than production. Most aspects of public spending are worthwhile, if the nation can afford them. But, too often, we have endorsed plans for rising expenditure that we cannot afford. In the last 20 years the ratio of public expenditure to GDP has risen by a quarter.

It would be all too easy for this ratio to go on rising indefinitions.

this ratio to go on rising indefinitely, unless we addressed ourselves to fundamentals. That is what we have done in what has been the most far-reaching review

ic expenditure White Paper pub-lished today. Publication of plans for expend-

Publication of plans for expenditure at the same time as those for taxation has long been widely favoured. The happy coincidence of the two on this occasion is mainly due to the time needed to review inherited expenditure plans fully. But it has enabled me pass may, our it has enabled me to present together the Govern-ment's strategy for expenditure, taxation and the money supply in a way not attempted by my pre-decessors. lecessors.
I should say that one other

result of this coincidence is that I have an unusually large number of tax and expenditure proposals to announce in this speech.

The plans in the White Paper show, for the first time ever a progressive reduction in total expenditure throughout the lifetime of this Parliament. By 1982-83 they are over 11.5 per cent below those inherited from the progressive Consument. This reducprevious Government. This reduction works out at over £11 billion at today's prices.

Progressive reduction

Expenditure in 1983-84 is planned to be about 4 per centioner in real terms than in 1979-80. The effect will be a marked shift in the burdens imposed by the Government and in the balance between the public and private sectors. Above all we shall have set the volume of public spending on the right course.

We shall be creating a climate much more favourable to economic We shall be creating a climate much more favourable to economic growth. (Conscrvative cheers.)

In the coming year, 1980-81, the reduction from the amount our predecessors planned to spend is over £5.000m at today's prices, roughly equivalent to the revenue raised by an extra 7p on the basic rate of income tax. Since the White Paper published in November, further net reductions of over £900m have been decided for the coming year.

ber, further net reductions of over 1900m have been decided for the coming year.

The Covertament have thought it prudent, however, given present economic uncertainties, to set aske 525m of fins for the contingency reserve. It should not be necessary to spend it all. These decisions reduced planned spending in 1980-81 by at least 5575m at current prices. Special sales of assets planned for 1980-81 remain at the 2500m mendoned in the November White Paper. This compares with the £1,000m target for 1979-80 announced in my budget last June. In the event a total very close to £1,000m has been raised in this way.

In today's circumstances say Government would have to check the size and growth of public spending. This does not mean, and has not mean, that public expendince should be cut indiscriminately. Our choices have been guided by the belief that Government, should provide efficiently and realistically those services which it alone is able, and best fitted, to provide. The role of the state can sensibly be reduced where it has taken over what private initiative can better achieve; and where it has been reducing incentives, increasing bureaucracy and distorting markets.

Only the state can provide ade

per cent a year in real terms up to the end of the period, law and order by 2 per cent a year.
Spending on health will continue
to grow exactly as planned by the last Government, at about 2 per cent a year over the period. The cost of this increase will be parily offset by increases in charges, in-cluding in particular a £1 prescrip-tion charge next December. (Lond

Labour interruptions and protests.) These charges will yield in total about 30m in a full year. The present wide range of exemptions is maintained so that, for instance, the elderly, children under 16 and those on low incomes will be unaf-

But support from the taxpayer for private and nationalized industries is reduced. Provision for housing is reduced. This reflects housing is reduced. This reflects both the local authorities own reduction in building programmits and what the nation can aiford in public sector housing investment and subsidies.

The reduction in the education programme reflects a fair and sensible response to falling school rolls and a continuation of the economies to be made in 1980-81. Whilst the number of pupils is expected to fall by about 13 per cent between 1979-80 and 1983-84. spending on schools is planned to

cent between 1979-80 and 1983-84. spending on schools is planned to fall by only about 6 per cent. So spending for each pupil will increase in real terms.

The aid programme is also reduced, but remains substantial. It will now be in line with what a country in our present circum-

Stances can afford.

Social security presents particular problems. This programme has been responsible for three-quarters of the total increase in programmes since 1973-74. This Government, no less than its predecessors, is committed to maintaining a social security structure which protects the weakest and raining a social security structure which protects the weakest and most vulnerable in our society.

But social security is now a quarter of total public expenditure and still growing. It cannot be exempt from measures to restrain its growth where these can reasonably be made.

ably be made.

Notwithstanding the changes the ably be made.

Notwithstanding the changes the Government are making, spending on social security is still expected to increase by nearly 4 per cent between 1979-80 and 1983-84. I shall be returning to this area in more detail in a few moments.

There are those who sometimes speak as if all our problems with public expenditure could be solved by reducing bureaucracy while leaving subsidies and services nutouched.

The process of securing economy cannot be as painless as that. If is easy to forget that the entire cost of the civil service represents only one-fifteenth of public expenditure.

expenditure. Even so, it represents a substantial cost. At the beginning of this administration the civil ser-vice was larger by 40,000 than when we left office. Between 1974 when we left office. Between 1974 and 1979, local government manpower had increased by over 200,000. Total public service manpower had increased by nearly half a million.

It is no criticism of public servants to say that this could not go on. If it were to, then by 1983 over a fifth of the labour force would be employed in the public services.

Action has already been taken.

been the most far-reaching raview of medium-term expenditure plans since they began 20 years ago. This review is crucial to the strategy.

Crucial to success in reducing the PSBR, lowering interest rates, and bringing down inflation. And crucial if we are to find room for lightening the tax burden and so to provide scope and encouragement for enterprise and imitative. The results are set out in the public expenditure White Paper public services and initiative.

The area and to the success of our tanks to say that this could not take they continue to redress the present graceptable struction that the public services.

Action has already been taken. The lost Government made financial provision for a civil service and importance of the social services of 748,000 at the out of this month. By April 1, 1981—12 months later—the Civil Service will essentially and cost about the public expenditure white Paper public smaller than that by at least 50,000. least 50,000. least 50,000.

I cannot yet predict what the size of the civil service will be by the end of the the present Parliament. But we have made a good start. And the Revenue Departments I am all discounts the present of th start. And the Revenue Departments, I am glad to say, have been playing their full part in this process.

The numbers employed in those departments had grown from \$7,000 in 1970 to 113,000 when we took office. At that pare he than took office. At that rate, by the year 2000 there would be 175,000 tax collectors, which is more than there are soldiers in the army.

Council staffs must shrink

That process of expansion is now being reversed. In 12 months' time the staff of the Revenue Departments will be over 10,000 fewer than when we took office—a reduction of about 2½ per cent. The saff savings from my bidget last year amounted to some 1.4:0. And the tax measures I am proposing this year will in themselves enable me to make eventual net savings of 1,700 staff in my departments.

So far as the local authorities

savings of 1,700 start in my departments.

So far as the local authorities are concerned, the Secretary of State for the Environment and other ministers have been taking steps that will help local authorities to reduce their manpower. There is now less detailed interference by central government—fewer circulars and returns—and a large number of statistory controls are being removed.

But as the Secretary of State for the Environment pointed out on Monday, progress has been disappointingly slow. The planned reductions in expenditure imply a substantial reduction in staff over the next four years. The local authorities must now give high priority to achieving this.

The reductions I have so far the reduction in the reductions of

priority to achieving this.

The reductions I have so far described are in the volume of public spending. We must also pay full regard to what it costs. Some of the reasons were eloquently explained to the House by Mr Denis Healey on Jamary 25 1979 when he was still Chancellor. when he was still Chancellor.

On that occasion, Mr Healey made an assumption that earnings in the 1978-79 pay round might increase by 15 per cent. He said that this assumption, which he described as pessimistic, would increase the cost of central government and local authority sentrates. crease the cost of central govern-ment and local authority services by £1,000m each in 1979-80 and raise the costs of the nationalized industries by nearly £1,000m. "Faced with such increases" he said, "the Government would be compelled to seek reductions in the volume of public expendi-ture". He emphasised that this would inevitably increase in-employment.

employment.

We now know that Mr Healey's assumption about the likely growth in earnings proved all too true. Moreover, his own administration left behind some large post-dated cheques. The Glegg awards are expected to cost something like 52,000m in 1980-31; and the full year effect of other comparability awards in the Civil Service will add a further fl,000m to that.

Public services and employment in them cannot escape the effects

kets.

Only the state can provide adequately for the defence of its citizens against external and internal threats. The armed forces

For central government expen-diture most of the cash limits for 1980-81 are contained in the Parliamentary Estimates, published rainamentary Estimates, published today. As already announced they are based on provision for current cost increases of 14 per cent. When the Estimates were being prepared, this seemed an adequate allowance for inflation between allowance for inflation between 1979-80 and 1980-81.

allowance for initiation between 1979-80 and 1980-81.

The projection I am publishing roday suggests, in line with those of most ourside forecasters, that inflation may be a point or two higher. To increase the provision in the cash limits to accommodate the higher forecast of cost increases would be wrong.

That would simply be to condone and encourage inflation. The difference between the provision in the cash limits published today and full provision for the inflation now forecast would be about 5700m. There should be scope to absorb such higher costs through greater efficiency. It will not be easy. But the unacceptable alternatives would be to cut services

natives would be to cut services or increase taxes.

In an important respect the reductions announced today are

complete. This country carries payments oversea: first. spending on defence, especially the British Army of the Rhine; second, our net contribution to

British Army of the Rhine; second, our net contribution to the European Community; and third, overseas aid.

Relative to our GNP we spend more across the exchanges on defence than any of our Nato partners; we make far the largest net contribution to the EEC budget; (Labour interruptions) and our aid programme is larger than those of the United States, Japan or Germany.

One result of the growth of these trausfers has been to offset a large part of our substantial private sector earnings on invisible account of the balance of payments.

payments.
Of these transfers oversess the fastest growing and least justified has been our large net contribution to the Community budget.

Although ranking seventh out of the Nine in GNP per head, we are now making the largest net con-tribution. The latest estimates by the European Commission again show that our net contribution is much larger than Germany's, whose GNP per head is twice that of the United Kingdom; and that most, if not all, of the other five commies with a higher GNP per head than ourselves are net beneficiaries of the budget.

We also transfer substantial resources to our parmers outside the budget through the artificially high prices imposed by the Community's agricultural policy.

The White Paper figures make no allowance for the reductions we are negotiating in the United Kingdom's net contribution to the budget of the European Com-

kingdom's net contribution to the budget of the European Community. Pending a satisfactory conclusion to those negotiations, they include the full estimated costs under present arrangements. If those arrangements are not changed, the likely costs will rise to more than \$2,000m at today's prices by 1983-84. A successful outcome to the acquiations is of the highest importance to our the highest impartance to our medium term fiscal and munctary strategy and to the success of our atrack on inflation.

The Government's determination

household in the country. Its volume has grown by about 50 per cent in the last 10 years, allowing both for inflation and the switch from family allowances and child tax allowances to child benefit.

This is more than three times the 15 per cent increase in GDP over the same period. Some of this growth is accounted for by an increase in the number of bene-ficiaries, particularly the elderly. But much of it has come about But much of it has come about not through any conscious decision but because the level and scope of benefits have been improved in anticipation of a growth in output which has not been achieved. It is a striking example of our capacity for spending money before it has been excued.

heen earned.

Any effort to curb the growth of public spending must, therefore, include this programme. One must recognize the differences between its various components. The programme covers a big range of benefits and beneficiaries.

Retirement pensions

Any changes must reconcile the need, which we all recognize, to protect the most vulnerable mem-bers of society, with the need to ensure that scarce resources are distributed in a way which does not unduly inhibit the creation of wealth. Standards of living and the benefits people are willing to finance must depend on a healthy. growing economy.

inance must depend on a healthy, growing economy.

Any civilized society has a special obligation to those who have completed their warking life. This standard rate of retirement pension will accordingly be increased, next November by 16.15 to 143.45 for a married couple and by 13.85 to 127.15 for a single person. These increases fully reflect the Government's estimate of the rise in prices between the last upraing and the next.

In addition, a 110 Christmas bonus will again be taid. Moreover, we propose substantial extra help for poorer consumers with their fuel costs per year. Much of this will go to the eiderly. The Secretary of State for Social Services (Mr Patrick Jenkin) will be giving details tomotrow.

Again, any civilized society should provide a safety net below which a poor person's standard of Noine should not fall. We can all

should provide a safety net below which a poor person's standard of living should not fall. We can all debate what is the proper level.

Should it be a relative level or as fleveridge had contemplated, an absolute level, which seeks to meet the basic needs of a person and his family? These are difficult questions. The answers are not made any easier by the fact that the supplementary benefit scheme the supplementary benefit scheme covers so many varied circum-stances, with more than three million beneficiaties at any one time, ranging from the old and infirm to healthy young people capable of work. But clearly no action we take

But clearly no action we take should be at the expense of the really weak and needy. Accordingly we propose that supplementary benefit rates, too, will be increased next November in line with the projected level of prices. A large part of the additional help with fuel costs which I have just announced will also go to supplementary benefit recipients, parmentary benefit recipients, par-ticularly the old and those with young children.

Besides the old and the poor

there are others with speneds. One-parent families

the fuel help scheme.

This demonstrates our determination to look after the elderly and the usedy. But there is another aspect to the social security programme. The Government and the vast majority of the British people want hard work and initiative to be properly rewarded and are vexed by disincentives to work. One of the biggest problems is the lack of balance between social security benefits and incomes in work.

As my predecessar so often re-

mem should go up from 22.30 to 32 per week—an increase of 50 per cent since the Government took office. The disabled also face special difficulties. The mobility allowance will therefore 20 up by 22.50 per week to £14.50 per week next Kovember—again an increase of marghy 50 per cent cines we

of nearly 50 per cent since we

The family income supplement scheme will be improved so as to extend help to a further range of low income families where the

breadwinner is in work. These families will benefit as well from

the fuel help scheme.

came to office.

incomes in work.

As my prefectsor so often reminded this House, the net extra reward to a low earner from going out to work can be so close to the benefits he can get when on social security as to extinguish his incemive to find or stick to a job. Indeed there are people whose incomes out of work extend what they could reasonably expect to get in work.

Incentive to find work

There is undoubtedly wide-spread and justified public con-tern about this disincentive. It is could demoralising: first, to those directly affected; and sec-end to the large numbers around them, who quite reasonably see such provisions as unjust as well as harmful to the proper workings of the economy. the economy.

This is a complicated problem which cannot easily be resolved, but the Government are determined to tackle it. To start with, mined to tackie it. To start with, tax. Successive administrations have always intended that short term social security benefits should form part of a person's taxable income, in the same way as pensions and widow's benefits have always and done

as pensions and widow's benefits have always done.

The 1948 legislation said they should be taxable. It is only fair that a men who in the course of the year derives his income partly from work and partly from social. security benefits should pay as much tax as a similar man who has carned the same total income. So far, the administrative difficulties have always appeared ties have always appeared insuperable.

ent!

Insuperable.

Now we are going to est. First, we have the scheme, which the Secretary of State for Social Services announced before Christmas, whereby employers would have the responsibility for pay-ment of a minimum level of sick mem of a minimum lever of sick pay during the early weeks of sickness. This will bring the bulk of sickness payments into tax through PAYE. This scheme should be operating from April, 1982. Second, we intend to bring 1982. Second, we intend to bring benefits paid to the unemployed into tax at the same time.

This will be done in such a way that in general the claimant will neither receive refunds nor suffer deductions of tax until be is back at work. We are also considering how best to bring into the considering the considering

remaining snort-term bettents, and invalidity benefit, which primarily for administrative reasons are all present untaxed.

But we do not have to wait until 1982 to do something about this problem. Subject to the approval of Parliament, these short-term benefits and invalidity benefit will, at the next uprating, be increased by five percentage points less than would fully reflect forecast price movements.

In addition, the entitlement formula for earnings relaced supplement to these benefits will be aftered from January, 1981, so as to reduce the proportion of carmings reflected in benefit. None of these benefits come within the tax net at present. What I am now proposing takes account of the general agreement of successive governments that they should. The ERS scheme itself has been diminishing in worth and effectiveness over recent years.

has been diminishing in worth and
effectiveness over recent years.
Recundancy payments are now
more generous and the development of the employers' sick pay
scheme means ERS is much less
needed than formerly.

Of the unemployed only about
10 to 15 per cent are in receipt
of ERS at any one time. All in
all, the Government would find it
difficult to justify its retention.

We, therefore, propose that the we, therefore, propose that the state provision of short term benefits should in future be on a flat rate basis, and that ERS should be withdrawn in 1982, with no fresh claims being taken from the beginning of that year.

The large increases in the social security programme near the The large increases in the social security programme over the years reflect in part the heavy cost of automatically indexing the value of benefits in an open-ended way. One aspect of this is the system of index-linked pensions in the public sector, which includes those payable to retired Ministers and Members of Parliament.

ment. Serious doubts have been raised as to whether adequate allowance is made for the value of present pension arrangements in settling public sector pay. The Government intend therefore, to set up an independent inquiry into that

question.

I come now to child benefit,
where a judgement is needed how far the impact of inflation should be offset.

I have already explained the

general problem which has to be faced in relation to both benefits and taxation. The Government propose that this benefit should be raised in November from £4 to £4.75 per week for each child. For nearly all basic rate taxpayers, this increase of 18; per cent in child benefit will ensure that they are better off than they would have been if child tax allowances and family allowances had continued and had been uprated in line with prices. And

uprated in line with prices. And people who pay no tax at all are substantially better off.
Child benefit is, of course, paid in respect of every child in the country, regardless of the parenty circumstances. The increase I have just announced will add over 5000m to public spending in a full year. An extra 10p per child per week would cost nearly 550m a week would cost nearly £60m a

I have no doubt that in an ine-circumstances, I have done every-thing that is reasonable to match the claims of those who are en-ditled to child benefit with those of other recipients of social security. (Conservative cheers and Labour cries of "No") Continued on page 6, col 1

100 Ctance

ed the share of coveraging the state of the

quire productive assets o the benefit of our id invisible earnings Budget switched the 1 from earnings to 1d greatly reduced tax burdens on enter-

we have had to contend her major increase in rices, and with a sub-

Assault on fringe benefits like company cars and TV sets; personal tax allowances up 18%: profit sharing scheme changes: small firms helped

ruished predecessors said: "We need to facilitate the amooth working of the process of collective bargaining in industry and to help bargaining in industry and to museless senting in industry and to say went the occurrence of unneces-y and damaging disputes, of ich we have seen all too much sanity, and which are totally compatible with our economic said in 1969, when he announced the then Government's intention to press shead with their pro-poeals, In Place of Strife. Eleven years, later, little indeed has changed, except for the worse.

Payments keep strikes going

entrary ran to assembly the entrary ran to assembly the families' financial support, either through their union or by some other means, it can hardly be denied that unions need to accept fuller responsibility for supporting their members when on atribe than some of them have done recently. This change will make an important contribution to restoring the balance that has so long been lacking in our industrial relations. After the changes announced today, the social security budget will still be higher in real terms in each of the next four years than it was last year. These changes reflect new and responsible priorities such as are inevitable in a

or the welfare state. But curity cannot be regarded or from re-examination and always to take absolute commencing on defence.

Responsible priorities "

impact of impanies upon the tax system.

One of the many reasons why we need to master inflation—though not perhaps the most important—is that it would enable Chancellors to make much shorter Budget spectice.

Three developments in particular have influenced me: high pay settlements, high off prices, and the high exchange rate. Together these developments have swift the balance strongly in favour of consumers and against companies, in particular against companies facing competition from overseas, whether in home or overseas markets. in particular against those companies facing competition from
overseas, whether in home or
overseas markets.

Consumers have lost something
as a result of the increase in oil
prices. But the great majority
have more than made up for this
by big pay increases and the
benefit they have received from
income tax cuts, the high
exchange rave and lower prices
for imported manufactures.

In 1979 average personal after
tax incomes increased by 20 per
cent wille the profits of comoperations fell by over 5 per cent in money terms, and of course by much move in real terms.

In deciding the balance of my tax changes, I see a stronger case for reducing the real burdens on companies and small-businesses than on private individuals.

Of course not all companies are making large windfall profits. The basics are gaining from high interest rates. Some of these are in a position to contribute more by way of taxation. The financial position of most sections of business will be eased as interest rates come down.

some \$33.75 a barret.

This substantial change has greatly favoured the oil companies. I propose, therefore, for changeable periods ending on 30th June next and subsequent periods, to increase the rate of petroleum revenue tax from 60 per cent to 70 per cent.

At the same time, I propose to rectify some anomalies in the PRT rules concerning transfers of North Sea interests between oil companies, and the taxation of grs. These are changes which the imiustry has requested.

I also propose to introduce special PRT provisions for fields which span the median line between the United Kingdom and the Norwegian Continental Shelves. I have one further proposal on I have one numer proposal on petroleum revenue tax. It relates to the collection of tax. The PRT structure gives companies very early relief for capital expenditure. This means that PRT is not collected until some considerable time after a field has come on

I am satisfied that PRT pay-ments can in future be made somewhat earlier. The Petroleum somewhat earlier. The Petroleum Revenue Tax Act, 1980, went some way in this direction. I now propose to go slightly further.

We shall require companies which are liable to PRT for the chargeable period to June 30, 1981, to make at the beginning of March, 1981, an advance payment for that chargeable period at a rate of 15 per cent based on 1980 liabilities.

pany taxation are expected to bring in an extra £535m, making pany profits. Toough the sams of money are large, we must not exaggerate them. Even in the years of peak production later this decade, no more than 6 per cent of GNP is expected to come from the North Sea—equivalent to perhaps two years of the kind of economic growth we achieved in the 1950s and 1960s.

This makes it all the more important that we should use the oil wisely, with an eye to our long term economic interests. In particular, we should make the opportunity offered by the growth of oil revenues to bring the level of public sector borrowing steadily down, and this is what our medicular term stratury evisages.

which would otherwise have been eroded by inflation.

There could, of course, he a case in principle for a special tax releted to the windfall element in these profits, and I shall be considering this further. However, it has not yet been established that such a tax is either practical or entirely desirable in inday's conditions.

Leading, in which the hanks have been heavily involved, has srown rapidly in the past few years. Underlying this growth has been the 100 per cent capital lifousance, which leading companies can claim on assets bought for leasing. The present rules apply to equipment leased to the United Kingdom industrial and commercial companies, which would qualify in their own right for these tax incentives if they were to parchase the equipment for themselves.

I do not propose any changes in transactions of this fort has become an important — in inday cases an essential — source of finance of this sort has become an important in manufacturing industry. Under the present tax rules, however, these ion per cent allowances apply to all leased equipment.

Thus, leasing effectively extends the benefits of tax incentives to certain users—such as oversean companies, carmin public bodies

me benefits of the incentives to certain users—such as overseen companies, certain public bodies in the United Kingdom, and consumers—who would not qualify for tax incentives if they had purchased the equipment themselves. I propose to end these anomalies.

seives. I propose in end these anomalies.

As from June 1, expenditure on leasing involving these assers will normally quality only for 25 per cent tax allowances. There will be transitional provisions for leased television sets. Though the extra revenue in 1980-81 will be negligible, the saving in a full year will be over £200m.

These provisions will replace, from June 1 the stopgap provision for foreign leasing which I proposed on October 23, when anyouncing the aboltion of exchange control. They will also include measures to end the growing abuse of leasing by individuals for rax avoidance purposes. However the Morability scheme for leasing cars to disabled people will continue to benefit from the existing provisions.

I have already referred to the effective medicates the page of the stiffent transite transite of the effective medicates the page of the stiffent transite of the s

sions.

I have already referred to the difficult problems that many companies will be facing in the coming year, with great pressure on their liquidity. I have considered how far it would make sense for the Government to belp them by major tax reductions.

Corporation tax cut

come down.

So far as tax changes are concerned. I shall concentrate the limited funds available to me on relieving specific pressures which are particularly damaging or remain.

The Government's objective in taxing North Sea oil operations taxing North Sea oil operations thus to get down interest rates. I have, therefore, given precedence between the nation's claim to a share in the profits from this national resource, and the right of those engaged in the risky business of oil exploration and development to a fair return on their efforts.

Such help could only be provided at the expense of much ligher personal taxation or higher borrowing and thus higher interest rates. I believe that the greatest service which I can perform for business is to reduce the burden of financing the public sector and thus to get down interest rates. I have, therefore, given precedence to this objective.

However, there is, as I observed last June, a clear need to reexamine the corporate tax structure. I have already undertaken that there will be full continued to the profits from this structure. I have already undertaken that there will be full continued to the profits from this objective.

make major changes in its struc-ture. But I do propose one impor-tant concession to help companies which face a particular difficulty. A number of businesses in manu-facturing, and certain areas of dis-tribution, are concerned about the recovery charges which they will face as a result of reductions in faced. Early likely to areas either recovery charges which they will face as a result of reductions in stock levels likely to arise either because of the general pressure on liquidity or in some cases as a result of the steel strike.

I propose, therefore, to allow a substantial part of the stock relief recovery charge consequent on a reduction of stocks to be deferred for one year. This change will be subject to certain conditions, dependent on the extent to which stocks are finemed on trade credit. The new relief will be given for business accounts ending after 1979-80. The cost is estimated at 5210 million in 1980-81 and a further fil25 million in 1980-81 and a further fil25 million in 1981-82.

While further relief is justified in the cases to which I have referred, there is criticism that the present stock relief may confer an adjustifiable advantage in certain chromatentos. This is a complex matter on which detailed consolization will be needed but my intention is to legislate next year in respect of the tax payable generally on January 1, 1982. This will give enough time for consultation.

I propose another modest

There have been signs that some large companies may have been delaying their VAT payments to the Exchequer. This must be corrected at the estilest opportunity. Customs and Excles are already taking steps, with my approved and within the estiling law, to reduce the attractions of delay. But more needs to be done.

I shall, therefore, be asking the

Gustoms and Racise.
Concern has been expressed by a number of Conservative MPs and by representative business organizations at the possibility that we might withdraw the facility of mouthly remoss for those VAT traders who are entitled to claim repayments. I have carefully considered representations about the effect on business cash flow, and f do not intend to pursue this option further.

This year most of the additional revenue I need from the indirect mass must come from the indirect mass must come from the excise duties. Because they are applied to a physical quantity, the real value of their yield declines in times of inflation. A number of them have not been increased since early 1977 and many have been deciming in real value over a much longer period. Accordingly, taking the duties as a whole, I am proposing increases which well referr the invace of the last

a much longer period. Accordingly, taking the duties as a whole. I am proposing increases which will reflect the impact of the last year's inflation and keep the real yield roughly constant.

I start with the duties on alcoholic drinks and tobacco, which were last increased three years ago. I propose from midnight tonight to increase the duties on drinks by amounts which, including VAT, represent about 2p on the price of a typical pint of draught beer, 8p on a bottle of whisky.

The robacco duty will be raised with effect from midnight on Friday. Including VAT, the increase will represent 5p on the price of a typical packet of 20 king-size cigarettes.

There will be consequential increases for most other alcoholic drinks and tobacco products, but rather less than the full amount on pipe tobacco.

The increases on alcoholic

on pipe tobacco.

The increases on alcoholic drinks will yield £273m in 1980-81 and £288m in a full year. The tobacco increases will yield £180m in 1980-81 and £195m in a full Next, betting and gaming. I do not propose any changes in the general betting duty or the pool betting duty, But the Government has been persuaded by some of the criticisms of the present duty on cashios made by the Royal Commission on Gambling. This duty depends heavily on rateable value, it is not an equitable tax, and the more profitable castios are zeriously undertaxed.

From October 1, therefore, the are aeriously undertaxed.

From October 1, therefore, the present duty will be replaced by one related more closely to the profitability of casinos, and designed to produce about two and a half times as much revenue in a full year.

At about the same time the duty will be increased from

on bingo will be increased from 5 per cent to 71 per cent. Provision will also be made in the Pinance Bill for restructuring the

would have continued. We decided it was much better to keep the Vehicle Excise Duty, but to achieve staff savings by streamlining its administration, along the lines which the director of Transport

As part of this, he is announcing today that from October, four-monthly licences will be replaced by six-monthly licences.

Car tax up

Since we are recussing the value and large increases are not needed.

Instead, I shall be increasing the duty on petrol, from 5 ym. 10mint. WAT. Instead, I shall be increasing the duty on petrol, from 5 pm nomight, by the equivalent, including VAT, of 10p a gallon. For the last three years the rate of duty on dery has been higher than that on petrol. I have decided that we can no longer justify this differential, which has borne heavily on commercial and industrial users. Taking account of VAT, the increase in the duty on dery will be about 4p a gallon. This will mean that once again the duties on petrol and dery are the same.

These increases will yield an additional £450m from petrol and £55m from dery in 1980-81, and in a full year.

I also propose to raise the duty on heavy oil other than dery by about 4p 2 gallon from 6 pm to night. This will yield an additional £50m in 1980-81 and in a full year. I have decided not to increase the duty on burning oil and on domestic paraffin, which are the olls most commonly used in the home.

These VAT and excise duty changes will raise additional revenue of £1,250m in 1980-81 and in 1979-80. The immediate impact effect on the RPI will be just over 1 per cent, but in the longer run these excise duty changes, by contributing to the reduction of the budget delicit, will help no ensure that inflation is brought down and stays down.

Company car unfairness

As I have explained, I do not believe I should be justified in allowing the real costs of motoring and road transport to fall, simply as a result of inflation. But if it is right in principle for road users to face a constant fiscal burden, it would not be fair to disregard the increasing unreality of the income tax charge levied on those who are partly sheltered from rising costs because they those who are partly sheltered from rising costs because they have a company car available for private use.

The scales of benefit charged to income tax have been allowed in fall well behind any reasonable measure of true values. The present figures barely cover the current cost of mx, insurance and maintenance. This is unfair to individuals who have to bear the full cost of Car ownership, not to mention those who cannot afford to run.

I propose, therefore, to increase by some 20 per ceut the scale figures which are used for measuring the benefit of a company car for tax purposes. This change will be effective from April 1981. At the same time, there will be one modest relief. The qualifying annual mileage of business use above which a reduced rate of tax is charged should be reduced from 25,000 to 18,000 miles a year. In the light of our widespread consultations last year, I believe these changes will generally be recognized as fair.

than true value,

I am also taking steps to
increase from 9 per cent to 15 per
cent the rate of interest used to
measure the value of heneficial
loans to employees and to raise to
£200 the limit below which the
benefit of such loans is not
charged to tak. benealt of such loads is not charged to tax.

Fringe benefits are charged to tax only if the employee earns more than a certain amount, now £8,500. The case for abolishing this threshold has been pressed upon us. I have asked the luland Revenue to countit employees and

gest increases in the personal allowances which fall some way

requirement afficient 1977 Frigance; Act. This was bring substantial relief to all tappayers.

But in order to afford this, I intend to remove the lower rate band of taxation, levied at 25 percent on the first £750 of tuzable income. This combination will protect the position of the very poorest taxpayers, while ensuring that basic race taxpayers receive some, though not complete, prosones though not complete, prothat basic race taxpayers receive some, though not complete, protection from the rise in prices.

The single allowance will thus be forceased by £210 to £1,375 and the married allowance by £330 to £2,145. The correspondent ellowances for people over £5 will go up by £280 to £1,820 and by £440 to £2,895. The income limit for the gle percents will go up by £120 to £1,800m, offset by a siving of £750m from ending the lower rate band.

Also, the additional personal allowance available mainly to single pareints will go up by \$120 mo \$270. The revenue cost of these increases in 1980-81 will be some all 800m, offset by a saving of \$750m from ending the lower rate. I cannot this year make sufferther reductions in the hoome, are rested. So the basic rate will remain at 30 per cent and the higher rates will also remain unchanged.

The case for the lower rate bands was never at all clear. The 25 per cent rate was not the effective marginal rate for more than a small number of full-time adult workers. For those on lower incomes an increase in the personal allowances would always have been more valuable than the lower rate band.

And the existence of this lower.

allowances would always have been more valuable than the lower rate band.

And the existence of this lower rate band added significantly to the complexity of the tax system. Its disappearance will simplify and shorten the PAYE ubbes, and reduce the administrative burden on employers and on the Inland Revenue, where there will be a valuable staff saving of 1,300.

I am in no doubt that it is right, in a year when difficult choices have no be made, to coccentrate on raising the tax thresholds for everybody, as I have proposed, by about 18 per cent. I am also in no doubt that it is necessary to abase the tax reductions which follow from that change by the abolition of the lower rate band.

Taken rogether, these changes are equivalent to an effective increase in tax reliefs of 11 per cent for a married couple and rather less than that for single taxpayers. The 182 per cent rise in child bettefft implies a broadly comparable anual rate of increase—about 11 per cent—over its April, 1979, level.

Stamp duty changes

I do not think these considerations justify us in making, this year, an increase in the mortgage interest relief celling, which I propose to maintain at £25,000. But I do think it would be right to reise the starting point for stamp duty on transfers of property by £5,000 to £20,000.

The limits for reduced rate bands will be similarly increased, by £5,000, so that the full 2 per cem rate will now be reached at £25,000. This will cost £75m in 1980-81, and £85m in a full year.

Too many homes are under-occupied, or even standing empty. This is often a direct, even if unintended, result of rent control: sometimes it is a consequence of planning policies the Secretary of State for the Environment is improving. able anual rate of increase about it per cent—over it April, 1979, level

Next, higher-rate taxpayers. Given the substantial improvements last year it would not be appropriate to give major relief to higher-rate taxpayers this year. (Labour cheers) Rowers, our progressive income tax system operates in such a way that those who pay tax at higher rates experience sharply increasing tax burdens in times of inflation.

In the ordinary course it would be right to increase the bigher rate threshold and bands by the same proportion as the increase in personal allowances. That would imply 18 per cent this year.

But this year the improvements in personal allowances are partially offset by abolition of the lower rate band. That change will have only himited significance for those on higher incomes. So I have decided not in raise the higher rate thresholds fully in line with inflation, as I have done for the main personal allowances, but to put them up by only about 11 per cent.

That is, as I have explained, broadly equivalent to the total net increase in tax reliefs which I have increase in tax reliefs which I h

burden of income tax for the higher rate thresholds is £100m in 1980-81 compared with a cost of £140m if they had been fully indexed. I am clea larding this year's increase in the fireshold to the investment.

Gallantry

exempted

quences.

This Government came to office pledged to bring more simplicity and consistency to the tax system. We have already undertaken a series of major reviews. I should like here to thank both the Inland Revenue and the Customs and Excise for the heavy load of policy review work they have carried out so thoroughly during the last nine-months. (Opposition should of 'And them sack them'.) This should all bear useful fruit in the yeart affect.

This user' I have progress to report in three important areas where it helieve that fiscal reform can executage private action—in connector with housing, the national heritage and voluntary organizations.

We wish to encourage the pri-

national beringe and voluntary organizations.

We wish to encourage the private provision of housing as well as wider home coverently. Home ownership addit to the quality of life. And private provision of housing means we can eave public resources for other areas where a private sector alternative is not available.

My first proposal is designed to help first time buyers in particular. I have received representations from many quarters about the burden of stamp duty on house purchasers. Difficulty in acquiring a new borne restricts the mobility of Islaout. Those at the lower end of the market—mainly young couples—particularly deserve help.

ings. These measures will help to furthill our promise to encourage employee share ownership and provide the incentive to save and build up capital.

There is one anomaly in the field of life insurance, which I propose to put right. The rate of life insurance rehel used to be equivalent to half the basic rate of income tax. It has recently got out of lize and I propose to restore the relationship by reducing k to 15 per cent.

Because of the practical problems posed for the life insurance industry, the change will not take affect musi. April: 6 next year. Steps will also be taken to deny life assurance premium relief to certain short-term bonds. This change will take effect from to day.

Before I leave discussion of the capital markets I should add that I propose that traded options, which at present are anomalously treated at wasting assets for capital gains tax purposes, should in tuture be treated on the same basis as share warrants.

I hope these measures will help to encourage the walth-creating the relative attractions of investment through more direct means.

I come now to a series of measures which are institutions and through more direct means.

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I come now to a series of measures which are institutions and through more direct means.

I come now to a series of measures the wealth-creating the mainspring of economic visitity it is now widely agreed that we must look to private initiative, widely dispersed and properly rewarded. Enterprise means jobs.

I start with capital taxation.

Which is widely regarded, and rightly so, as a severe discourage mean to the damage done by these taxes in their present form is out of all proportion to their judge. Ther panning pointies in secretary or State for the Environment is improving.

There are also discal obstacles to the economic use of the swallable stock of property. One of these I intend to deal with this year. I propose a new and additional relief from capital gains tax to help people who let part of their homes. At present these house-owners, when they come to sell, can find themselves unexpectedly faced with a capital gains tax charge. This change will encourage letting, and contribute to the better use of the housing stock. (Conservative cheers).

Next, the national heritage. The House has already passed, a Bill to set up the National Heritage Fund. The Finance Bill will include a provision to treat it for tax purposes as if it were a charity. The fund wall be set up with an initial amount of around £12m at its disposal.

Employee

more generous the provisions which the last Government fairoduced two years ago to encourage profit charing. In passing, I would note that those provisions were based upon proposals originally put forward by the Secretary of State for Energy. They attracted all-party support.

I propose to raise from £500 to £1,000 a year the value of shares allocated to any one employee which can qualify for tax relief; to reduce from five years to two the period after which employees. Can sell their shares; and to cut from 10 years to seven the period after which have them out free of income tax.

Second, I propose to reintroduced in 1973 enabling employees to be given options to buy shares in their companies without incurring lability to income tax. This scheme will have links, as in 1973, to a scheme for contractual savings. These measures will help to fulfill our promise to encourage employees share ownership and provide the incentive to save and build up capital.

There is one anomaly in the

than paper gains. Proposals for inderation or tapering as a means of meeting this problem have been put forward on many occasions in

capital transfer tax will be 250m this coming year and twice as much in 1981-82.

In the case of capital gains tax, there will be no cost this coming year and a cost of £25m in 1981-82. These figures need to be judged against the already rising yield of the capital taxes as a result of inflation.

I realize that these necessarily limited changes will fall short of

transfer tax, if there are no other assets.

We would, of course have liked to bring similar help to businesses of all sizes. My proposals do, give some measure of relief to everybody, but this year most assistance goes to small businesses.

As I have already indicated there have been extensive consultations on capital taxation before the budget. We propose to continue this process. There are in partir total arcertain specialized areas such as sattled property which require nevery detailed, consideration.

'bt

Assisting demergers.

I now man to another tax which the individual development, the is development land tax. In my last Budget I reduced the rate of this max to 60 per cent and increased the exempt slice to £50,000. I then said there would be no further reduction in the rate and no early increase in the exempt slice. This remains the position.

Representations have, however, been made to me from many quarters that the tax inhibits development because of uncerdevelopment because of uncer-tainty about the amount of tax or chargeable which can normally of only be ascertained once develop-ment starts.

It is important to remove he obstacles of this kind if we are not to make the best use of our ento make the best use of our encresources.

I propose to deal with this point and the necessary legislation will be added to the Finance Bill at an appropriate stage. There will also be a number of other detailed he improvements. All these changes are designed to free the market and encourage development.

Taxes are stifling independent in enterprise in other ways too. For many years the fashion both in Government and in industry was no favour mergers and smargamatics. No doubt mergers have brought advantages in some cases.

But it is now clear that the fashion for industrial elophantism for factors for industrial elophantism for the stages of the stage fashion for industrial elephantism was greatly exaggerated. I believe that there are cases where businesses are grouped together inefficiently under a single company umbrella.

They could in practice be run more dynamically and effectively if they could be "domerged" and allowed to pursue their own separate ways under independent management. measgement.

The present tax rules can in practice effectively discourage demergers of this kind, by charging the assets of the "demerged" company to advance corporation tax and income tax as distribu-

tax and income tax as distributions.

I propose to bring forward, medicing the passage of the Finance's Rill, measures to ease the tax inchange on distributions of this kind, subject to certain safe it guards and where they are concerned solely with the genuine splitting off of independent trades it within the corporate sector. My it colleagues and I would welcome any views those outside Government might have on these proposals. It may be that further measures will turn out to be justified.

Continued on page 7, col 1

th in decade ahead

turn to measures specifi. igned to improve the tax ent in which the small fives and works. usiness, but particularly small business just start-needs somewhere to op-

iginative and helpful new in recent years has been opment of estates of small workshops for separate small businesses ose to bring in a small

the rate of 100 per cent imed on the construction industrial buildings. The rill run for three years, simplify the present ative arrangements. also make provision for buildings allowance to on the construction of

buildings rather than on etary of State for the ent intends to consult on of planning controls ages of use as between istry and warehousing for is. The Secretary of State try intends to make 15th to build 1,000 new factory units in assisted co-operation with the

xtor.

isinesses and particularly

fi businesses also need
dany people with capital
might be ready to back
ng ventures if they knew
a could be offset against
come, instead of only

pital gains.
se that, through a new
spital scheme, losses on
vestment in unquoted
ompanies, incurred after
1980 may be set off

come.

propose to relax the

for mx relief for inid on money borrowed
ment in, or lending to,
mpany. The present rules
investor to have worked
rester part of his time
mpany's business. I proolish that condition and olish that condition, and ide added incentive for vestment in small firms, important as attracting al from the outside is atton of new capital from a in the form of proh are retained in the The tax system has sized for over 50 years of provisions under "close" Company may at to justify the amount which it wished to rehe business, undistribuvestment in small firms.

ig last year's reduction aportant changes includ-olition of the apportiontrading income both of ing companies and of of trading groups. hanges will cur out a

a matter for industry not for Government. But it can help by reducing to of tax. I propose to cur the small comet of corporation tax to in—that is no less than t—that is no less than below the full rate of below the full rate of t—and at the same time the qualifying limits to or the full relief and or the marginal relief.

I proposal is designed to unincorporated small it is important that the yed should be able, with nee, to make adequate for their retirement, refore raising the limits tent aunaity relief. The extensive of earnings for tax relief will go is per cent to 17½ per the ceiling on the qualifying for relief will ed.

propose some minor
reflecting business taxawing consultations with
propose that the costs
business loan finance
allowed for rax puricf will also be given for
I expenses of a business
these expenses would these expenses would allowable if the busi-been trading when they

changes will also be changes will also be
the tax deduction scheme
astruction industry—the
ne—which will lighten
destrative burden of the
and change certain
thich operate harshly,
ast element in my packp small businesses, I am
ertain changes in the
ms for VAT, in order
a deministrative burden,
that from midnight the
n threshold for VAT,
increased from £10,000.

The de-registration 9. The de-registration also be increased from

same time I shall be from £50 to £250 the payment of tax on assets when a person the severe financial s, we are thus giving smaller businesses at any points where the ers too hardly, individually few of the measures

importance: but taken together they represent a significant step floward in making this country one in which enterprise will be properly rewarded and thus flourish again.

Together

Together they will cost about \$160m in a full year.

Finally, I come to an idea that is intended to pioneer a new, and more adventurous, approach to the whole question of industrial and commercial renewal.

There are some parts of our economy, most notably in the older urban areas, where more and more public authority involvement seems to have led to less and less fruitful activity. The planning process has all too often allowed, even caused, whole areas, at the heart of some of our most populous cities, to be laid to waste for years, even decades.

Even when plans do finally come to be made, the public purse is often unable to provide the funds, or the enterprise, to match the pistinger's agriculture. or the efferprise, to match the plusters' aspirations. And when private initiative might have been ready to stir, it has generally been stifled by rules and regulations—and by a tax system which pays no regard to these special problems.

lems.

Some MPs may recall that, in a speech made on the Isle of Dogs, a little less than two years 23n, I put forward a proposal for trying to bring new life back to these areas of urban deteliction. The ide: was not politically parties of the parallel with that of the dirtuguished Fabian, Professor Peter Hall.

Outto independently, we had

Quite independently, we had concluded that there was much to be said for the establishment in these man-made wildernesses of what I have called "Enterprise

I am, therefore, pleased to be able to autounce roday action by the Government which will transform into reality the idea which I then put forward.

We are proposing to establish, in the first instance, about half a dozen Enterprise Zones—with the intention that each of them should be developed with as much freedom as possible for those who work there to make profits and to create jobs. Each will cover perhaps 500 acres. Within these zones two major tax incentives will be available; first, 100 per cent capital allowances for both industrial and commercial buildings; and, second, complete relief from development land tax. But fiscal concessions are only part of what development land tax. But Ilscal concessions are only part of what is needed. These zones will, therefore, enjoy the following additional benefits: 100 per cent derating of industrial and commercial property; a drastically simplified planning scheme; exemption from the scope of industrial training boards (with consequent exemption from industrial training levies); accelerated bandling of applications for warehousing free of customs duty; minimal requests from Government for statistical information; and abolition of the remaining industrial development certificate procedures.

honges will cut out a complex tax provisions, time-consuming for the ding business. and a limeur to growth mail companies are to the funds to finance ansion, they must first its and then they must to said then they must to the funds to finance to the funds to finance and the fiftier of those ter payment of tax. Its must come through efficiency and greater to many businesses, particularly small and new ones, the cularly small and new ones, the gap between a productive idea and a foreseeable profit has widened into a chaem of red tape. And the same red tape all too often stands between a young

school leaver and the prospect of a job.

Even before this proposal had any official status at all, there has been no lack of interest in the idea. The Government will be consulting local authorities and other interests before decisions on individual areas are made. Fuller details will be found in the policy document, which is being issued this evening. There could not be a better time for making a fresh start of this kind.

not be a better time for making a fresh start of this kind.
For in the decade that lies ahead, Britain has the opportunity of following a more hopeful path. We have ended the 1970s with a society that is becoming less tolerant, because we live with an economy that has been growing no richer. The 1980s can be very different.

The disappointments of the last

concerning that has been a transport or infration, by its that we can pay ourselves what we have not carned; the illusion that we can pay ourselves what we have not earned; the illusion that governments may go on borrowing when they dare not tax; and, most foolish of all, the illusion that we can somehow strike our way to higher living standards.

The essential condition for saccess in the 1980s is that we should turn our back ou those illusions, that we should have the courage, over a period of years, to carry through the realistic policies to which there is no alternative.

In this Budget I have tried to set those policies in a strategy for the nectium term. Nothing will be easy in the years immediately ahead. But beyond that the cress, it is a strategy for the defeat of inflation, by the reestablishment of monetary control. It is a strategy for the restoration of prosperity, by the encouragement of emerprise.

Politics is not only the art of the necessary. The strategy outlined in this Budget is designed to do what is necessary—and so lay foundations for the success which is well within the grasp of the British people. (Loud Conservative cheers.)

Ps outline factors to rmine farm prices

g

De Parliament began the
test of voting on the
port on Commission prochange the CAP to help narkets and streamline re. There were 237 ns to the 98 paragraphs, culture committee had ded an average increase er cent in farm prices, g that the Commission f an average increase of a cent was unacceptable. nents supported by the roup calling for a freeze ice of milk, dairy pro-titer, and sugar were the first on a counted

iment backed by the Democratic group and carried to delete a paraing that any increase in prices had only a neglict on the cost of living not therefore a factor or inflation. The paraciaring the Commission for an average increase cent in farm prices un-

After rejecting amendments which would have changed the wording of the agriculture commitworming of the agriculture commit-tee call for an increase of at least 7.5 per cent in farm prices in various ways, including a reduc-tion of the figure to 5 per cent, the Parliament passed a Communist amendment replacing the Parliament passed a Communist amendment replacing the paragraph with one containing no reference to a percentage increase but setting out three factors in be taken into account in fixing prices taken into account in fixing prices for the next year; the need to guarantee farmers a fair income the need to assess the savings which tould be achieved by measures to bring the markets back into equilibrium; and the need to contain the increase in expenditure within limits compatible with a sound balanced budget and complying with the criteria underlying the Commission proposals.

The voting machinery suffered a technical breakdown and votes on the crucial issues were by the old-style means of standing and sitting with no majorites announced.

The sircraft taking some British members home after the session members home after the session members believed to allow stand to come. was delayed to allow them to rote.

he itain has chance to Mr Callaghan says burden is shifted from low more hopeful healthy and rich to poor and needy

East, Lab) opening the debate on the budget, said he well rememhered when he became Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1964 a letter appearing in The Times which said: "There have since the war been only two kinds of Chancellor -those who leave in disgrace and those who get out in time." (Laughter and interruptions).

When he was Chancellor inflation ran at 4 per cent a year and

The House today had listened to the most depressing and pessimistic account of the country's position that he could ever remember bearing. The Chancellor was proposing a growth rate of only l per cent per annum in output from now until 1983-84. That included North Sea oil.

The inflation rate had doubled in a year; there had been a deterioration in the balance of payments of a remarkable character considering the North Sea oil revenues and the balance of payments saving; a dramatic increase in the forecast for unemployment: and a continuing decline in output, together with the highest level of interest rates ever experienced in

this country.

The Chancellor was telling the Honse that what he intended to preside over during the next three years was an economy in which there was a combination of stagnation, high unemployment, inflation, and a deteriorating balance of payments.

of payments.

The figures which had been given showed a range for the inflation index for next year of between 14 per cent and 19 per cent, with a half way figure of 161 per cent. That was the basis

James Callagnan. Leader of Opposition (Cardiff, South Cardiff, Sou or style basis he could not expect to get it. He had distillusioned the country by the pessimistic and dreary approach be had made

One could sum up the Budget by saying that it was three years of austerity and industrial decline on the basis of a stagnant econonly combined with shifting the burden from the healthy to the sick and from the rich to the poor. (Labour cheers.)

It was a consolidation Budget —a consolidation of failure.

Last year the Chancellor reduced the top rate of tax to 60 per cent to give the 530 000 a

Last year the Chancellor reduced the top rate of tax to 60 per cent to give the £30,000 a year man £4,000 a year more. This year he was reducing the benefit payment for those who were sick by 5 per cent below the increase in the rate of inflation. Was that what the House wasted? Was it the philosophy of the modern Conservative Party? This was not a Conservative Government but a classic 19th century Liberal Government, What century Liberal Government. What some Conservative MPs would like to do was to turn the 20th century welfare state back into the 19th century board of guardians.

cathery westere state back into the 19th century board of guardians. (Labour cheers)

The Budger did nothing to help exporters or to reduce the high interest rates. It decreased output and did nothing to help it.

If the Chancellor was saying that he anticipated a rate of inflation of between 14 and 19 percent during the next 12 months at a time when the union conferences were beginning their discussions on what they would claim this year, this was the figure they would be relying on.

How was he going to break out from this? He had impred away from the unions. The Government had shut the front door of 10 Downing Street and ot the Ireasury on the unions.

The Chancellor ought to be seeking the unions' cooperation from tomorrow in order to deal

He should swallow his pride call them in straight away and see what could be done to help the nation avoid yet another 12 months of the kind of situation it had gone through in the past 12 months.

If the Chancellor lelt that in the If the Chancellor left that in the interests of his policy he had to make these perty, mean charges on the sick-prescription charges and the rest-it would be far better to make, and the country would accept, a further increase for example in the price of cigarettes. If was an improper sense of priorities to do it in this way and make these mean and petty savings.

The Chancellor spoke for an hour and 15 minutes before he had anything to say about unem-ployment. Every MP had today received a memorandum showing that training places available in London for young men and women unemployed were to be cut by one-third. Was this the kind of priorities the Government thought were acceptable to the people? They were not.

They were not.

The pathetic provision the Chancellor was making for small workshops was irrelevant against the size of the problem the Government's policy was going to create over the next 12 months. When I contrast it (he continued) with his compassion and detailed care for those who have to pay capital gains tax or capital transfer tax I am bound to say I resist and resent this kind of Budget put forward in this way.

Sir Geoffrey Howe had said he

Sir Geoffrey Howe had said he intended to see that £12 a week was disregarded in the payment of benefits to the family of a striker. Strikers were already treated worse for social security beafts than a man who was un-

This is the way (he said) the Government will create social tension out of all proportion.

(Labour cheers.) I sometimes wonder whether they know what they are doing. (Renewed Labour cheers.)

In the case of the child benefit allowance the Government had been as mean as it was possible to be in relation to its past promises and undertakings. This was the Government which said it cared for the family and

was going over to a tax credit system. There was an overwhelm-ing case for honouring the under-taking that had been given to raise child benefit to 55.20 a

which must be welcomed. The proposal for increasing single allowance and widows' allowance anowance and wintows anowance for the first year of widowhood was one in which the whole House should rejoice. He strongly applicated the relief from taxation applauded the relief from taxation for gallantry awards.

It was a Budget where the economy, was being run deliberately for a fall of something like 2.5 per cent this year and with an increase in inflation. It assumed that the decline was going to go on, It did nothing to relieve for months to come the burden of high interest rates. An entirely different approach was needed.

It is the concluded) the most hopeless Budget we have had since the war. (Conservative protests and Labour cheers.) In the social groups it chooses for rewards and penalties it is the meanest Budget we have had since 1931. (Loud Labour cheers.)

Parliamentary notices House of Commons

House of Lords

a sinister torture from Chicago

Mr Jo Grimond (Orkney and Shet-land L) said it was apparent from Mr Callaghan's speech that if there was an alternative policy if was a statutory incomes policy. If the Labour Party felt that the measures the Government were puring into operation were bound to fail, there was no possible alterto a statutory incomes policy.

The Government must curse the day (he said) when the press of this country got hold of the word monetarism. It has come to mean a simister torture invented by Mr Milton Friedman in Chicago. It means no more than that if people have more money to spend and there is no more to spend it on,

The endless race in pay, salaries and allowances, without increased productivity, was the cause of inflation and poverty. It was unforflation and poverty. It was unfor-tunate that top people in charge of the nationalized industries were going to get increased salaries. A general clamour for more salaries and wages would end up in suicide. Mr David Knox (Leek, C) said he regretted the limited increase in child benefit. He deeply regretted the decision to end the earnings related unemployment benefit, par-ticularly at a time when unemployticularly at a time when unemployment was going to rise.

Mr Jack Straw (Blackburn, Lab)
said the Budget was victious and
wicked and the callousness with

which the Government had disre-garded its consequences were best illustrated by the failure to men-tion the effects it would have on unemployment this year and next

Mr James Hill (Southampton, Test, C) said he had expected big-ger increases on drink. There did not seem to be a hair shirt in the entire Budget.

Monetarism NHS protest march over 'cuts' in pay

Health Service staff are expected to march through London today to protest about the recommendations of the Clegg comparability commission, which they say will result in a cut in pay for most grades. Hospital X-ray departments will close for all but emergencies as radiographers take part in the march. They are particularly angry about the re-commendation that their work ing week be extended from 35 to 371 hours, which they say will increase the risks from

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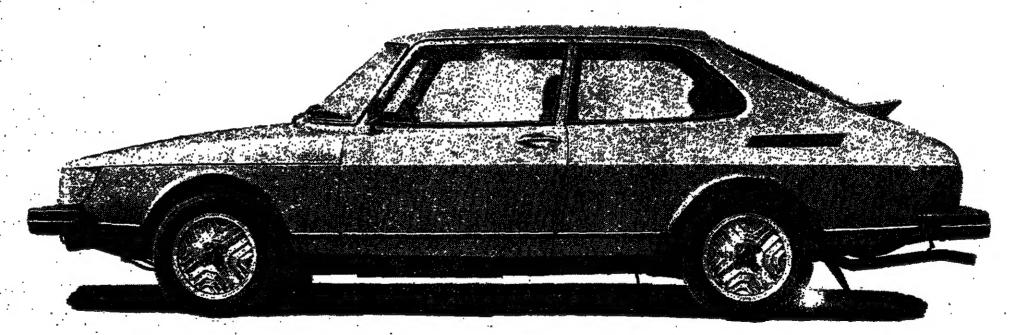
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radiation. Other groups expected to in-crease their hours under the eport's recommendations are physiotherapists and speech therapists, who work 36 and 33 hours a week respectively.

Professor Hugh Clegg re-commended average rises for those groups of 15.4 per cent, but based on a 371-hour week. Mr Michael Jordan, secretary of the Society of Radiographers,. aid that radiographers were

disgusted.
The National and Local Gov-:
ernment Officers' Association, representing the largest number of the 37,000 paramedical staff. the health service, said Teachers of physiotherapy and occupational therapy will lose. £416 a year, radiographers of superimendent grade 1 level; will lose £485 a year, and a speech therapist who wants to retain a 33-hour week will lose.

What Car?-1980



The superlative SAAB 900 Turbo was the outright winner when What Car? tested 16 prestige cars to find the best Directors'car.

Results

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Datsun 280ZX 2+2

Longer and more sophisticated than its predecessor, the 900 is very much in the "Directors' "class. Performance is, of course, superb; the boosted engine doesn't have the standing start snap of larger capacity rivals but it can't be beaten for mid-range punch. For a big, front-drive car it can also be hustled through corners very smartly, thanks in great part to the excellent power steering and the grip of the low profile Pirelli P6 tyres. But it is practical virtues that complete the Saab so well: the comfortable seats, the smart new fascia and, of course, the massive carrying capacity of its hatchback design. What is more, the Turbo combines speed, quality, practicality and comfort with a degree of economy and realism never before found."

What Car?-APRIL 80

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OVERSEAS.

Froin Michael Leapman.
New York, March 26.
Senator Edward Kennedy became a vizible connender for the Benocratic presidential nomination last aight for the first time since the primary senson began. He scored a surprisingly easy victory over President Center in the important New York primary and also bear him impressively in connecticut.

In New York he won by 59 per cent to 41 and in Connecticut by 47 op 41. In both stares,

eve of voting opinion polls had suggested that Mr Carter would

win, although they did show that Mr Kennedy was closing

The signs are that it might. As New York was voting yester-day, the Associated Press re-

leased the result of a highly significant opinion poll which

showed that people now hold

Only 31 per cent of those asked rared him excellent or good, down from 40 per cent in January; and 25 per cent thought him poor, as against

January's 13 per cent. The con-

tinued detention of the hostages, the growing rate of in-flation and vacillations over

Middle East policy are all damaging Mr Carter's reelection

A low turnout in the

that the figures represent a

negative reaction to the Presi-

dent rather than positive en-thusiasm for Mr Kennedy, for

whom Chappaquiddick is a con-

From Ray Kennedy

Johannesburg, March 26

Tax concessions and other

benefits totalling £871.5m were handed our to South Africans

today in a budget described by

Mr Owen Horwood, the Finance Minister, as having something for everybody and a "golden opportunity" to share the country's wealth.

He also announced pension

increases, pay rises for public servants and death duty con-cessions. He said, however, the

country's military prepared-ness would be kept "razor

sharp" through a hefty rise in

defence spending.

The Defence Force would

have £1,160m available to it in

cash during the next 12 months compared with £900m budgeted

Mr Horwood said South Africa had finished the year with a "windfall" £165m gross surplus on the Exchequer

account. But this was not simply due to record gold earnings, although estimated tax income from gold mining

for the next 12 months was £1,388m compared with £810m

A recent International Monetary Fund report had emphasized that South Africa was reaping the rewards of stable

yesterday confirms

South African budget

shares out 'windfall

connecticut.



defect: Four footballers members of the Afghan national football team photographed yesterday in Frankfurt, where they have asked for political asylum in "repugnance" at the Russian military occupation of

their country. Altogether, ten Afghan footballers have arrived in West Germany, seven of them belonging to the national team. Their ambition is to take part in sporting events outside Afghanistan until the Russian troops leave.

Disguised as mountain tribesmen. they managed to slip across the frontier into Pakistan, reaching first Peshawar and then Karachi, from where they flew on to Frankfurt. Some arrived at the end of January, while

others landed this week. They are part of a steady stream of Afghans, many of them well educated

professional people, who have been reaching West Germany at the rate of 10 to 20 a day since the Russians invaded in December. Immigration officials say about 1,000 Afghans are being housed in hotels in and around Frankfurt

The ten footballers are being put up at the expense of the city council while their request for asylum is con-

Gaullists plan rally at general's tomb to win votes for M Chirac

Who are the true heirs of of reassuring themselves that they really represent his ideals the parliamentary representa-tives of what is popularly known as the Gaullist movement began a three-day meeting here today. The choice of St Raphael is not without significance—apart from the fact that the town has a Gaullist mayor. It was only a few miles down the coast that the south of France landings occurred and the first few inches of French soil were libercted in the Second World War. If further proof is needed of the region's right to a special place in the patriotic Gaullists' catalogue, it is in the form of a monument in the port comricmorating the spo where Napoleon landed after his Egyptian campaign.

of all, to the modern Gaullist, is the pilgrimage the parlia-mentarians will make tomorrow to the village of Rayol, where they will shake the hand of the schoolteacher who was in charge of the education for a while of a precocious boy called Jacques Chirac, founder and leader of the Rassemblement pour la

Paris magazine

only 10 weeks

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, March 26

cessful formightly economic magazine L'Expansion, with a

He told a press conference re-ay that the losses of Paris-

Hebdo-borne by the group amounted to 15m francs

Korchnoi avoids traps as

pawns secure victory

circulation of 150,000

closes after

the capital.

themselves and this meeting is all about proving that, however much the name may have changed, the ideals of the mem-bers remain those stated by the general in his broadcast from London on June 18, 1940 when he rallied Frenchmen everywhere to fight for their country.

June 18 has become a sacred
date in the Gaullist calendar.

M. Claude Labbé, the RPR
president, accordingly amounced today that on the fortieth
anniversary this was there will anniversary this year there will be an "immense" gathering at the general's tomb at Colombey-

les-Deux-Eglises to prove "our

right to consider ourselves the

Gardism". As the French presidential elections loom, the RPR believes it has detected a growing tendency by President Giscard d'Estaing to pretend he is the true descendant in spirit of the general. As M Labbe saw it, the movement's universality almost invited such claims.
"Gaullism without de Gaulle, since it belongs to everyor belongs to no one person said. "He bequeathed nothing but he gave us every-thing.

République (RPR).

The RPR is the fifth title by not a political party at all but which the Gaullists have called a movement and that anybody themselves and this meeting is who believes in France above all else is automatically a mem-

> Internationally this explains M Chirac's strong anti-British stance over the EEC negotiations. Internally it explains the suspicion and derision with which President Giscard's claim last Sunday to represent the "middle way" in French politics has been greeted by the

> For M Labbé and his colleagues, there is no "middle way". There is just a French and because they all think like that they must be the true heirs of the general.

In cosequence, Gaullists are under orders once again to fall in for France on June 18, this time at Colombey, where in M Labbe's words, "we will go to-wards that Cross of Lorraine, towards that high place, to bear witness that above all other ambitions our sole and strong hope lies in the future of

The hope is that a strong turnout at Colombey will convert itself into a winning turnout for M Chirac in next year's

The Pope is to visit six

Rome, March 26

The Pope is to visit six African countries in May. Since his election in October 1978 his foreign travels have included North and Carrot entered in 1969.

A Vatican carrot entered in 1969.

A Vatican carrot entered in 1969.

A Vatican carrot entered in 1969. The Paris weekly magazine Paris-Hebdo, launched with a great fanfare of publicity, has ceased publication after only 10 weeks. It was inspired by the reased publication after only 10 weeks. It was inspired by the American city magazines, and was intended to give Parisians was intended to give Parisians and he is expected to go to and stay there until May 6, South America and the Far making a brief visit during DEstaing told his ministers newspaper of their own, East before the end of the year. which would keep them in-formed of the political econo-mic, social and cultural life of At his weekly audience today, he said: "Accepting the invitation of the respective episcopates and heads of state, I will M Jean-Louis Servan-Schreiber, its founder and director, who also heads the successful make a visit from May 2 to 12 which, God willing, will take me to six different countries of Expansion publishing group, had set himself the goal of 100,000 circulation after 10 weeks. The undertaking was largely financed by the group, which includes the highly suc-

Ivory Coast. "With this visit I intend to pay homage to all Africa and express by sincere affection for all the inhabitants of that beloved confinent." He noted that Zaire and Ghana were celebrating this year the centenary of their evangelization.

African countries in May

these days to

Congo, near by.

He would be in Kenya from
May 6 to 8, Ghana from May 8
to 10, and then fly with a stopover in Ougadougou, Upper Volta, to Abidian Ivory Coast. There he would remain from that great and promising con-tinent.—Zaire, the People's Varican on May 12. Republic of Congo, Kenya, Since his election the Pope Ghana, Upper Volta and the has been to Mexico, the Domini-

can Republic, his native Poland, Ireland, the United States and Turkey. He is expected to go to Brazil in July and to the Philippines later in the year.

The Vatican spokesman today would neither confirm nor deny

insistent reports that he will go

Communists find way out for EEC assembly

From David Wood
Strasbourg, March 26
The powerful farm lobby and the big political groups in the European Parliament today escaped from their dilemma over farm prices when a majority of members settled on majority of members settled on a compromise proposed by four Italian Communists led by Signora Carla Barbarella.

She proposed no figure for the average increase in prices that is to be settled by the council of agricultural ministers this week. The Commission had proposed an average increase of 2.4 per cent. Parliament's agriculture committee, led by Sir Henry Plumb, proposed 7.9 per cent. Amendments tabled in Parliament ran, riot from an average cut of 1 per cent to an increase of 13 per cent.

promise merely offered criteria to govern the fixing of farm prices—a fair income for farmers, measures to make sav-ings and bring the markets back to equilibrium, and containment of expenditure to achieve a

sound, balanced budget.
That formula saved the faces of all those members who rejected the Community's 1980 budget last December in an attempt to drive home to the Council of Ministers that spending on agriculture must be curbed to allow the Nine to develop in other directions.

It gives little help to Mr Roy Jenkins and his Commission colleagues in their fight with

the Community budget under control. It also does nothing to put the agricultural ministers on a tight parliamentary rein. today that the postponement of the European Council meeting offered an opportunity cor care-ful preparation of solutions to the problems facing the Com-

"It is essential", he said,
"That the Council of Ministers of the Community should make progress on all the issues in volved. Only on this condition will the meeting of the Euro-

pean Council be useful."

The President instructed
M Pierre Mehaignerie, Minister of Agriculture, to press the European Commission and the other EEC ministers of agriculture to take a decision without delay on the setting of new

Postal worker faces court over Bonn constitution

From Harry Golombek Velden am Wörthersee

Yiktor Korchnoi, the self-exiled Russian grandmaster, has won his quarter-final match in the candidates tournament here the candidates tournament here against Tigran Petrosian, the former Soviet world champion by the score of 5½ to 3½. Petrosian resigned the ninth game on the forty-fourth move last night.

Korchnoi had played the opening stages of the game with great care, looking at this point more to the preservation of his lead by drawing the game than to trying too hard for the win.

The opening was an olding too hard for the win.

The opening was an old-fashioned type of Queen's Gambit declined and Petrosian, whose only chance at this stage of the match was indeed to play for a win, went in for some sharp tactical complications.

Korchnoi kept his head and avoided all the traps his subtle and ingenious opponent set him. With a central pawn thrust on move 22 he established a wedge in the position that won him a

pawn.

Korchnoi then played to preserve this advantage and got into some time trouble having had to make six moves in eight minutes, whereas Petrosian had nearly

in the position that won him a

three-quarters of an hour for his moves.

However, Korchnoi emerged from his time trouble still holding his advantage and when he won another pawn on the forty-fourth move Petrosian resigned So Korchnoi goes through to the semi-final where he will meet either Mikhail Tal, a former world champion, or Lev Polugaversky, the Soviet grandmaster.

Though he stood badly in several of the games in this match he deserved to win it both for the keen energy he displayed in the games and for the wonderful ingenuity and resourcefulness of his play.



From Patricia Clough Bonn, March 25 In the first case of its kind

in West Germany the state is seeking to have a postal official disciplined, and possibly dismissed from his life-tenure job, for communist activity. The Post Ministry has taken

Herr Hans Peter, aged 49, a middle-ranking official in the Stuttgart telephone exchange, before the civil service disciplinary court, alleging that his militancy violated the law re-quiring that public officials be loyal to the Constitution.

Herr Peter is a member of the Moscow oriented West German Communist Party (DKP) which is legal, What makes life difficult for civil servants who belong to the DKP and enrages the left-wing is that although the party has been declared not verfossingswiding (contrary to the Constitution) the civil service regards it as verfassings-feindlich, or hostile to the

financial policies. Mr Horwood said his budget was aimed at achieving further growth from An official of the Ministry said it was not Herr Peter's membership of the DKP that a position of strength.

His biggest concession was to abolish the loan levy system of tax for both individuals and prompted proceedings against him but his activities in the party. The official indicated that the action resulted partly companies at a cost to the Exchequer of E363m. It is to be from security considerations replaced by issues of Governbecause Herr Peter worked at the telephone exchange.

The post office and railways, which both come under the same minister, Herr Kurt Gscheidle, have periodically aroused criticism and ridicule for dismissing communist postmen and railwaymen. The action against Herr Peter is more complex because his seniority gives him the right to his job for life.

More than a year ago the Government dropped the mis-named berufsverbot, the muchcriticized routine examination of the political reliability of applicants for public jobs. But the constitutional loyalty requirement, which is designed to prevent the political tainting of the civil service that helped the

nent stock. Individual income tax conessions amounted to £335m rise in price by 2.7p to 17.8p fter cuts of £304m last year. The threshold of taxation for 11.7p. cessions amounted to £335m after cuts of £304m last year. Most of Iran's

ment stock.

Tehran, March 26.—Most members of Iran's ruling Revolutionary Council want to put the American hostages on trial if the former Shah and his fortune are not returned to Iran, Ayatollah Muhammad Beheshti, Iran's Justice Minister and the council's First Secretary, said today. He also said that diplomatic relations with the United States should be

leave Panama --- AP.

have been taken into custody, "if necessary", upon study of an extradition demand which was being delivered by a group

(DE low / SA

CONNECTICUT Kennedy Bush 39 Carter ILLINOIS (March 18)

Republicans

Senator Kennedy back in running

after beating Mr Carter in

that Mr Kennedy was closing on him rapidly.

For the Republicans, Mr Ranald Reagan continued his progress towards the inmination by winning 73 of the 123 convention delegates up for election under New York's complex yoring system. Mr George Bush, although he was only six delegated. Bush ' Others and DELEGATES ELECTED TO DATE

although he won only six delegates in New York kept his campaign alive by bearing Mr Reagan in Connecticut by 39 Carter Reagan in Connecticut by 39 to 34 per cent.

Mr Carter still holds a useful lead over Mr Kennedy, with 746 convention delegates committed to him as against 385 for the senator. He is still, however, less than half way to the required winning total of 1,666 and everything now depends on whether the New York result signals the start of a nation-wide slump in his popularity.

The signs are that it might. Anderson Crane Uncommit d 72

tinuing liability. An official in Mr Carter's New York campaign dismissed the result last night as "a dip in the road" to the nomination, while a Kennedy spokesman said that "the bubble has burst" for the President President Carter in almost as low esteem as they did last October, before the Tehran hostages were taken, when it was widely assumed that Mr Kennedy could win the nomination

Which of those interpreta-tions is correct will be tested in the Wisconsin and Kansas primaries next week. Mr Ken-nedy has not been campaigning and in either state but Mr Jerry Brown, the Governor of California, has been concentrat-ing on Wisconsin for several

If Mr Brown, whose campaign so far has been fruitless, does finally manage to do well next week, this could damage Mr Carter almost as much as would success for Mr Kennedy. For if no candidate goes to the New York convention in August with the 1,666 votes needed to win effect go in with an equal of bargaining among delegates for votes. Doubts about Mr Carter's Middle East policy were un-

both New York and Connecticut in the New York primary yes terday, for nearly a third of the state's Democrats are Jewish voters were also worried that the President's budger cuts would mean a reduction in federal aid for the city, already bracing itself for a damaging strike next week of bus and underground railway workers who are asking for higher pay increases than the city can afford.

A local relevision station organized a poll outside voting centres yesterday which indicentres yesterday which indi-cated that 79 per cent of Jewish voters chose Mr Kennedy. He also won among Catholics, gain-ing 52 per cent of their votes. Mr Carter was slightly ahead among blacks, with 52 per cent. Overall, Mr Carter's failures

in foreign policy and economics seem gradually to be pushing liberal voters. Mr Kennedy's natural constituency, back into the senator's camp, albeit with show of reluctance. Without a dramatic recovery in the President's fortunes, this pro-cess seems likely to accelerate in the remaining months of the primary season.

To translate what bappened

To translate what neppened last night into sporting terms, the President was like a soccer team gliding serenely to victory with a comfortable four-nil lead. Suddenly Mr. Kennedy has scored a couple of quick goals just before half time. While the President's team are will affect their comments are still ahead, their opponents are now within striking distance and have regained some of their

Mr Reagan's strong showing in New York, where many delegates were returned unopposed, proves that he can win in north-eastern industrial states. When he challenged President Ford for the nomination four years ago, he lost because he could not gain support in that kind of state.

Mr. Anderson, who was not on the New York ballot, said that he was guite amourcant. that he was quite encouraged

by his showing in Connecticut, where he had scarcely campaigned because of Mr Bush's strong local connexions. Mr Anderson . now hopes to well in Wisconsin to establish himself as the liberal alterna-tive to Mr Reagan. He said there yesterday that he was still considering whether to run in the November election as an independent third-party candidate if he does not get the party nomination in July—as he almost certainly will not.

Builders of

The owners of the Three Mile Island nuclear power station in Pennsylvania, badly damaged in an accident a year

this year compared with a total of £538m five years ago.
In addition public servants, including teachers and nurses, would receive pay rises total-ling £258m, with proportionately larger increases for blacks than for whites. There were also rises for old age pensioners ranging from £5.70 a month for whites to £3

month for blacks. Mr Horwood said he simed to increase the real disposable income of individuals because, although an economic upswing was well under way, the real gross domestic product was not growing fast enough

E1.005 a year to £600 a year and thereafter by 20 per cent.

The second in the second emphasized in the need for education and inby dustrial training and said the second emphasized in the need for education and inby dustrial training and said to the second emphasized in the second emphasized in the second emphasized in the second emphasized empha

growing fast enough
The meney supply had increased by 13 per cent which
was not excessive. In fact, said
Mr Horwood, the extra money
about remained in a "liquidity
trap" of banks, mining houses
and institutions and had not yet reached the pockets of in-

dividuals.

But, he said, inflation running at 14 per cent was a danger sign and to help contain it the Government was to abolish immediately the remain-ing 7.5 ner cent tariff on im-ports. The Government, Mr Horwood said, firmly expected the benefits to be passed on to consumers in the form of reduced prices without delay.

About the only significant increase was in the subsidized price of bread, which Mr Horadmitted formed a staple

nuclear plant sued

ago, have sued Babcock and Wilcox, who built it, for more than \$500m (£227m).

The suit, brought in federal court in New York, accuses the defendants of negligence, breach of contract and liability for the failure of its equipment. The case has been brought by the General Public Utilities (GPU) Corporation of Parsip-pany, New Jersey, which con-trols Metropolitan Edison, the Pennsylvania company which operated the Three Mile Island

Mr William Kuhns, chairman of GPU, said that the main failure of Babcock and Wilcox was in the provision of proper training for the operators of the station to enable them to cope with the emergency which

The accident began when a valve in the reactor's cooling system became stuck open, allowing coolant to escape. It became graver when an operator, unaware of the stuck valve, switched off emergency pumps which were providing extra water for cooling the nuclear

· The American nuclear industry as a whole has also been badly damaged. No new orders for nuclear power stations have been received in the last year, while 11 orders have been can-Babcock and Wilcox is owned

by J. Ray McDermott and Co, of New Orleans. Mr James E. Cunningham, the company's chairman, said that the suit would be defended vigorously.

From Our Corresponding Colombo, March 26 Mr Neil Marten, Minister for Overs ment, said before he for Nepal that Sci

pledge of £100m toria Reservoir proj the biggest compo-accelerated Mahave scheme before the reduce overseas aid He told a pre that a firm pledy given and it would the Victoria project about four-or five y would be given as incurred and wou average about £200 in reply to que Marten said the B cit in Sri Lanka wo take its share of penditure and that optimistic about sions to students. Lanka and other countries in meeting charges at British



A suitable case for Hygi Hankies

Hygi Hankies are for crying, nose-blowing, wiping and snuffling. Today might be a good time to try them.

Made from a soft, non-woven fabric, they are the commonsense alternative to a cotton handkerchief.







Brutal Czech police drive leaders 'want to try hostages?

Ayatollah Bebeshti was the second leader of the revolution-ary regime this week to advo-cate trying the hostages because the Shah had been allowed to

Shah's decision: The former Shah elected to leave Panama because the Government would have detained him, Senor Carlos Ozores, the Panamanian Foreign Minister, said in Tokyo (our Tokyo correspondent

He said that the Shah would

to stamp out seminars imprisonment for distributing non-conformist music and send-

Young workers in provincial cities of Czechoslovakia have

been beaten by police during interrogations connected with protests against the imprison-ment of Petr Cibulka, who helped to organize seminars in Brno similar to those addressed by Oxford philosophers in

With foreign attention focused on Prague the authorities may have felt relatively free to deal harshiy with unauthorized educational activities elsewhere.

According to the Palach Press, they appear to have been particularly worried by the speed with which 176 signatures were collected simultaneously in four different cities for a demonstration in Brno on March 15.

The demonstration did not take place because many of the signatories were arrested and the police turned out in force. Women among those arrested were stripped and subjected to humibating searches.
Mr Cibulka, aged 28, was sentenced in 1978 to two years'

ing a manuscript abroad. After being beaten by criminal inmates he asked to be transferred to another part of the prison and went on hunger strike when this was refused. In January this year, he was given another six months for "obstructing the implementa-tion of an official decision". public prosecutor appealed and the sentence was increased to a year. It was this that provoked his friends to attempt

Equity, the British actors' union, has sent a telegram to the Supreme Court of Czecho-slovakia asking for the release of Albert Cerny, a Czech actor sentenced last November to three and a half years in prison for his work as a member of the Committee for the Defence of the Unjustly Pro-secuted. The Supreme Court is due to hear his appeal today.

a protest demonstration.

Heavy sentences were also passed on other members of committee, including Vaciav Havel, the playwright, who received four and a half

of the signing of treaty which ended ; war after more than but there was little s year's historic sign While the times down in the treaty mericulously observed

Palestini:

issue clor

peace pac

anniverse

Israel and Egy celebrated the first at

relations and the est of an agreed form of for the Palestinians Lazeli-occupied terris
At the same tim
country has yet a
economic benefits w result from the many Israelis feel the has so far been return for the mos area of the Sinai ne Although ambase formally exchanged month ago, neithe permanent resident In Cairo this week

ben-Elissar, the Isra sador, formally pa letter to President Mr Menachem I Israeli Prime Minist the Egyptian lead from creating a sphere in the dead phasizing May 26 a by which agreement to be reached. Mr Begin, who is increasingly hard which arrived in le

Friday and muci

the main bone

But the talks on

versary like an on In a special sum sage, Mr Begin spot culties" ahead and lems to be solve subject of autonom he described in fashion as the Judes, Samaria am Begin stated firmly "We must reiter sincerely desire to we undertook in th of the Camp David we shall always be agreements contain ments liable to la called Palestinian s create a corridor establishment."

Delhi acco full diplon status to P From Our Own Con

Arafat, the Palest is due to visit I invitation of Mrs It the Prime Minister announced it was a diplomatic status t here of the Pale tion Organization. Mr Narasimha External Affairs I Parliament that like among the first no tries to recognize claimed it was Man who had initially world's conscience tence of a Palestine Behind these see India's increasing need of the Mide obtain sufficient in India has per Israelis only a con in the name of nation in Bombay,

it ever to move to Sri Lanka escaped air minister sa

ppo riots blamed on Turkish tical group aiming to ig down the Assad regime

ria, March 26

lays ago, the Syrian terior Minister sent his superior on the n Aleppo and the y of Hama Usually, ter's weekly report alf a page but this covered five full

outbreaks of rloting ting not only in d Hama but in the Desr-Ez-Zur on the and in-Numan where the ntains a well-guarded

gnificantly, the docu-the casualty toli as th party officials— a hundred dead in ost of them civilians. rat Ann-Numan, an was broken into by im Bromberhood and

s were stolen. newspapers have still a full account of the hich took place in R an analysis of what -albeit from eye-wit-her then officials—is for an understanding purbances which have Assad's

including a large Kalashnikov auto-

st street demonstrathe city began on although for some iously, posters carry-imprimatur of the Muslim Brotherhood, sared on the walls, r a general strike in . the allegedly sectar-e of President Assad. sazaar bad aiready the instigation of the od and appeals by vernor, an Army who was also a of the Syrian Deux-

resu, had failed to reopening. arch 11, crowds of appeared on the id began to smash and thtclubs and several

surprisingly boasts :lubs, at least three of re damaged. A travel the Soviet sirkine,

bookshop which used to sell soldier was heard to advice a Russian literature.

Only the late arrival of Syrian troops in the Rue Baron prevented crowds from storming the regional office of Syrian Arab Airlines.

A shopkeeper in the Rue Barron said that most of the teenagers were only 14 or 15 years old and he recognized some of them as youths who normally sell smuggled cigarettes round the corner in Rue Kouatli. He was told that each had been paid five Syrian pounds (about 75p) to demon-

it was an hour and a half before troops from the local barracks entered the city and cleared the streets by firing

their rifles in the zir.
At Aleppo University, however, large numbers of armed men identifying themselves as Muslim Brothers—one aca-demic estimated that there were more than a hundred of them-broke into lecture balls, shot out the windows and then

ordered the students to leave.
Some of the gunmen are
alleged to have been students from the departments of mathematics and mechanical en-

According to one student, who later saw five of his friends arrested (he has not seen them since), the university tudents wanted no part of the demonstrations. "The only peuple who protested on the streets were high school students."

It was then that the violence gor out of hand. Bullets fired into the air by troops richocheted back into the streets, and when fleeing students ran towards one group of soldiers, the troops-apparentyl mistaking them for attackers-opened

re at hm. e Albought Aleppo remained quiet for two days, there was more rioting on the Friday, the Muslim Sabbath, outside mosque and not far from the shuttered souk.

According to two accounts, two pseachers had suggested in scarcely veiled terms that Muslims should protest at Presi-dent Assad's leadership. In the bazaar, troops broke the locks on some shops and

ordered their owners to resume business, but young ties, men appeared on the streets storm and ordered their closure. On Assad.

shapkeeper to obey the closing

The troops, who were later joined by members of the Syrian Special Forces security unit, were then issued with rior batons but already at least 60 people, including women,

Aleppo's swortly afterwards carried photographs of centured weapons, including Sovier-manufactured Kalashnikovs, rocker launchers and American M16 rifles.

There is a widespread belief in Alegoo that the M16s came from Turkey and only five Jordanians were arrested in Alapao, allegadly, carrying forged Lebanese passports.

An Alepno merchant was tioned a Turkish connexion in Alegpo's violence, "The Turks ing trouble here for years", he

"The people from the Tur-kish Islamic National Salvation Party have been sending in weapons. They want Assad overthrown and they know that Syria wants the eventual return of its old province of Alaxandretta."

The National Salvation Party of Mr Necroetin Erbakan holds few seats in the Turkish Par-liament but Mr Demirel's fragile coalition government has given it considerable political power in Turkey. Mr Erbakan's

supportera would not be averse to an Isla-mic state in Syria and Mr Erbaken himself would certainly oppose any Syriau attempt to recover Alexandretta (now Iskenderun) which was ceded to Turkey by the French in 1939.

Aleppo, a city of 800,000 eople, contains a sizeable Sunni Muslim majority with minorities of Turks, Alamites, Kurds and Armenians.

It is a microcosm of Syria's ethnic composition, and its opposition to the Government's economic price-fixing its proximity to the Turksh border, its little of the Turksh border, its historical jealousy of Damascus—a city of infinitely less charm than its northern sister—and its growing distaste for the ruling Alamite authorities, make it a dangerous storm centre for President



President Carter's daughter Amy makes the acquaintance of a chimpanzee while visiting the circus with her Washington photography class.

California to vote on tax change

Los Angeles, March 23

Californians are not due to go to the polls until early in June, but already the battle lines have been drawn over a state income tax initiative known as Proposition Nine. Its author is Mr Howard Jarvis, who successfully pushed through the 1978 property tax-cut Bill, Propo-

As he did in 1978, Mr lerry Brown, the Governor of California, who has just returned after several weeks' campaigning for the Democratic presi-dential nomination, has opposed the controversial reasure. He claims it will benefit the rich and do very little for the middle class and the poor.

In a statement on television the Governor said that the 10 per cent of Californians who earn more than \$40,000 (about £19,000) a year would set more than half of the savings under 90 per cent carning lass would get "crumbs"—about 45 per

immediately called the Gover-nor's reasoning "a bunch of garbage" and took the oppor-tunity to first at his presiden-tial ambitions.

"I don't think Jerry has any influence in Californian politics at all", Mr Jarvis declared. "Politically I think he's as dead

In 1978 the Governor also opposed Mr Jarris's Proposition Thirteen, calling it a fraud. But when it was passed he agreed to implement the voters' de-cision. Mr Brown said last week he would carry out the new measure if voters approved it.

In spite of Mr Brown's evaluexperts in Sacramento in that the measure would help lower income families. They say that a married code.

couple filing a joint return with an adjusted annual income of federal income tax payments. It has been noted, for example, that Mr Mugabe is using

their state taxes cut by 49.4 per cent, while a family with an income of between \$10.000 and \$15,000 would get a 70.1 per cent tax cut.

The Governor has warned voters that if Proposition Nine is approved it will cause cut-backs in government services affecting higher education, the elderly, the disabled and the

Because of the way California state income tax is structured the Bill would mean an average cut of 54 per cent in what resi-dents would have to pay on their adjusted annual income. Businesses that do not pay cor-porate taxes, called sole proprietorships, and partnerships would receive the Jarvis tax break since their income is treated as personal income and thereby covered under the state's personal income

Some strikers heeding Mr Mugabe's appeal

Salisbury, March 26

There was a mixed response today to last night's broadcast appeal by Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister-designate, to striking workers to end their industrial action.

Eight hundred workers with the Rhodesia Omnibus Company in Bulawayo ended their strike today after a compromise put forward by Mr Kumbiral Kangai, the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs.

However, 15.380 workers at the David Whitehead textile plant at Gatooma continued their stoppage. Employees at several other plants remained

The settlement in Bulawayo came after talks between the minister and a committee representing the bus workers. The workers had demanded the reinstatement of five colleagues and the dismissal of two white foremen. The compromise suggested by Mr Kangai, and accepted by the workers, provided for the reinstatement of three of the five dismissed workers and the transfer of one of the two whites the black workers wanted dismissed.

At Gatooma the strikers are demanding to be paid for the period they were on strike at the beginning of this week. They had agreed to go back to work yesterday but walked out came after talks between the

work yesterday but walked out again after the management refused to pay them for the hours lost as a result of their

earlier action.

Mr Mugabe's broadcast, in which he also emphasized his determination to stamp our law lessness and also to guarantee pensions, has met with a mixed reaction.

Europeans on the whole have welcomed his determination to prevent a repetition of last weekend's violence in which several whites were burt. They have also approved of his firm line on the strikes.

However, some blacks are increasingly questioning Mr Mugabe's conciliatory line which appears to them to be designed more to reassure whites then to give encourage-ment to his black supporters.

in an attempt to end the present duced by the Rhodesian Front government. While Mr Mugabe hes sympathized with the aspirations of the lower paid workers he has not yet given any indication that he intends

to amend existing legislation. Military mission: The Ministry of Defence in London confirmed last night that Major-General F. W. Fursdon, director of the ministry's Military Assistance Organization, had flown to Salisbury for further talks over military assistance for the future Zimbabwe armed forces (Our Defence Correspondent

writes). His visit follows the recent visit to Southern Rhodesia by Major-General Kenneth Perkins, who is due to succeed General Fursion next month.

25.50

\$8,000

4,000

ares

ent

Mr Mugabe has asked for British help in rebuilding the country's defences after the recent fighting, including the training of former members of the Patriotic Front who have volunteered for a military career.

A number of soldiers, mem-bers of the Commonwealth Monitoring Group, are still in Rhodesia, engaged in training, communications and liaison

Labour congratulations: Elec-tions in Rhodesia represented a victory for the liberation movements, the Labour Pacty National Executive Council said in a motion carried yesterday. It warmly congratulated Mr Robert Mugabe on the result (Our Political Correspondent

The motion continued: "Tite task of reconstruction in Zimbabwe is enormous. The initial grant of 57m towards that reconstruction is to be that reconstruction is to be welcomed, as are the offers of specialist advice and training. However, far more will have to be done to provide Zimbabwe with the resources she so badly

responsibility and we urge the contribution. In addition Britain can play an important role in mobilizing international aid, particularly within the Euro-

1ya police Chad ceasefire ends wed to with dawn gunfire ot to kill Ndjamena, March 26.—Heavy Arabia: French officers and tillery fire broke out at dawn Ndjamena's Moslem leader, day and anyongic fire could. Imam Ibrahim Moussa.

Charles Njonjo Attorney General said to kill if threatened by criminals. s replying in Parliament

of recent incidents in illeged criminals have ot dead by police. jonjo said the number of ases had increased since

Aarch 26

story death sentence was ed in 1974 for violent as well as for murder, there was a relative when Kenya's rising on was taken into

Jionio said the police stified in shooting crim-10 tried to resist arrest. riminals would not hesishoot any policeman who

ion delayed.

Hague, March 25.—
I elections due in the
Dutch colony of Surimorrow have been postuntil October next year untry's Prime Minister st night.

artillery fire broke out at dawn today and automatic fire could be heard in different parts of

Throughout the night, troops. backing Mr Hissene Habre, the Defence Minister, against Presi-Coukouni Weddeve's dent Goukouni Weddeye's Popular Armed Forces (FAP) appeared to have respected the ceasefire.

But observers pointed out that fighting had slackened dur-ing previous nights and only resumed with intensity at first

Two mortar bombs early to-day were fired at the Presi-dent's residence, apparently from positions held by Mr Habre's Northern Armed Forces (FAN). Last night, despite the ceasefire, a sector of the capital was still under cannon fire from the southern forces of Mr Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, the Vice-President, and aimed at positions held by

A ceasefire commission was due to meet again early today at the Cathedral. It consists of a FAN and FAP delegation in the presence of the ambassa-dors of France and Egypt, the charge d'Affaires of Saudi

In Khartum, it is reported that Chad's Sudanese commuthe Chad capital, despite a nity secretary had appealed to consessive agreed by rival fac. Sudanese authorities to rescue its nationals from the embattled city.-- Agence France-Press

Douala, Cameroon, March 26. -French paratroops and marines rook advantage of the uneasy truce to rescue foreign residents still trapped in their homes in Ndjamena. Another 189 foreigners

reached Cameroon on Tuesday, bringing the total of those wh have escaped to more than 500. All except one of the small community of about 30 American officials and private citizens in Chad has been execusted, but about 100 French citizens at the French military base have so far declined evacuation from the city, according to reports.—UPI. Diplomats recalled: The Wes German Government has ordered its diplomats out of Chad. A Foreign Office spokesman said in Bonn the eight diplomats and their families would be flown out by the French. Other West Germans in Chad but not continue in Chad but not con-Government living in Chad but not con-nected with the embessy have been advised to leave, he added.

"There's no doubt which airline we'll choose for our next flight?

This is an authoritic passenger statement.

port highlights the devastation caused man's exploitation of his world

by Samstag
ries of dramatic statistics
setting for a report on
exploitation of the enent released earlier this
by the International
for the Conservation of

and Natural Resources document, entitled the des with a number of trecommendations aimed ting the devastation while is still time.

discussion of the ennent tends to focus on ct natural communities, or systems", which are de-in terms of plants, an-geography and the rela-

this sense the world is it-in ecosystem, divided into er ecological units— is, seas, coastal regions, and rivers, deserts and lands. Each of these can further subdivided into Farmlands, though not ly natural communities,

ilso studied as ecosystems. is is where the statistics to nibble away at even idiest definitions or, more ately; to take great bites serts, for example, are nding (which means that

useful marginal systems

as grass and scrublands (anishing) by 23,000 square the equivalent of two iums each year. te world's farmland totals it five million sq. miles; in loped countries about 1,200 niles of prime agricultural (the equivalent of somemore than the area of shire) are submerged

sprawl.". From 1960 to 1970 Japan lost more than 7 per cent of its agricultural land to build.

ings and roads. At present rates, the anony-At present rates, the anonymous authors of the strategy estimate, a third of the world's arable land will have disap-peared by the year 2000.

Loss of soil through erosion caused by bad farming and careless forestry is at least as serious as the effects of urban development. More than half of India's acreage is affected by some sort of soil degradation.

The IUCN says that even under natural conditions of vegetation cover it can take more than 400 years to gener-ate a third of an inch of topsoil: "once the soil has gone, for all practical purposes it is gone

for good' As the land disappears, pests cut into the productivity of whatever remains: over-use of pesticides caused a doubling in the number of insect varieties resistent to pesticides between 1965 and 1977.

Forests and woodlands disappear, as timber is narvested, leared for agriculture or cut piecemeal for firewood. Between 12 and 24m acres of forest are logged or cleared for farming each year . . . a rate of almost 50 acres a minute. Timber harvesting is expected to triple during the next 20 years, accounting for 1,360m acres of

Tropical rain forests in parti-cular are in danger of diminish-ing by half in the next 20 years and disappearing altogether in the next 85. The Ivory Coast has already lost two-thirds of its under urban forest cover this century.

Boosystems, of course, also in fluence each other. Watershed forests, for example, protect soil cover and moderate flooding. When the forests are gone, the effects "downstream" are dramatic: expensive hydroelectric dams silt up, irrigation systems. thic floods devastate hundred of villages at a time.

Because of silting caused by deforestation, Argentina spends about 55m a year to keep the about 25m d year Plate free of silt and Buenos Aires open to shipping; the useful life of the Philippines' Ambukiao Dam has been nearly halved, from 60 to 32 years, and flooding is thought to cost India as much as £400m- a year.

The progressive collapse of the world's fisheries is a near perfect example of the conse quences of ecosystem, in this case by over-exploitation. The effects of such misuse go far beyond the loss of primary food sources:
"A million seabirds are killed accidentally in nets every year and more cetaceaus, notably dolphus and porposes, are taken incidentally than deliber-

Inevitably, the most appalling statistics refer to human beings During the next 20 years—that same period in which a third of the world's arable land and half of its remaining tropical forests could be lost — the human population is expected to increase by almost half, to 6,000 million

In terms of the world's resources, one Swiss already consumes as much as 40 Somalis and expectations are grow-



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US officials believe exiles from Cuba may be implicated in murder of Salvador Archbishop

have been the assassin of Mgr Oscar Romero, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of San Salvador, a view shared by church officials:

They said the assassin had to be a sharpshooter because he fired a single shot from about 100ft away through the open door of the hospital chapel where the archbishop was holding a funeral Mass on Monday

was no amateur who did this", Mr Robert White, the United States ambassador, said. Our conclusion is that it was someone who was an expert

A church source said, "It not done by our local murderers because they use 25 or 30 bullets from machine guns to kill their victims." Mr White also told reporters

that a Government source informed him a week ago that right-wing Cuban terrorists were operating in El Salvador. The source told him: "Some of the bombings here have been

San Salvador, March 26.— expertise that was not the kind United States officials say a of expertise found here." The source believed that the evidence pointed to Cuban exiles, Mr White added.

First reports said that four gunmen entered the chapel and opened fire on the prelate. But church officials said yesterday that the killer apparently got out of a car opposite the doors to the chapel, fired one shot and then was driven away before anyone could get a close look at him. The officials said it was believed three other men

were also in the car.

The ruling junta called last night for a return to "harmony and peace" and demanded that all sectors of the population should not turn the architecture. bishop's death into "the start-

bishop's death into "the starting point for a civil war".

However, the armed forces
were put on full alert after a
series of bombings which followed the assassination.

The country was in shock
because of the murder of the
archbishop, who had been an
outspoken advocate of social reform and a critic of government repression and the vio-lence by the left and right that

The archbishop's body lay in

state before the main altar of the basilica of the Sacred Heart. About 3,000 people thronged the cathedral during a memorial Mass. At least a thousand more stood outside because they could not get in. The government the armed forces and the Christian Democratic Party placed full-page notices in local newspapers

condemning the murder and expressing their deep condo-lences to the church. President Carter and the Pope were among the world leaders who condemned the killing. Spokesmen for both left-wing

and right-wing terrorist groups denied having any part in the assassination.
One informed source dis-

counted any possibility that the archbishop could have been killed by the security forces, the traditional allies of the conservative lauded oligarchy. But he conceded that the Government, although led by two colonels who overthrew an ultra-right military regime last . stated.

American country into a battle of the military.

In Washington, Mr Cyrus

Vance, the Secretary of State, called the murder "saddening and tragic" but added that American military and economic aid to El Salvador would continue. He said the Carter Administration believes the junta has taken steps toward healing the divisions in the

Two administration officials testified before a House subcommittee yesterday that they had evidence that Cuba was helping to funnel arms and insurgents through Honduras to leftists in El Salvador .-AP and Reuter.

London anger: On a motion by Mr Alex Kitson, Transport and General Workers' Union, the Labour Party NEC yesterday stated that it was appalled by the assassination of Mgt. Romero. (George Clark writes).

"The NEC condemns those guilty of perpetrating this brutal act. It has deprived the world of a courageous fighter for rhuman rights?, the motion

Mrs Gandhi reserves her ire for Assamese

From Richard Wigg Delhi, March 26

" Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, today refused to re-biske the pro-Congress students of West Bengal who have been interrupting the flow of essential goods by road and rail into 'Assam for three days.

Their blockade of India's opticipal north-eastern state,

she told Parliament, was a "re-action to what was happening in Assam". If the agitation in Assam against an influx of settlers from outside the state continued, she said, "it would pose a threat to national unity, besides bringing hardship to

Mrs Gandhi accused the RSS, a Hindu communalist organiza tion which is close to the Janata party, of encouraging the Assamese agitation. Many of the immigrants over the past three decades who are causing the Assamese to worry about their ethnic identity, have been Muslims from Bangladesh, for-

merly East Pakistan.
For the second day running · tween the government benches. where Mrs Gandhi's Congress Party is more than 300 strong, and the four small opposition parties, the largest of which musters only about 40 members.

Yesterday the Opposition walked out when the Speaker refused to permit a discussion of the students blockade of Assam. The exchanges brought parliamentary business to a after Mrs Gandhi made her first intervention. This was a reply to Mr K. P. Unnikrishnan, of the small anti-Gandhi Congress Party, who asked whether she given the West Bengal student leaders any advice be-fore they launched their agita-

When the Deputy Speaker finally obtained peace and again gave the Prime Minister the floor, Mrs Gandi said it was "arrant nonsense" accuse her of encouraging national disintegration,

It was the Assamese students who had spearheaded the agitation against the Delhi Government, forcing an indefinite postponement of last January's Lok Sabha elections in the state and stopping the flow of Assam's crude oil to the refineries in the rest of the country. She asked: "Why blockade the rest of the country and deprive it of diesel, petrol, and other goods? 7
This action by the Assamese

had created strong feelings among the West Bengalis, she went on, and youths belonging to her party wanted to respond to the situation. Mrs Gandhi said she had sent them a message to desist, and coun-selled moderation in Parlia-ment only last week, "but you know it is not easy to control the young people.'

Mrs Gandhi has failed in two rounds of talks in Delhi with the Assamese student leader-ship to obtain a solution of nationals " which centres around the inclusion of many former immigrants on Assam's electoral

The students want the cut-off date to be 1951 and that everyone who entered afterwards to be sent back to either West Bengal or Bangladesh. The Government prefers a 1971 cut-off date.

Today the Assamese students resumed their agitation, which had been partially suspended for the Delhi talks. A 12-hour stoppage of work in all government departments in the state and of all private business activities showed again the strength of regionalist sentiment.

Meanwhile the Bengali students kept up their obstruction on the main highway of lorries bound for Assam from the north-western tip of the demonstrators were arrested.

The students' agitation is intended to punish the Assamese for mouths of violence which have caused many Bengalis to flee Assam.

The West Bengal Marxist Government suspects, however, that the main purpose behind the Congress-backed agitation is to provide Delhi with a pre-text for ordering fresh elections in West Bengal.

Mrs Gandhi may have calculated that if she wins West Bengal she could then really get tough with the isolated north-east.



Three set free: Three Colombians held hostage for 27 days in the embassy of the Dominican Republic in Bogata walking away from the building with a doctor after being set free. Their release by the left-wing guerrillas who stormed the embassy during a diplomtic reception raised hopes that the remaining captives might soon be freed. These include 11 ambassadors, two charges d'affaires and 16 other people. The three men were freed after negotiations between Colombian Foreign Ministry officials and a hooded woman guerrilla which ended with a handsbake. Further talks were to be held yesterday. The Government has rejected the guerrillas' demands for a large ransom and the release of 70 comrades from Colom-

Kampuchea famine threat confirmed by aid officials

From Neil Kelly Bangkok, March 26

The official rice ration in parts of Kampuchea has fallen to only half a pound a month. according to foreign aid officials who have just returned from there.

Their reports, which confirm earlier news of approaching famine, coincide with the 43nation United Nations meeting in New York about future aid to Kampuchea.

The aid officials said here that Kampucheans were trying to eke out the ration with anything they can scour from the trebled in the past month.
drought-stricken countryside. International food experts
including roots, leaves, bark have estimated that 250,000
and nuts. They reported that tons of food must be shipped were visible almost everywhere, the swollen bellies and unnaturally light hair of children being the most obvious,

Officials in some provinces had said they had run out of food and were entirely dependent upon the arrival of foreign aid, which was not reaching them mainly because of bad roads and lack of vehicles. Areas in the north of the

Other evidence of diminishing food supplies is provided by increasing numbers of Kampucheans coming to the Thai border to pick up food from international relief organiza-tions. Their numbers have

country are apparently worst

signs of malnutrition, accom- to Kampuchea between now panied by a variety of diseases, and the end of the year to avert famine. In addition, about 40,000 rons of seed and fertilizer, and farming tools, are needed in the next six weeks

Australia orders report on use of Agent Orange From Douglas Aiton

Melbourne, March 26

Mr James Killen, the Minister for Defence, has called for an urgent report on allegations that Australian troops used the defoliant Agent Orange in Viernam. Mr Killen ordered the report

today after claims by Mr Holt McMion, the president of the Vietnam Veterans Action Association that Australian troops did use the defoliant. It has been said in recent months that men exposed to the chemical have fathered deformed children.

Mr McMinn said he could dentify the army units which had used and sprayed Agent Orange. He named one as the 8th Field Unit.

He said it was a lie to say that Australians did not use such chemicals during the Victnam War. "They were used. The government has lied from the very beginning and will continue to do so about the chemicals used in Vietnam.

On February 20 last vear Mr Killen, in answer to a question in Parliament, said: "The Australian Defence Forces did not use Agent Orange in Vietnam"

He also said that at that time the Australian Defence Health Services had no documented cases of people who had been in contact with Agent Orange.

Mr McMinn said his association had, "irrefutable proof" that Mr Killen was wrong when he told Parliament that Australian troops had not used the

defoliant. diers who served with Squadron that Agent Orange was sprayed from one of their helicopters", he said.

Mr McMinn said that three soldiers from the unit involved in spraying had come to the association to tell of the use of Agent Orange. All claimed to have suffered medical problems through contacting the spray.
"We also have the names of Australian scientists involved in the mixing of the spray in Viet-

Foreign minister dismissed by **General Pinochet**

Santiago, March 26.-President Pinochet of Chile last night dismissed his Foreign Minister, Senor Hernan Cubillos, following the president's abortive tour of the South Pacific.

A Government communiqué said General Pinochet, who returned earlier this week when a visit to the Philippines was cancelled demanded the resignation of the Foreign Minister. The President flew back to Santingo after demonstrators pelted his car with eggs in Suva, Fiji, and the Philippines abruptly cancelled the five day

In Manila the Government said the visit had been cancelled because it discovered that foreign terrorists had come to the Philippines to assassinate General Pinochet.

This contrasted with the cancellation approuncement Saturday, which said President Marcos had to attend urgent husiness outside the capital.-

Bhutto family offered chance to visit grave

Karachi, March 26.—The Pakistan Government said today it was prepared to let the widow and daughter of Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visit his grave, but only at night.

The two women Begum Nusrat Bhutto and her daughter Benazir, now lead the late Prime Minister's Pakistan People's Party which is the focus of opposition to the military government

The women, under arrest for five months, had filed an application in the provincial high court for permission to visit Mr Bhutto's grave on April 4, the first anniversary of be execution in Rawalpindi jail. Mr Abu Bakar Chundrigar, the province's Advocate-General the visit should take place only after dark. The court gave until Sunday to consult with the Government and explain why the visit should be restricted.—Reuter.

Concern over Bolivian Jesuit's murder

By Peter Strafford

There is serious concern in Roman Catholic and trade union circles in Bolivia over the recent kidnapping and murder of Father Luis Espinal, a Jesuit priest who was editor of Aqui, a moderate leftist weekly in La Paz.

Father Espinal was seized and forced into a car last Friday night by three men in plain clothes who are suspected of belonging to the security forces. ; sional elections in June.

He called out for help before being driven away. Early on Saturday his body was found beside a road outside La Paz, Sagged, bound and riddled with bullets.

This was a more serious act of violence than any that has occurred recently in Bolivia. It is thought to have been the work of rightists who are opposed to the return of democracy in Bolivia, where there are to be presidential and congres- tion of the three men who kid-

Father Espinal was known as an advocate of human rights and the return to democracy. He was active in a hunger strike in January, 1978, in opposition to the military government of General Hugo Banzer, and in resistance to the short-lived coup by Colonel Alberto Natusch Busch last November.

The Church authorities have announced the excommunicanapped Father Espinal.

Education comes back into fashion in China

In the late 1950s and early 60s, China began to set up specal selective schools to train the nation's top technicians and administrators. During the Cultural administrators. During the Cultural Revolution, these were denounced as "little treasure pagodas" and abolished. Now, as China forges ahead with plans for modernization, highly selective schools have been reintroduced under the name of "key" schools.

In no area can the almost full circle undergone by China in the years straddling the Cultural Revolution be seen more clearly than in education. The elitist tendencies of the 50s, which gave

elitist tendencies of the 50s, which gave way to the egalitarian excesses of the mid-60s and 70s, have now been revived with greater fervour and conviction, though the Chinese themselves resist the term "elitist".

Academics and other intellectuals are back in favour. For 20 years between 1957, when Mao launched his anti-rightist purge and 1977, when the Gang of Four was finally "smashed", they suffered terrible indignities and tribulations. Revited as the "stinking nimb category" of the enemies of the people, they were humiliated banished to work in the fields, tortured, imprisoned and murdered.

Those who survived have now been

Those who survived have now been reunited with their families, their jobs have been returned, their universities reopened, and their reputations officially restored when Vice-Premier Deng restored when Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping hailed them in 1978 as the "brain workers" who serve socialism "as a part of the working class".

Universities are again able to select

their own students. The competitive examination, abolished during the Cultural Revolution, was reintroduced two years ago. Previously, only peasants and workers who had been nominated by their workers who had been nonmated by their colleagues were eligible for entry to university. No academic qualifications were required. The quality of university imake was often very poor, and the output not much better.

Now, universities are fiercely selective, particularly the "key" universities which, like "key." schools, are allocated extra resources and the best teachers. Less than one per cent of young people in China go on to higher education, compared with 12.5 per cent in the Haited States and Janan per cent in the United States and Japan

Only one in 20 of the 5,000,000 students who applied to university last year was awarded a place. By and large, only the very brightest get in, though the health and political attitudes of candidates may be taken into consideration together with their examination marks. And strings can

Sometimes be pulled.

Last September, 400 students marched through the streets of Peking in protest against the alleged admission of candidates through political connexions. It was doubtless to allay such fears that Chauman Hua announced that his own daughter had failed to get a university place.

Most of the students who now get into university come from the favoured key schools, and most of the pupils in such schools are the children of professionals

and white collar workers. Key, schools account for less than 1 per cent of primary schools and only 5 per cent of secondary schools. They are thus far more selective, and in that sense "elitist", than grammar schools in Britain, which catered on average for the top 20 per cent of the

Selection for key schools is by examination. Some schools are more key than others. Among 140,000 secondary schools, just 20 have been singled out for extra special treatment directly under the Ministry of Education. (Other key schools come under the manifectal or municipal come under the provincial or municipal government.

A few are further favoured by being "attached" to the best key universities. This greatly increases the pupils' chances of success of being admitted to those universities. Of the 60 pupils in the final class of the secondary school attached to Peking University, for example, 58 have been offered places this year.

When the university entrance examinations were first brought back, it was agreed that some 20-30 per cent of students.

agreed that some 20-30 per cent of sti-dents should be allowed to enter univer-sity direct from secondary school without first having to serve time in the army, in factories, or on the land. Last year, only two years after that decision was taken, two-thirds of the successful applicants came straight from school. That propor-tion seems likely to continue to grow.

The gulf between the intellectual and the worker which the Cultural Revolu-

the worker, which the Cultural Revolu-tion sought to close, is once again yawn-ing wide. The long nail on the little finger, the traditional mark of the Chinese intellectual, is creeping back into fashion. Titles for university degrees are to be awarded next year for the first time since the Communists came to power in 1949. The Government has just decided to increase the salary differentials between

academics and workers. . it was strange for some of us who ht was strange for some of us who arrived earlier this month in China; full of naive preconceptions about socialist egalitarianism to hear Professor N. Meng Hsuing, a deputy director of Peking University, speak of the "problem" of miners earning more than some senior academics. A miner might earn 100-150 years a month, he said. That was double the systematic of a graduate secondary school

age wage of a graduate secondary school tracher or the starting salary of a univer-sity lecturer. A lecturer required more education than a miner, and his work was more difficult and of greater value to society. So he should be paid more than a miner in accordance with the good socalist principle of "to each according

socalist principle of "to each according to his work", he explained.

Top professors may earn up to 340 years a mouth, however, the same as Chairman Hua himself—another token of the high status accorded to academics. There is no income tax in China, so gross and takehome pay are the same. The difference in real salary levels in China is much greater than in Britain.

The social and, economic gulf between the intellectual and the worker or peasant is exacerbated by the huge disparity in

educational opportunities in where 80 per cent of the pop and in the towns.

Ten years of schooling is vided in urban areas, while areas five years is the norm that is not yet universal Very in recal areas ever reach uni China has so far shied an creation of elite academic sc. Russian model. Boarding sch vided only for children gifted wided only for changes gasen music, dance and sport; the a schools have to select pupill, who live within travelling dis are no highly selective speci are no highly selective speci in mathematics or the sciences

though there are a few fore Within key schools, cooper than compenition is stressed. awarded marks for the freque are given, but their rank a normally paraded in public. By are deliberately placed the learners for working in a Popals are not "streamed" ability.

Nevertheless, China does a fostering an "elinst" educa which, it would seem must creation of a new intellectual does this square with socialis principles? And is there nor present policies could lead similar to those which beloed the Cutaural Revolution?

Professor Ni explained that its intellectuals to help to bu We recognize the da tween intellectuals and wor feel that the split is one of not one arising from a physical So long as intellectuals has attitude and are working socialism, that is all right Mr Jiang Namaiang, the Education, in an interview aducation correspondents in F this mousis denied that China an elitist etracation system to establish key schools and

to establish key scheois and arose out of a study of a realities in China, he said.

The 11 years of the Cultura had taken a heavy tollan educings, books and equipment destroyed; reachers had not a academics had had to abandon and reasons. and research. China was a lon developed nations, and was catch up. Yet resources w restricted

That was why the Govern to concentrate the available a small percentage of schools at least those wall. But key not intended to be a permane the Chinese education system The Government intended to

Guest cook

Egging you on to an original gift for Easter

Easter, hours of which were spent on Easter Sunday morning tracing the journey of the in-trepid "Easter bunny" who hid my Easter eggs in the most ingenious places. The tradition of the Easter egg goes back to the 1800s, when cleverly decorated chocolate eggs were given as presents.

Today much of the skill seems to be lost in commercial products, but you can make your own with a little know-bow. If the prospect seems daunting, then simply buy a good quality chocolate egg and add your own touch of individuality by decor-ating it yourself. Try decorating with fresh or dried flowers, crystallized fruits and flowers, colourful almond paste, icing messages or those delicious speckled chocolate eggs that look so life-like in a nest of chocolate-coated cereal.

For those who like the surprise inside, fill with mouthwatering home-made rum truffles, peppermint creams, chocolate-coated dates or pincapples, creme de menthe souares, chocolate fudge, collettes or gingered marzipan in celiophane or colourful sweet

cases. Before making your own Easter eggs, consider both the mould and the chocolate used. There is a vast selection of moulds available for would-be Easter egg enthusiasts, ranging from the simple to the sumptu-

Choice of chocolate is not so simple. Ideally, specially tempered chocolate should be used, but it is difficult to obtain. Cooking chocolate is usually already tempered but can leave a lot to be desired in taste. If this is your option look for a good quality cooking chocolate. Dessert chocolate is not tempered and so needs attention. Tempering is necessary to pro-duce good, shiny chocolate, Non-tempered chocolate will have a dull surface and marbled effect. To temper chocolate, break up plain chocolate and melt it

n a double saucepan with hot. not boiling, water in the outer pan. Melt the chocolate to 100-115°F (38-46°C). Stir well, remove the pan of chocolate to a pan of cold water and cool to 80-82°F (27-28°C), stirring thoroughly. Replace the pan of chocolate on the hot water and reheat to 88-90°F (31-32°C). stirring all the time. The chocolate is now ready to use. For milk chocolate use 2°F (1°C) lower temperature in each case. Having tempered your chocolate keep it at about 100°F (37°C) and prepare your mould. Carefully clean the inside of the mould with cotton wool. A little almond oil may

hand (inside facing upwards) and pour a small quantity of the heared chocolate into the mould to ensure that all the inside of the mould is well covered with chocolate. Gently tip the mould from side to side in your hand to do this, then invert the mould to allow any surplus chocolate to flow back into the bowl. Place the mould on greaseproof paper, face down to set.

The thickness of the chocolate should be at least 3mm (kin), so you may need a second layer. To join half-eggs melted chocolate round edge of one shell and stick the other half to it. The same procedure can be used to attach almond paste shapes to surface of the egg. These instructions can also be followed to temper diabetic chocolate, available from most good chemists.

Real eggs present the cook with a ready-made shell, and children delight in a chocolate egg within a chicken egg. To make, carefully pierce the broad end of a raw egg with a small skewer and shake out the white and the yolk. Leave the empty egg to dry out. Pour maited chocolate, through a small funnel, into the egg and leave to ser. Simply crack the egg and peel to eat.

Almond paste Makes 450g (1 lb) 100g (402) icing sugar 100g (40z) castor sugar 225g (80z) ground almonds 1 teaspoon lemon juice Almond essence (optional)

egg Sift the icing sugar into a bowl Add the castor sugar and ground almonds and mix well to blend. Add the lemon juice and a few drops of almond essence if used. Gradually stir in the beaten egg using a wooden spoon or the fingers until the mixture is a firm but manageable dough. Knead nanageable dough. lightly before rolling out. The almond paste is then ready to be coloured if liked.

Chocolate fudge Makes 675g (13lb) .

450g (1lb) castor sugar 300ml (4 pint) water 1 large can condensed milk 125g (4½oz) plain cooking chocolate or chocolate dots

(optional). Put the sugar and water into a inside of the mould with cotton heavy-based 31-litre (6-pint) wool. A little almond oil may be used to help release characteristics. Hold the mould hori- add the condensed milk and boil

50g (2oz) seedless raisins

sugar thermometer reads 240°F or soft ball. stage. Stir occasionally to pre-vent sticking Remove the pan from the heat and add the chocolate, and raisins if used.

Bear the mixture until thick and creamy using a wooden spoon; pour into a buttered rin, about 15cm x 20cm (6 inches x 8 inches) and leave to cool. When almost set cut the fudge into 2.5cm (1 inch) squares with a sharp knife. Wrap in waxed paper.

Coconut ice

This is a great favourine with children, and uraditionally coloured pink and white. Coconot ice, however, can be made in one colour if the idea of two coloured layers seems deuting—you have to get the second colour out of the pan quickly before it sets. Single colourds can be white or pink with a vanilla flavour; green with a peppermint flavour; coffee-coloured and flavoured with coffee essence; or chocolate-coloured and flavoured with 50 g (20z) melted plain chocolate. Any flavourings or colourings should be stirred in with the cream and desiccated coconic.

Makes 675g (1)lb) 450g (IIb) granulated sugar 150ml († pint) water

l teaspoon vanilla essence 75g (3oz) desiccated coconut tablespoon cream or evaporated milk

Few drops pink food colouring. Place the sugar and water in a saucepan. Set over a low heat and stir to dissolve the sugar, then bring to the boil. Cook rapidly until a sugar thermo-meter reads 240°F or soft ball stage. Draw the pan off the heat and allow the bubbles to subside. Stir in the vanilla essence, coconut and cream or evaporated milk. Stir gently until the mixture thickens and looks a little cloudy. Then pour half the mixture into a shallow 17.5cm (7 inch) square buttered tin. Quickly colour the re-mainder in the saucepan with a few drops of pink colouring and pour on top.

Leave until quite cold and set firm. Turn out and cut into squares. Store in waxed paper or cellophane.

Chocolate covered pineapple 1 smell can pineapple rings or 1 small pineapple

225g (8 oz) plain chocolate Crystallized violets, yellow mimosa balls or silver dragees

Either drain the pineapple rings thoroughly and chop into haives or quarters or peel the fresh pineapple, core and cut into rings then baives or quarters. Break up the choco-

late and melt in pan of hor water. forks, carefully di apple pieces, in the coating them even! Dry on waxed pa fore the chocolate s with crystallized vio

Gingered marripan 725g (8 0z) almond > 225g (8 oz): plain cl. 100g (4 oz) stem g Shape the almond marble sized balls chocolate over a water. Using the forks, dip the almon into the welfed choc to dry and set on a then /overs a piec ginger into the di chocolate-coated abo

Реррегийн стеми Oil of peppermint persuade your cherryou some will give flavour of all, and a last a long time keeps almost indefit

Makes 36 300 g (10 ez) icing s 1 egg white Few drops oil of pep T teaspoon pepperui. Few drops green food

Sift the icing sugar clean pastry board a egg white into a mi Using a fork, lightly egg white just to best with a wooden spoot. beat in about one-th. sifted icing sugar few drops of oil of P tasting as you go t strength you like— applies to the p essence only more it

to achieve a good fix Turn the peppermit out on to the rest sugar and, using the gradually knead in at the rest of the sufrequired to make a dough that can be roll. Roll out the P dough to about 5 min thickness, and then, small, round 2.5 cm cutter, stamp out circ about half of the mist

Gather the 1 together and add a few green food colouring 2 lightly to work it through out the green dough in the same manner. the peppermints as cut on a tray lined wit ns, greaseproof paper warm place to dry on first lift off the paper ?

Carol Shona Crawford Poole holiday

in cellophane or wexe

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New Books

fe before Death

the state of the s

cher of Geneva : Bomb Party aham Greene

dley Head £4.50) Greene's deceptively s new tale is only 131 ng and manages to say bout love, hate, hap-grief, immortality, id the disgustingly rich contemporary novels three times the t does so with sadness, id wit and, despite its without congestion at nt. It would be bard read Dr Fischer of

at one sitting, and as hard to resist readof the ideas are placed into the story, others lied by the sequence of and by the wise and way in which, through

in love with my wife, and not reached the age mon really loves and there had not been e. I doubt if one ever to love, but one can be in love as easily as outgrow on author one

Jones translates busiters in a chocolate fac-the shores of Lake Son of a minor carear i (France, Turkey, y), he lost a hand in don Blitz and settled in cher is almost as genith information as it is emes, all of it helping aim the context and if the book). His wife childbirth 20 years ago loves for the first time then Anna-Luise, a

Crime

ent Blood

D. James

; a mightily ambitious ovel. It out-tops in aim

anything yet attempted field, paralleling only st Le Carrés in espionage

though going deep would old Horace were editor of The Times llowed to keep quiet for ars before pronouncing nk the author's grasp her reach. She brings it

rone could, she perhaps best qualified. Even in

puzzle, Cover Rer Pace

she showed a sensitive

th words and a gift of ting character, and over more books she added

ul weapon to powerful

to her armoury. Now

£5.95)

half his and are and are idvlically, unbelievingly, happy. idvlically. But not for long.

Annua-Luise is the daughter of Dr Fischer, inventor of Dentophil for protecting Swiss and later the world's teeth from

over-indulgence in the product

on whose behalf Jones is trons-

lating his letters (Switzerland

is a self-supporting society).

Pischer is a multi-millionaire who drove his wife to a lonely death and wrecked the life of her only friend, the music-lav-ing Steiner. He believes there is no limit to the greed of the rich, that only the poor are proud and therefore (like Steiner) to be feared.

To prove the first point be invites his richest friends to bizarre dinners at which, like children, they endure every kind of malicious humiliation for the sake of a priceless trinwho hates her father, calls them the Toads. There is a strong suggestion of Volpone's suppliants about King Fischer's little court, except that he not even pretending to be dying and the Toads, though losing their souls, do get to keep the gold: twentieth century Geneva offers an tieth century Geneva offers an even richer, darker soil for fudged morality and double standards than sixteenth cen-

tury Venice. Jones himself is tested, proves unacquisitive, therefore incorruptible and bevond Fischer's further attentions. His marriage ends cruelly and violently when Anna-Luise, an excellent skier, is killed avoiding a fallen boy who should have been on the lower slopes, and Jones attempts suicide without success. Invited to what the unmourning Fischer describes as The Final Party, he has nothing to lose, and

with a murderess mother and climaxes with them both facing the revengeful father of

the mother's child victim. Through this striking story Mrs

James explores a whole con-nected area of human experi-

ence, beginning with that old, ever-new problem of nature and nurture, taking in the question of self-identity and ending with an exploration of the meaning of love. Let me add that the book is long (270 property of the property of the self-identity and that the book is long (270 property of the prope

crammed pages) and its heroine a writer-to-be, and it will be evident that this is altogether

So, it must be said, the book

is not the easiest of reading,

especially in its earlier pages.

But what rewards it provides. We get first a richly detailed picture of London in the late 70a, setting after setting pinned down and held. Above that we

get imagery of flashing power (watch out for a simple trans-

action with four oranges and its uplifting effect). Then there

are some remarkable imagina-

tive feats, such as the mur-deress mother's long letter of

i miession, sustained every inch

A Celebration of

of the way, together with lesset

a serious undertaking.

for Dr Kips, bent like a continental seven and up to no good in the arms trade—are rather sketchily drawn from stock, but the nurrative consciousness is absorbing throughout and scenes like the bright foreholding of Appren bright foreboding of Anna-Luise's death, or the discovery of the Mozartian Steiner serving pop records show Greene writing sharply, and shock-ingly, as his best.

Six Christmas cruckers are packed in a bran tub beside a table of glittering crystal and

four huge bonfires in the deep snow of Fischer's January

garden. Five contain a cheque for two million Swiss francs; the sixth a bomb. Guests risk

their lives in turn, but only

Jones, who longs to die and

jain Anna-Luise, does so with an enthusiasm for death that

itself approaches greed. Fireher, as always, has the last approaches

It would be unfair to reveal the ending, but the moral seems to be that if there is no

God (Jones is an unbeliever) then there is no Satan, and no

immortality, either. Religion is neither more nor less than a ritualized remembering of the beloved, and even the rites

A promise is made to a living

person. A dead person is already not the same as the one who was alive. Even love

changes its character. Love ceases to be happiness. Love

hecomes a sense of intolerable

That Death is irrelevant and

that love survives, for a little

while, are the most positive

enigma and the Toads—except

must change :

Michael Ratcliffe

moral discoveries the novel sets out to make and makes. The novel, I called it. And certainly the book could be read as a mainstream novel. and a considerable one. Yet it tis, and this is Mrs James's final triumph, still a crime novel, a tiction motivated by a criminal act that hooks and holds its reader. As a crime novel it is a peak of the art.

Death in A Cold Climate by Robert Barnard (Collins, £4.75). Tromso and a missing Englishman gradually tracked down by Norwegian inspector, who has the makings of a long-term pleasure. Barnerd's best.

In the Secret State, by Robert McCrum (Hamish Hamilton, E5.95). Future Britain where recently retired director of Government super-agency probes its workings. Excellent idea but, the state of the stat ulas, trying to say too much makes going barder.

A Clear Case of Suicide, by Michael Underwood (Mac-millan, 55.50). Peak-of-success: O.C. abruptly ands life. Why? Another vastly intriguing Underwood situation pursued through scrumptious legalismus nwcb-rel route s, eels, er.

Uncoffin'd Clay, by Gladys Mitchell (Michael Joseph, £5.25). Shaikh buys Dorset manor, murder follows. But it is the countryside inhabiting every page that is the true de-light here.

The Bassington Murder, by Charlotte Hough (Granada £4.95). Welcome, literate, new recruit to the old-fashioucd puzzle. A map (hooray), list of suspects (yum), long final ex-planation (Oh, a bit, dear).

the Neapolitan Streak, by Holme (Macmillan, Decidedly promising detective, confidently Timothy £5.50). new detective, confidently boasiful, teeteringly equivocal Peroni among North Italian rigidities of Verona, knowledgeably etched in Credulity sometimes arrained though.

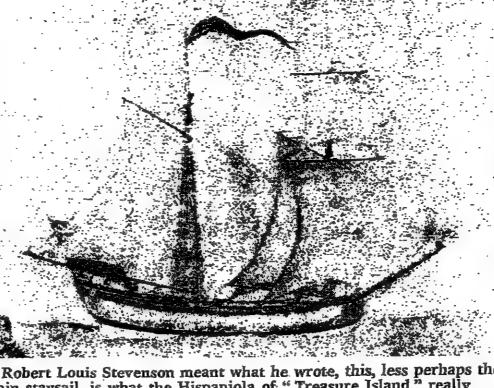
The Montherlant Affair, by Richard Gregson (Gollance, £5.50). Second dio into yester-day's (1901) Paris with theatre star poison-chocolated. Story telling somewhat amateurish but background facts cry out to be gobbled.

Wycliffe in Paul's Court, by W. J. Burley (Goliancz, £4.95). Urban Cornwall and a cosy knot of murder suspects. The atmos-phere's the thing here, quiet, ominous, vaguely sexual, invis-

H. R. F. Keating

The Murder of the Maharajah, by H. R. F. Keating (Coims, £5.95). To celebrate the Golden Jubilee, of the Collins Crime Club, H. R. F. Keating has set this delicious confection in the year 1930, in the princely state of Bhopore. In a classic beginning, 12 characters progress towards a murder—ranging in status and importance from the Viceroy, the Heir (and his constant companion), sundry European visitors, the Resident and his 10-year-old son, and a servant bearing deadly dia-mond dust. The tyrannical and capricious Mabarabjah in-dulges in his favourite April Fool jokes, one of which makes use of the rare (and eventually fatal) sapora Homage to the Dame is duly paid (at least two of the characters are reading The Seven Dials Mystery) in a delignifully luxurious back-ground of tiger-ophoistered Daimlers, Irish damask table cloths from Harrods laundered in the river, an elephant house, a palace infested by menkeys, 12 pinball machines (Harrods regretted they could not supply His Highness), the roller skating rink. District Superintendant of District Superintendant of Police Howard does a gentlemanly job of detection (though, as the Resident points out, as he is "Indian born" he is "Not One of Us") helped by a most unlikely Watson. The climest is the communication mex is the compulsory figure.

the reconstruction scene. A lollipap (as in Beecham) for a. Golden Jubilee.



If Robert Louis Stevenson meant what he wrote, this, less perhaps the main staysail, is what the Hispaniola of "Treasure Island" really looked like, leagues of ocean away from recent Shiver-my-timber reconstructions for film and television. The drawing in the Peabody conclusions to be drawn from this block and masterly tale. Fischer bimself remains an Museum of Salem in Massachusetts shows the Schooner Baltick coming out of St Eustatia on 16 November, 1765. It is taken from "Schooners" by Basil Greenhill (Batsford, £12.50).

Fiction

Schultz By J. P. Donleavy (Allen Lane, £5.93)

The Transit of Venus by Shirley Hazzard (Mecmillan, £6.95)

"I have caught my neck in a mangle and will be indisposed mangle and will be indisposed for eternity", Sebastian Dangerfield says in J. P. Donleawy's first novel, The Ginger Man, and almost all his work has rejoiced in the self-trapped anti-hero as the best form of valour. But his willy and funny new tale, Schultz, is different. The history of The Ginger Man is relevant: the first unexpurgated version was pubexpurgated version was published (in France) in 1955, said rightly to have genius but when Donleavy later rewrote it as a play it closed after three nights at Dublin's Gaiety Theatre; amized, he wrote one Theatre; amized, he wrote one of his finest, most innocent pieces of prese, an essay that became part of his book, What Thep Did in Dublin with The Ginger Man. With six novels now published, three of which were also produced as plays in London's West End, he has a go, in Schültz, at showmanship and sages and the ease in being a continuous victim.

a continuous victim. ismund Franz from New comes to London York and New England, a showbiz impresario who is a financial flop at 30; he has as much sex as possible and is obsessed about avoiding renereal disease and marriage. In his nead, he insitts, there's a brain; he persuades aristocrats such as Lord Nectarine of Walham Green to finance him, and actresses queue for their casi-ing couch; amusement is said to be everyone's highest to be everyone's highest priority and Schultz is warned that "in England it's mildly bad manners to say things that people will listen to ". They go

Metroland, by Julian Barnes (Cape, 54.95) Metroland is a place, somewhere between Har-row and Nessden. Metroland is

a life, intermittently glimpsed between the ages of 14 and 30.

Young Christopher Libyd, the narrator-hero of Julian Barnes's first novel, has quite a lot in common with Scott Ficzgerald's Amory Blaine: both are given to making, inventories of their intellectual

and emotional furniture; both

have their gaze fixed firmly on literary heroism, disdaining the

Maturity, for Lloyd means the glad assumption of the role which teenage Lloyd most despised—the father-figure

wider world.

on with their riotous performances, bringing several sur-

Mr Donleavy's writing has become more versatile; bis emagerations and slapstick still bang violently but his pic-ture of a frightened man's ture of a frightened man's London is full of affection; London is full of affection; and there are passages of tidy, thythmic longing where Schultz is drawn to the major production of English country, life. Much of the comedy depends on the contrast of the shyster ways and language of Schultz and the super composure of Nectarine. I don't consider it anti-semitic though Schultz's forefathers are shown as incredibly faithless Prague rabbis. Donleavy does use allegory well, however, in extendgory well, however, in extending sympathy to a notion that hife should be enjoyed as if it were a Jewish joke, which he bravely defines as trying for everything but counting on nothing; for him this is active onlimitm. and while the optimism, and while the characterization of Shultz isn't as serious as in the best of his earlier work, the stimulation

Shirley Hazzird's writing in The Transit of Venus is sump-tuous. She has worked for 10 years in the United Nations and has a witty fluir for generalizations about international bungling, bur her new novel concentrates most successfully on individual acts of humanity that might countermand public disasters. Two sisters, C'ro and Grace, whose parents drowned in a 1939 boat accident, emi-Australia, both of them beauties working in jobs they find beastly: Caro is a civil servant in a British government department, and Grace deals with customer complaints in a femous store. Caro is loved by three men-a dazzling play-wright, an American philacth-English ropist. astronomer—and Grace ries a blustering senior civil servant; the book, intricately planned plays, plays within almost forty with COVETS years and the descriptions of England, the industrialized loneliness of New York, a

he is happy.

garden in the Andes or autoc racy in Sydney, are uncommon

Scientists first tried to establish facts about the transit of the planet Venus across the sus in the eighteenth century; but the facis were found to be mostly fiction because of natural distortions, wrong viewextent represents Venus. There are other suggestions about the permanent truths in legends bout sacred and profane love, in myths about love and war. I have a few doubts about the unrelieved villainy in one of this novel's central lovers or gods but Miss Hazzard's craftsmriship is impeccable.

Ne, Net I, by Dec Phillips (Hodder & Stoughton, £3.50) is a talenced first novel with an ear for casual humour. It studies five carefree or feckless years in the life of a London addescent boy; his achievements in engineering classes. and tragedies to himself and his honsekeeper-mother happen matter-of-factly but the ambi-nous theme on the provo-cations of indifference has wide significance.

The Eche Chamber, by Gabriel The Eche Chamber, by Gabriel Josipovici (Harvester Press, £6.50). Writing can be like drinking by oneself, a poet says in this disciplined novel; but Mr Josipovici, outstanding among modern prophetic writers, hopes readers will share and interpret his characters' thoughts. It's all in amusing dialogue with Ivy Comptondialogue with IVV Burnett intensity: a family in an English country house sort man's Delightful when read aloud.

Make Beffere, by Peter de Polnay (W. H. Alien, f5.95). A convincing story on the uses of pretence. The narrator over-comes a need for a child, his wife cures temporary frigidity; their truths are so strange they feel compelled to lie. This is lucid de Polnay at his most moving.

Myrna Blumberg

native land is chronicled by But Metroland represents a contrast with that of his old school chum, who opts instead for the role of middle-aged enfant terrible. Lloyd weight quietly impressive technical fest. His hero refers at one point, and with slight disparagement, to "trading on resthings up he always weight things up, even things like onances", but Barnes him;alf emotions and concludes that does this deftly : at times his writing fairly crackles with the The impression left by this entertaining and fastidiously-written novel is, however, a sad one, as though it were all clash of ideas. He illuminatingly loss the changes in his hero's responses to the world around him, maintaining throughout a light, agreeably ironical tone. There are comic implicitly a lament for lost im-maturity. Mr Barnes recreates the schoolboys' world of hates and hopes and asoteric games passages (usually about sex), sober passages which power with a verve and enthusiasm the glad assumption of the role which far outshines the por-which teenage Lloyd most trait of his hero's latter bohe-despised—the father-figure mowing the lawn. His journey back to his discreetly dowdy fully evoke moods and places, and the dislogue testilies to a

Michael Church

A touch of Angst

I'm Dancing as Fast as I Can

By Barbara Gordon

(Hamish Hamilton, £5.95) I'm reading as fast as I can, but in doesn't help. Other people's madnesses, miless redeemed by talent, are as tedious as the dreams professionals are paid to listen to. Even worse, Earbara Gordon has a scapegoal for her madness (sorry, "psyfor her madness (sorry, chotic episode"): the medical

For the author of this American bestseller was a victim of "ethical" drugs. Having been prescribed Valium for a back on it. Over a period of ten years, she took 30 mgs a day (well over the usual dosage) of pur most popular tranquillizer, hoping that it would combat the anxiety, agrophobia, schizophrenia, paranoia, and general fed-upness brought on at the age of 40 by unhappy love affairs, the stress of her life as relevision producer, and the retrospective psychic ills to which the only dynghter of an espirant Jewish family is in-evitably heiress.

When she decided to come off the drug, her doctor arougly advised her to give it up completely, rather than to reduce the dose gradually. She suffered acute withdrawal suffered acute

symptoms and three hospitals and twenty psychiatrists later, has achieved "self-awareness" and a lamentable desire (un-milling though she professedly is to display her private life in public) to point out the dread-ful perils that await the pharmacologically ill-informed.

When it comes to psychiatry, American naiveré is American naivere is boundless.

I was going to a shrink once a week. the author laments, and still the author laments, and still the author increased. Why didn't Dr Allen help me? Damait, I'd been seeing him religiously for 10 years, ever since about the time I left my husband. It was a routine, like brushing mu teeth. He gave me Vallum and I was taking it by the handful.

Oh dear. As a graduate of Vassar and Bernard, dammit, she might at least have boned up on the soft drugs literature, easily available in paperbacks. She could even have given up ME-decade visits to the shrink, thereby having more time to devote to Innapersonal

Her book is damaging. It might stop people taking Valium, a drug which probably does more sood than harm. Also, it is written in a style so distasteful that it is bound to attract a lot of readers. Eschewing sentimentality, she relies on monosyllabic unterances, achieving only the pretentious emotionalism of bad Heming

I tried to remember the pain. But I couldn't remember. I couldn't cry. I felt nothing. Not anger, not fary, not trage, not loss. Nothing. And nothing is worse than anything. Nothing is the more:

Her experience was doubtless agonizing But, as much of the book is in reported dialogue form, authenticity is not helped by the impression that she either left her tape-recorder cannily switched on, or has a total recall rare among the mentally-afflicted. The women's magazine glibness is eventually alievating. Telephones never just ring: they ring "sharply, almost insistently". Well, yes; that is the nature of telephones. An affair with a married man is never just a good screw: it is a denial of what, deep-down, Every Woman Wants.

I used to tell moself, when I was in the throes of that mad, pas-sionate, devivered romance with sionate, devi-eyed romance with my married man that the extra-ordinary pleasure, the cestasy, the loy when we were together made up for the loss of thing time, the sharing time, the being time. But something inside me always knew that furtive loving with a touch of augst wasn't as good as the all-the-time kind.

Let us hope that the author's forthcoming novel reads more like non-fiction than her present work. Meanwhile, keep on taking the tablets.

Father and Son

C. Day-Lewis By Sean Day-Lewis

An English Literary Life (Weidenjeld & Nicholson.

Judged by what might be called medal bonours", Cecil Day-Lewis was the most successful Lewis was the most successful of the "MacSpaunday" poets (MacNeice. Spender, Auden and CDL) all born between 1900 and 1910. He was Professor of Poetry at Oxford, Clark Lecturer at Cambridge, a Companion of Literature, a leading figure in the middle echelons of the Order of the British Enpire, Charies Eliot Norton Lecturer at Harvard, and—wait for it—Poet Laureate. This last leafy crown CD-L were with for it—Foet Laureau with admirable aplomb and unflappa-bility. And still, say what you like, to be Poet Laureau is like, to be Poet Laureate is quite something—especially for one who became a member of the Communist Party in the 1930s and remained a comfortable Hampsteadian lefty all his life whilst frankly liking fron-ours and keeping his binocular. life whilst frankly liking finnours and keeping his binoculars trained on a distant prospect of the OM.

He wrote fluent, agreeable, not notably distinguished poetry, some 20 detective novels in the 1930s manner which are much better than most south as good as a

most, not quite as good as a few, and which Sean Day-Lewis takes too seriously. He wrote literary criticism which is un-strenuous, easy to read, and strenuous, easy to read, and communicates genuine, if rather limited, enthusiasms. He was a splendid broadcaster, whether reading his own poems or talking about and quoting from those by others. In his earlier time he was a prep school master; and schoolmastering—a skilled and demanding profession—he was very good at. fession—he was very good at, as are so many who come down with Thirds. He was handsome; women adored him; he adored

them too; but he wasn't par ticularly strong on fidelity.

The relationship between father and son is always complicated, often difficult. Admir-

ation and affection, resentment and alienation—the emotions tangle. Sean Day-Lewis, eldest son of his father by CDL's first wife, Mary King, here writes the biography of a parent only recently dead, who left the family home of Erimclose, and a Mary for long made miserable by husbandly découchements, when he, the biographer, was a youth of 19. In such a situation you would have expected the son's sympathies to lie with the mother; and indeed so they do not only at that decisive moment of parting but throughout this book. Yet always Sean Day-Lewis's biography is admirably fair and palanced. There is none of the citervescent malice that Gosse for example brought to the treatment of a distinguished father in Father and Son. In place of mockery, this son steadily provides facts, arim ones sametimes, but plenty too that are evidence of deep affecthat are evidence of deep attec-tion. He recognizes and admires a strong talent and likeableness in his parent; he recognizes also the many frailities which, with infinite variations, all flesh is

heir to. The author has a nice line in mild-mannered statement.

"He" (CD-L) "had the ability
to keep his life in compartments" is one example. Another is: "He had no doubt
that this " (Brimclose) " was the home he should make for when in need of nursing ". Perhaps I'm wrong in hearing a strong anger beating beneath these gently deceptive surfaces. "Discretion is not the bener-part of biography": so said Lytton Strachey. Yet here we find a tempered discretion used to compose a true and vivid

David Williams

Fabulous sources

Dickens and the Invisible World

By Harry Stone (Macmillan, £13)

Herry Stone's reappraisal of a selection of Dickens's works, fine-toothcombed for their fairy fine-toothcombed for their fairy tale analogues, has had two harbingers; and both reappear, practically word for word, in his "new" book. His easay on the genesis of Great Expectations, which he describes as a fascinating and untold tale, was in fact told by him 11 years ago in a compilation, edited by H. W. F. Tomlin, and published in the year of Dickens's cen-

B. W. F. Tomlin, and published in the year of Dickers's centenary. It is still fascinating.

As for Professor Stone's brilliantly argued case for Urlah Heep's being David Copperfield's double, we have already admired its brilliance, and that was in The Dickensian, the journal of the Dickers Fellowiournal of the Dickeus Fellow ship, of which the professor is a former president. However, everything else in

Dickens and the Invisible World is new, often startlingly so. With much scholarship, little humour, and a gift for repetition, he sets out to convince us that the characters and motifs of the young Dickens's storybook years—fairy god-

mothers, princes, princesses, enchanted monsters, witches, enchanted castles, and magic spells—were transformed into the motifs and characters of the mature Dickens's storytelling years. .

Can we seriously consider the proposition that Dombey and Son is an elaborate urban verson is an elegorate broad ver-sion of Hop o' my Thumb? Pro-fessor Stone does, at least, produce chapter and verse for every Arabian Nights analogy he creates and, in this respect, emerges with far more credit than many other Dickens exegetes who claim to have found Marxist and Freudian underpingings in almost every one of the novels.

Professor Stone, who is professor of English at California State University, Northridge, is strong on the allegorical symbo-lism and animism of Dickens's writing. Particularly impressive are his lengthy treatises on the storm sequence in David Cop-perfield, the staircase and trains in Dombey and Son, and the animate and inanimate contents of Satis House in Great Expectations.

All in all, a fabulous book, using that word in the exect context that provides the volume with its raison d'être.

Peter Davalle

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es us atrona suspensa but eye-opsoing aperçus into the begins with un adopt other lives (the first taste of irl seching her true ten after a bludgeoning shock). I goes on to confront her And, beyond all, there are the



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Conteh is keeping the right hand close to his chest

From Srikumar Sen Boxing Correspondent Atlantic City, March 26

John Conteh, of Britain, has rounded off his preparation for his challenge here for the world light heavyweight championship held by Matthew Saad Muhammad, of the United States. But the number of times that Conteh used his' devasating right hand to follow through or counter could be counted on the Briton's right hand itself. In the symnasium, specially laid out in the plush resort's international hotel, he sparred four rounds with Roy Gumbs, the British Southern Area middleweight champion, and followed up with some fancy skiplight-heavyweight championship lowed up with some fancy skip-ping and exercises.

ping and exercises.

It could be argued that he was keeping his powder dry but it would have been more heartening for his supporters if there had been some definite evidence that the right hand was raring to go. George Francis, Conteh's trainer did not some to be rating trainer, did not seem to be raving about it either. He just seemed to be quietly confident. Most of to be quietly confident. Alost of the blows from both boxers were mainly clips, and there was not much exertion on Conteh's part. He was not waring tights or a top... Conteh tends to lose weight rapidly and Mr. Francis did not want him to sweat too much as he is at the right weight of 12 st

Carleton Benoit, a British light-Carleton Benoit, a British light-heavy who is part of Conten's entourage of 14, told me that he had never seen Conten look so sharp and predicts that he will stop, the American in seven. Cer-tainly Paradisc Island, where he has been for the 12 days before coming here, has done him good and be looks sharper than when coming here, has done him good and he looks sharper than when the two boxers last mer in Augost. Conteh has acquired a beautiful tan-which tends to accentuate his definitions and this could be one reason for optimism in the British tamp.

The champion, on the other hand, was brisk and menacing, even on the peanut ball, where last-minute disasters can happen as, when a hook misses and his

as when a hook misses and his the metal anchoring in the board. Muhammad, under the fatherly eye of his portly trainer. Sam Solomon, the man who trained Spinks for his victorious bout with Ali, skipped and chadow-boxed more loosely than Contch to soul music and every so often stepped up his work-rate with incredibly fast sprints. It was a direct reflection of the man's hoxing style—arms loose and close to his body, suddenly exploding into hooks, uppercuts and chops at bewildering speed. as when a hook misses and hits

at bewildering speed.
The two rounds he boxed with Find two rounds ne boxed which is light-heavy from Miami. Tony Green, seemed like four rounds in work-rate. And many a watcher walked around muttering what a work-out!" Smoothly built with a tapering body and generally rounded espect, as with so many top Americans, he jahs and weaves before moving in for the big punch. There is no hurry in the punch. in his attack, as he moved into top gear easily like the big Ameri-

Conten has the energy crisis (not his the world's) to thank for the £160,000 he will earn, win or the £160,000 he will earn, will or lose. Por this seaside resort peopled with "the poor, the old and the derelict" in the early 70s has now become the gambling centre for millions from Philadelphia, Delaware and New York, just because it is "a gas tank"

They prefer to come here on one fill up and spend their money in the three casinos here at present—37 are planned—that have given the city new life, rather than given the city new life, rather than
go further afield as they used to
when petrol was cheap. So the
world fuel crisis that threatens
to make the world's poor poorer
is making a few of the rich very
rich. And without them this world
title bout here would not have
been possible.

been possible.

Although lacking the heart of Blackpool or Brighton even out of season, the 60,000 winter population of this casino city is limbering up for the hollday rush. The centreplece of the city is the resort's International Hotel Casino where the centre's "super fight rematch" will take place in the Super Star theatre. Super Star theatre.

The International Hotel, built in 1920, reminds me of one of those old fashioned sweet bottles with the glass tops: gambiers, crouplers, waitresses, porters, all competing with each other like jelly beans, Maltesers and bolled jelly beans, Maltesers and boiled
—some hard boiled—sweets. From
time to time Lady Luck's hand
dives in and removes had losers.
Last night I met an 18-year-old
crying into his cysters; over £550
he had lost that night. Up and
down the lifts Ol' Blue Eyes (who
is appearing here on Friday)
croons to old ladies in whispering croons to old ladies in waispering lame dresses; no doubt he will be at the "fight" which starts at two o'clock in the afternoon here; outside, in the Atlantic the North Sea is making a lively guest appearance, which should make Conten feel at home.

He said today at a press con-ference that while he had not trained six months as Muhammad said he had, he had spared no expense in training and that he expense in training and that he had never felt so good before. The change from the tropics to northern latitudes was just the right thing to rone him up, he said. Francis believes this contest will be better than the last one in August "because the price has gone up and that's what the boys like". But Muhammad's trainer, Sam Solomon, predicts his man will knock out Conteh.

Rangers agree to Watt's

in principle to stage Jim Watt's next world lightweight title defence, against Howard Davis, of the United States, at Ibrox Park this summer. Mickey Duff, the co-promoter, has still to secure Davis's services, either by contract or purse offer, but is confident of doing so because, with a live gare of more than 30,000 he can outbid any american Football

Champions face relegation threat

Milan, March 26.—Four Italian League teams will be without key players—those arrested in the country's bribes scandal—for their matches on Sunday in the cham-pionship, which the Italian foot-ball federation have said will con-tinue for the remaining six weeks. The federation's decision to contime the programme has been seen as a means of not upsetting seen as a means of not upsetting the state-run football pools. Mean-while, rumours proliferated of life bans for those players who might be convicted in the case of bribes and illegal benting. There were also suggestions that the present champions, AC Milan, and Lazio, of Rome—allegedly involved in a fixed championship match—might be relegated to the second division.

Italy's daily sports newspaper.

Italy's daily sports newspa accetta dello Sport, ci Gazzetta dello Sport, citing reliable court sources, reported today that the president of AC Milan, Signor Felice Colombo and Milan, Signor Felice Colombo and the Lazio goalkeeper, Massimo Cacciatori, told judges during questioning that they had been involved in receiving cheques for several thousand pounds after thte Milan v Lazio march on January 6. Signor Colombo, a wealthy industrialist, and Cacciatori were arrested and jailed on charges of consultant to defraud along with

arrested and jalled on charges of conspiracy to defraud along with 11 other players who were taken into custody last Sunday.

The Italian press has expressed surprise that well-known players, earning around £50,000 a year, were involved in illegal betting.—AP.

Jennings and woodwork deny Israelis

Israel 0 Northern Ireland 0
Tel Aviv, March 26.—Israel and
Northern Ireland played a goalless draw in a World Cup European group six qualifying match
here today.

Only the superb skills of the
Irish goalkeeper, Pat Jeonings,
the crossbar and inept finishing
by the Israeli forwards deprived
the home side of victory in this
first match of the 1982 competition.
Jennings survived an almost

Jennings survived an almost ceaseless bombardment on his goal and one of his few respites came late in the second half when a floodlight failed and the game was held up for 20 wouter held up for 20 mutes,
On the only occasion he was beaten, by a 30-yard free-kick by Rifat Turk, the ball crashed off his crustbar and sailed harmlessly over for a corner.

At the other and Jennine's

At the other end. At the other end, Jennings' counterpart, Arie Haviv, spent most of the game as a spectator. In one rare Irish attack in the thirty-eighth minute he pulled off a spectacular save from a flerce shot by Sammy McIlroy.—Reuter.

Revie makes queries

A letter from Don Revie's soltcitor about his consultancy agreement with Leeds United was
considered by the club's board
yesterday. It is believed to contain a number of points Mr Revie,
the former Leeds and England
manager, wants cleared up about
the agreement. Keith Archer, the
club's general manager, said: 10 No
statement will be issued about
this matter. 10 Mr Revie's agreement, due to have started on
January 1 this year. Is believed to
be worth \$50,000 over five years.



Eyes on the line: Elgan Rees, the Barbarians wing, and supporting cast.

Squires is leader of the revels

Rugby Correspondent
East Midlands 9 Ba

Rugby Union

Barbarians 48 Midlands 9 Barbarians 48
well-blended Barbarians side,
of them British Lions and
more recently-elected to that status, revelled in a dry ball and firm going in the Mobbs memorial firm going in the Mobbs memorial match at Northampton yesterday and threatened a cricket score as they ram in six tries in the first half. But in a second period that was less one-sided, they could manage only four more.

Their Irish stand-off, "Olile "Campbell, who has just set a championship record of 46 points, had begun in \$ goal-kicking operations with the air of a man who, regardless of angle or distance, would tee the ball up and see it sparing high

less of angle or distance, would tee
the ball up and see it soaring high
to its target. Somehow he then
cultivated a slight hook that had
his last five attempts fading away
from the far post, and the final
tally was four goals and six tries
to a goal and a penalty goal. With
two tries on his own account,
Campbell still finished with 16
pomts.

was to seek the Scottish lock, Gordon Brown, in representative action again for the first time since he toured New Zealand with the Lions in 1977, and the Irish No 8, Michael Gibson, who missed the 1980 championship through injury. Brown has been out of the game much the longer and, of the two, though he appeared to contribute a handsome part to a hard and much superior scrummage, he clearly has more to do to impress his claims as a reserve for the Lions' tour to South Africa. In this connexion it was a surprise that no Lions selectors were present.

It was a pity, too, that they could not observe the performance of Squires, who scored three tries with considerable aplomb and in every way underlined how traincely he had been to lose his England place this season. He looked as sharp in attack, and as wise and secure is defence as as wise and secure in defence, as ever. For his first try he sliced inside his man with all the old acceleration over the first few vital yards. For the second and third, there was the dip of shoulder, the deceptive sway of the bips, first one way and then the other, and a last would-be tackler left for dead.

It was as well, perhaps, for East Midlands that they contested the lineous with fair success. How-ever, the Barbarians always had ever, the Barbarians always had an edge in the right and, with Stattery enjoying one of his most constructive days around the fringes, they rarely went short of good loose balls. It was good, too, to see Barlow, that seasoned Rossiva Park prop, going so wall in the open on his first appearance in the club's colours.

The trick half harks muselfichts

The Irish half backs unselfishly made the most of their platform, Patterson probing like an electric sel at close quarters and Campbell confirming the broad range of his exceptional talent. There was a exceptional taient. There was a mice mixture at centre between the strength and directness of Friell and the swift and subtle running of the Scot, Johnston. Rees, another to get a hrace of tries, had several chances to reveal his blistering pace and Highell, who becan with a charactristically thumping tackle, was never far from the aggressive action.

In the first half the Barbarian try-scorers, in order, were Rees, Campbell, Squires (2), Rees again and Field, the burly Moseley lock who capped a movement of irresistible impetus and support play. Campbell converted the first three as well as the fifth.

In the second half, after Surguy had landed a penalty for East Mid-lands, Campbell dummied his way through on the short side of a lineout (rather as the great Jackie Kyle might have done), Patterson make a try for Phillips.

not enhanced the home side's prospects but they made no mistake when the flanker, Russell, went over for a try from a tapped penalty. Surguy converting. Finally, Squires supplied his last classic coup de grace, and a colleague in the Press box, who had been referring to the History of the Barbarians, was able to state that in the fifty-third match of the series the club had passed the 1,000 points mark.

EAST MIDLANDS (Northampton.

EAST MIDLANDS (Northampton miess stated; J. E. Desborough; K. 2-fier, D. P. Pinches, F. Bjanell, T. McGnekkar, J. E. Surguy, D. Kullen (Rossiya Park); N. M. J. Foz, A. G. Rabhael (Coptum), R. J. E. mith, S. P. Roche (Metropolitat Olice), C. W. Forwell, S. J. Russall, J. Causebrook, G. N. Phillips (Redout), 17(1)

Confident Millfield look likely finalists.

The fourth and last day of the National schools seven-a-side tournament concerns the final, three rounds of the open competition. Yesterday a host of schools strove to for the right to appear in today's quarter-final round at Rosslyn Park, and we saw enough of the taides who succeeded to what the appearite. whet the appetite. The holders, St Edwards, Liver-

pool, are through in the top half of the draw and they take on Blackpool in the first match at Stackpool in the list match at 1.20. Plymouth, last year's run-ners up, fell at their first hurdle yesterday, bowing out 13-0 to Belmont Abbey Solibill and Rydal vie for the second place in Kydai we for the second place in this half of the draw. Lower down, the rivalry will be intense. Here, Millield play Benedict's and Ampleforth take on Llandovery.

Ampleforth take on Llandovery.

It seems the Welsh contingent may have suffered from a raling by the Welsh Secondary Schools Rugby Union, which states that a player selected to represent Wales may not play in a march within six days of an international. With Wales due to play Ireland at Lingerick on Saturday, there is a suggestion that some schools have been much weakened, or worse. Certainly Commistive and Dwryfelin felt obliged to withdraw from the tournament. Ironically some players chosen by Ireland for Saturday's match appeared for their schools at Motspur Park yesterday.

Incidentally, Rydal suffered a

Incidentally, Rydal suffered a misfortune of another kind when two of their players were injured in a motor car accident on their way to London on Tuesday. It is to their, credit that, with two players on loan from De La Salle, Rydal have ridden their ill luck and are still going strong.

Millight who lack more able Milifield, who last won this tournament in 1966 when Gareth Edwards was, a fiedging, were brimming with confidence yester-day, and they bore the look of finalists. Should Millield reach finalists. Should Millfield reach the final they ought to win. They field a balanced, speedy VII who have already won the Tournaments

Irvine will lead Co-Optimists

By Isin Mackenzie Andy Irvine will captain the Co-Optimists VII to represent Scotland at the international seven-a-side competition in Hong-Kong next mouth. A strong party has been invited, including the former Scotland captain. Mike Biggar, of London Scottish. internationals in party are John Rutherford (Selkirk) and Alex Brewster (Stewart's Melville FP).

Great Britain from the Amateur Rugby E

against France on Sat Cowley gave away i is enough to their poss the scores level The last match in final round should savour. In Ampletor regby. In particular

Collington for holders The John Player (

they are attempting to finals in a row. England No. 8, Gary has only recently-action after a head been omitted and And The club's Euck heing chosen for the has les disadvantages.

defence at Ibrox Park

Rangers said my offer was insuffi- June,

21 PTS £15-20

cient. Then they made an offer which was too steep, and somewhere we met in the middle." An important factor from Rangers' point of view is that they want want to fight in Scociasod.

Mr Duff sees the fight settling at a total purse of around \$1.2m. and says he has two dates. June and says he has two dates. June 12 or 19. If it takes place in Glasgow the fight will be the first open air show in the city for 20 years, since Chic Calderwood beat Johnby Halafiti for the Commonwalth light heavyweight title in June, 1960.

Basketball

Israelis can topple a giant West Berlin, March 26.—Mac-cabi Tel Aviv will attempt to win the European men's champions' basketball cup here tomorrow against Real Madrid, one of the

giams of the competition.

Real have won the cup six times, compared with Maccabl's one success, but the Israeli ream's results this year suggest they could end the Spaniards' dominance.

The teams mer twice this coston The teams met twice this season in the final pool of the champions' cup. Real won on their home court 97—96 but Maccabi gained a 110—100 success in Tel Aviv to Cliff U finish top of the final pool, though Reuter.

matth winners in two Americans
Earl Williams and Audie Perry.
Their power and expertise in
gaining the vital rebounds off the
boards should give the side the
edge in that department.

Wayne Brabender is the sole

Tennis

their rivals won and lost a similar

number of games.
Maccabi may have the better balanced team and could boast the

survivor of the all-conquering Real team of a few years ago. Real brought Randy Meister from Estudiantes to replace the popular Cliff Luyk, who retired last year.

Motor racing

South heads for US Grand Prix Wes

Stephen South, a 28-year-old driver from Harrow, will make his first grand prix appearance at Long Beach, California, on Sunday, South will drive the Marfboro McLaren in place of Alain Proist, who is injured, in the United States Grand Prix West. Proist broke his wrist while practising for the South African event. South put up some impressive times while test driving for Milleren at the Paul Richard circuit in France and his chance came when the experienced German, Hans Stuck declined to race.

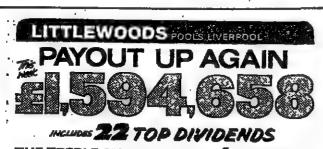
British team M grand. PIX racing.

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oniver, Tim Lee-In from Maidstone, K trainee barriste and with Mark at the Racing School.

"He has impressment", Mark said.

FOR MATCHES PLAYED All dividends are subject to rescrutiny.



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English and Scottish league results

Third division Scottish second division Scottish second division
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WELSH CUP: Semi-tinal round: Newton 3. Nerthyr Tydit 1: Swansen 2. Shrewsbury 2.

REISH CUP: Semi-tinal round replay-trusted 2. Stry Semi-tinal round replay for the control of Fourth division

Bournamth (3) 3 Scantherpe (0, 3

Massey (2) Pilling (2)

Buller Stewart

2.675 1 Berwick (0) Colgan Mamilton 10: 1 Aireile 10: 3 McDowell Clark 12: Hamilton (pen)

For the record

Scottish premier division

Scottish first division

Basketball MATIONAL ASSOCIATION: New York Kinks 128. Clereland Cavallers 11. Portland Trail Blazers 109. Kenses 11. Portland Trail Blazers 109. Kenses 11. Portland Trail Blazers 109. September 104. Phoenix Suns 95: Boston Cellics 104. Phoenix Suns 95: Boston Cellics 104. Phoenix Budgets 50: Utal Jazz 109. Portland Budgets 107: Williams 129. Housian Rockets 107: Williams 129. Housian Rockets 107: Williams 108. Chicago Bulls 111.

Cricket NGATEA, New Zealand: Derrick Robins' Xi 321 for 8 dec 'R. G. Williams 157 not out, C. W. Maynard 50: Thames Valley President's XI 172 and 93 (Williams 5 for 52). Robins' XI won by an landings and 54 runs.

Curling

Ice hockey NATIONAL LEACUE: Ruffalo Sabres

New York Rangers 5 Minassola
North Slove; 7 Toronto Magle Leafs 2;
Edmonton Uniers 5, Alignus Tlamos 1;
New York Islanders 5, Philadelphia
Flyers 2: Los Argnies Kings 5, Colorado Roccies 2, Pitthurah Pengulns
1, Vancourer Canneks 2; Montreal
Canadians 8, Chicago Black Hawks 1.

LEADING EARWINGS: U5 women's tour: 1, J. Carmer, 578.996, 2, D. Young, \$51,157; 5, N. Lopec, 533.295; 1, S. Prost, \$52,142; 5, J. Rankin, \$28,495; 6, Bradley, \$28,177; 7, A. Alcott, \$27,045; 8, B. Daniel, \$26,578; ", J. Birisck, \$26,481; 10, D. Massey, \$26,170, British placing: 74, J. Lee Smith, \$2,309. Hockey OXFORD: BUSF (nurnament; Group 5. London 2. UAL 1: Northern Ireland 5. UAU 0. Oxford 1 iroup 8 Scotland 2. Trinity College Durito 0. Cambridge 3. Wales 0 Scotland 1. Cambridge 2. Trinity College, Durito 0. Cambridge 2. Trinity College, Dubtin 1. Wales 1. College, Dubtin 1. Wales 1.

Nordic skiing ZWEISIMMEN (Switzerland): 13km russ-country: 1, K.-K. Abrium (Nos-ay): 18min 05.08ect: 2, F. Renogli Switzerland: 20.51.62; 3, J. Nordey Norway: 50.02.06;

Squash rackets BASILDON: Audi World Cap. women: A. Smith (GB) beat L. Moore (GB). 9-1, 5-0, 9-6, 9-5.

Rugby Union

Northern event

Roscoe Tanner will give northern rennis a boost by lining up with a fellow American, Pat Dupre, the man he beat in the Wimbledon semi-final round, for the GMC Cold Shield tournament at Manchester from June 2-7.

Tanner, ranked sixth in the Tanner, ranked sixth in the world, won the event four years ago. Three other Americans are also chasing the £10.000 prize money, Dick Stockton, former Davis Cup coach, Denis Ralston, and the former Wimbledon champion, Staa Smith.

In Carlsbad, California the In Carlsbad, California the unseeded American, Stacy Margolin beat the top-seed, Regina Marsikota, of Czecho-slovakia, 6—4, 6—3, to win a place in the quarter-final round of a women's tournament. Miss Margolin, a 20-year-old left-hander, relied on the pinpoint accuracy of her forehand, a punishing two-fisted backhand and quickness about the court to unsettle Miss Marsikova.

WILAN: Ramazzotti Cup' John McCaroe (US) beat 1 Nastase (Romanta), 6—1, 6—4; R. Walta (US) beat 0 John St. Golden (SA), 6—1; G. Wils (Argentina) beat C. Drysdale (SA), 6—7, 6—3, 6—1; R. Frawley (Australie) beat A. Panatta,

NICE: First mend: 4. Orantes Spain beat P. Portes, 2-6, 6-7.



Roscoe Tanner: set to play in Manchester.

League match moved Nottinghamshire's John Player League cricket metch with Northamptonshire on June 15 has been switched from Trent Bridge

Youthful zest of McLean and Way is quenched

By Peter Ryde For two days we have seen a few respected elder statesmen per-forming in the Sunningdale Four-somes, but yesterday attention was directed more rowards the

was directed more rowards the young.

The youngest of all, Way and McLean were beaten but only in the fourth round, losing on the last green to another pair of teenagers, Broadway and Pinsent. Broadway, a Sussex county player, is at 19 the senior member of the foursome and the rest are 17. Their combined ages did not amount to that of Arthur Lees who, after losing his morning match, was out watching in the cold afternoon wind. cold afternoon wind. Another young couple who survived the day were Lewis and Roper, students at Bath University, Roper, students at Bath University, one of the more sports-conscious establishments in the country. Finally, to add variety to the last 16 couples left in the tournament, are the remnants of the women's army, notable among them Vanessa Marvin and also Amanda Middleton who is providing John Davies with moral support on the greens while he provides the length.

Way and McLean will both be back at school in Kent today after

way and McLean will both be back at school in Kent today after their run of success. They are both boy internationals and will be going to Spain next month to take part in the European junior championship. There was little in their match but their youthful enthusiasm was quenched by the

model foursomes partier.

Above them in the top quarter will be a match between two old stagers. Coles and Bernard Hunt.

A thin but emphatic burst of applause at Sunningdale means rothing less than a hole in one. applause at Summignate means nothing less than a hole in one, and it came from Miss Cooper with a four wood at the eighth. This began a run of 1, 3, 4, 3, over the old course which helped her and Burroughs to a four and three victory.

Foursomes results at Sunningdale

OLD COURSE: T. Barter and R. Sergent beat J. Freoman and R. College and D. T. Gooden and G. Coles 5 and 4; McClelland beat R. Newberry and Miss. College and G. Gaingto S. and S. B. Hunt and S. Charles beat D. Hope and G. Reight and G. Bart and G. College and H. Hunter and Roberts. 4 and N. Brunvard and Miss. V. Marvin Bedhwell. 4 and S. Deve Millams beat R. Willson and G. Reight and G. Reight and G. Reight and G. Bart. 4 and S. A. Eelord and B. While beat Burriege. S and 1: 2 Glark and Williams beat R. Willson and G. G. Reight and M. Brunvard and G. G. Reight and G. Bart. 4 and S. G. Reight and G. Bart. 4 and S. A. Eelord and B. While beat P. Wilson and G. Davies and G. Reight and G. Bart. 4 and S. Reight and G. Aitken. 5 and 2: P. Bajdwin and D. Monlange bool G. Davies and G. Stefman. 1 hole: R. Mathew and S. Roberts beat K. Bull and P. Chanman at 19th.

NEW COURSE: C. Clark and K. Williams beat N. Mitchell and G. Hyde at 17th: P. Aillise and O. Allies beat J. Brennand and W. Rooke at 19th: A. Broadway and J. Pinsent beat K. Macdonald and I. Donnelly 1 hole: P. Way and W. McLean beat C. Gledhill and P. Everard 5 and 3: T. Pfinner and D. Harrston beat P. Millon and A. Hutson I hole.

T. Parker and A. Meager beat I. McMichon and K. Waclood 3 and I. J. Davies and Miss A. Middiolop beat J. Durbin and I. Waits 5 and I: S. Hall and Miss K. Harridge beat C. Polta and M. Wild I hole: N. Dorey and A. Hope beat R. Richards and E. Stillweit 2 and I: M. Farmer and V. Hood beat C. Cov and D. Williams 3 and 2. G. Ray and B. Sparks beat J. Wallace and Miss C. Pieres 3 and I: A. Stickley and J. O'Shea beat J. Hoskleon and D. Nach beat A. Leys and K. Maxwell I and 2: D. Small and C. Defoy beat

the Army, Pearce, became, after a quiet start, a fluctuating affair in

Only one pl ends with unbeaten re

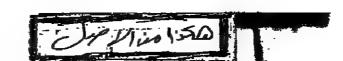
Mauraen Madil, of Ireland, ended with it beaten record when Cup women's Internativers completed at \$1 P. stow, yesterday. Miss is aiready assured of in the team against. States at the same courselves the same courselves in the team against of three-hole victory of Caldwell, of England, only two other playar unblemished record started. stronger finish of their opponents who, one down with four to play, won the 14th with a birdle the 16th and, to make sure, the 18th Lewis and his parmer, Roper, who is 17 and in his first year at Bath, had a good morning. I first saw Roper holing across the slope of the 10th green for a birdle and they advanced to five up against Mandeville and Bishop, but had two birdles thrown at them before winning. Their afternoon match against Dixon and his partner from Started. The result, howeve

likely to have any adv on Mrs Caldwell, who, ning the five previous quiet start, a fluctuating affair in which they went from two down to two up and then again lost their lead. But, one down with four to play they hit the greens (their opponents did not) and won the last three holes. Today they meet Brunyard and Miss. Marvin, to whom they will be giving three strokes. Miss Marvin lost little if any advantage in length against her male opponents yesterday and Brunyard, a former finalist, is a model foursomes partner. seems another certain a the selectors amounce of eight today.

Lynda Moore, who previously been unbed down by one hole to champion. Vicid Rawl seemed a vital match amount of the selection of th seemed a vital match and have influenced the sele Moore, who is aged I England international. up after eight holes but hext five in succession Rawlings completed 1

Jace Connechan, of S.
16 the youngest competa fine recovery against champion, Mary McKe also seems sure of her reconachan was five do also seems shre it as five do turn, but played the se in a one-under-par 36 to hole in arrears. This left Kenna with six wins seven completed matche Sue Hedges, runner-t English championship won another agnifican beating Janet Melville, if British strokeplay char four holes. This might enough to swing the 3 Mrs. Hedges (avour missing two short putter round in 78 and ender record of three witsshalves from seven.

Mrs Melton top 10 again Costa Mesa (California 26 Shaking off a slugg to 1980, Nancy Lopes & back among the rop 11 Golf Association tour. Mrs
Golf Association tour. Mrs
the tour's most dominan
for the past two years, is
a win in 1980, but her
place to the LPGA norm



ond summit called veen France **Great Britain**

between Great Britain

k things British, from lag to Rugby League s led to a call for a mit involving the two

meeting in Leeds ave asked representa-French Federation to tain before the end of season in mid-May to recent violent scenes during and after the gland Europezo cham-

French Rugby League tent time, an English via Rayne, was kicked and the French rounded and jostled referee. Bill Thomp-he disallowed a try d have given France

game Mr. Thompson game Mr Inompson
to his dressing room,
ter caus and other
he went, and the
rators surrounded the
om adopting the attiWild West lynch mob

bonne, the chairman of the Great Britain international selectors, Bill Oxley, called for an outright ban on games with France at all levels, and this proposal was raised again yesterday. The resultant decision to call French officials to Eugland, under the threat of such a ban on games between the countries, seems an effective compromise.

David Howes, public relations officer of the Rugby League, said after the meeting: "We bope it will not be necessary to impose a ban on internationals between the countries, and that France will agree to but its game between a ban on internationals between the countries, and that France will agree to put its own house in order. We hope to impress on them our fears for the safety of players and match officials in France, and also to indicate that international Rugby League should be played in the right spirit and with the right attitudes. There are four major countries playing Rugby League, and we do not want to lose one of them unless it is absolutely necessary."

Hull are optimistic: Hull are confident that their four injured players—Steve Norton, Paul Woods, Sammy Lloyd and Ron Wileman—will be fit for Saturday's Rugby League cup semifinal match against Widnes at Swinton. Woods, the main doubt with a strained knee, has resumed training after intensive treatment. Hull left for their headquarters in Cheshire yesterday with a party of 19 players.

isors are still unhappy it Cambridge boat second challenge in the last few days: on Monday of last week Cambridge threw down the gaunt-let and challenged Oxford to this year's Boat Race; this evening, in a Manchester relevision atudio, Rankov captains Corpus Christi College in a round of University Challenge, Rankov's place yesterday was taken by Richard Yonge, who norrowly lost selection for the Oxford crew to the Freedman, Francis.

to withdraw their of the Boat Race, have agreed to mask ime of Leisure Sport changed boat, Lad-owever, are still un-

e offered their original

I Green, the managing Ladbrokes said: "I saolute guarantee that ort is obliterated from of the organization of the organization that the name masked out but if the accidentally 'falls off fraw sponsorship from next year. We are to sponsorship this

masked out but if the accidentally falls off iraw sponsorship from mext year. We are to sponsorship this are agreement. If we out sponsorship from most of the £20,000 no the event would in the first became in the Bac Race we would savertising on both the BBC and univerthey did not like that publicity and how is stricted has come as in the face ".

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looting

ns its

ifle Shooting

rning body delegate

ional Rifle Association, ing body of parget rifle reater day disagreed with n of the shooting repre-tu the British Olympic a to go to the Olympic Moscow

Moscow.

aid Melville, the chaire National Rifle Associaking at the association's
beral meeting in London
had seen reports that
was listed by the British
association as one of the
nich has said that the
to Moscow should be

in shooting committee—
prises representatives of
nad Rifle Association, the
Small Bore Rifle AssociaClay Pigeon Shooting
in and Pistol Shooters—
ast mouth to "abide by
roment decision" on the
Games. On Tuesday it
ted that the shooting repres had supported the
of the BOA to accept the
invitation.

Jensen, the 100 metres silver medalist in the winming championships, strong Norwegian confor the Coca-Cola g international at Leeds 11-13. Arze Borgstrom, the team, is an outstand-ounder who was among rwegian swimmers who i for Europe in the World in Tokyo last year.

Hockey

Royal Navy's title again after 8 years By Sydney Friskin

The main offering of a long day came late, when Cambridge met the London lightweight eight in last Saturday's Head of the River rave London finished third, 12 seconds absadof Oxford who were back in eight place. It was a major test place from Hammersmith Bridge to the University Stone, the official start of the Boat Race.

By Sydney Friskin
RAF 0 Royal Navy I

The Royal Navy, who had not won the services hockey championship since 1972, regained it yesterday wich an exciting victory over the RAF at Vine Lane, Uzbridge. It was a double triumph for the Navy, whose under 21 side had bearen the RAF 3-2, after extratine, at Aldershot to take the junior title earlier in the day.

The Navy's success means that next season they will be able so play in the county championship, a privilege held for the past two years by the RAF, whose hopes were chantered yesterday three minutes from time. The Navy scored from a pensity stroke converted by Baxier, who had also scored in similar style against the Army on Monday.

The RAF, whose control improved in the second half, had every opportunity of winning the game in this period, and again the Navy were indebted to Ledicott, their goalloceper, for their survival. The Navy had missed severally alert.

Much against the run of play the RAF nearly scored just before half-time. Draper's hit from a short corner was saved by Ledicott and a follow-up by Hedley was stopped on the line by Martin.

The Navy then managed to strike ad even keel and an extra effort in the end earned them a long corner which led to a short one. Lamb's hit was hard and rue but an RAF foot got in the way and, with the Navy choristers on the sideline clearing their thrusts, Baxter had his moment of glory from the pensity spot.

RAF: Col D. Doyle: Ftl I. Dreper. Sei C. Paddom, Col Chang. Ser. Col Duerish Col Chang. Ser. Col Chang of glory from the penulty spot.

RAF: Col D. Dovie; Fil. I. Dreper,
Sgi C. Peddem, Col G. Leach, Sat C.
Duertien, Col J. Cimpu., PO P. Sgiron,
Col N. Rame, Fil. A. Heddey, Fil. Seles (captain), SaC P. Astron.

RA R. McCormott (sph. F. 7. Ledgebit,
RA R. McCormott (sph. R. Astron.

RA R. McCormott (sph. R. Astron.

Li R. D. S. March, Miss A. T. Lamb,
Li R. D. S. March, Miss A. T. Lamb,
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Li R. D. S. March, Miss A. T. Lamb,
Cold, L. W. N. Eathol, CPO J. May,
Li J. Bester D. H. J. Pringle (RA)

and Sgi C. Gardiner (RE).

est European snow reports

Westher Piste piste resort --Good Varied Good Fine L U 75 335

Rolls Rambler to cut King Kong down to size

Racing Correspondent More than £300,000 has been received in advance booking sales for the three-day Grand National the three-may craim national meeting which opens at Liverpool this afternoon. This is 250,000 more than had been taken at the corresponding stage last year and that points to the best attendance

that points to the test antimated for many years.
Ladbrokes who have managed the course for the past five years also report record coach bookings for the National. It is also thought that the attendance on Saturday will benefit from a scheme promoted by the race course management in conjunction with the Merseyside Public Transport Company Special banking arrangement is conjunction with the Merseyside Public Transport Company. Special banking arrangements have been made for visitors from Ireland just as they were at Cheltenham.

at Cheltenham.

As a result of the large number of falls caused by loose horses at the Chair fence last year the management have, in conjunction with the Jockey Club's inspectorate of courses, devised a plan which it is hoped will minimise the risk in the future. The principal of the principal

Apart from Henry Cecil two other Newmarket trainers have serious candidates for the 1980 classics in their yards. Michael

classics in their yards. Michael Stoute has Lord Seymour and Final Straw in the 2,000 Guineas, and on the 1,000 Guineas front Our Home, a full sister to Roussalka, has been all the rage in the market recently and is now one of the joint tavourites. Bruce Hobbs, whose stable was bedevilled by streptococcus infection for most of hast season, will be represented by Tyrnavoz in the 2,000 Guineas and Derby and by Vielle in the 1,000 Guineas and Oaks.

Stone's relantless march forward continued in 1979. Although he finished third to Cecil in the trainers table, having been second the year before, this talented trainer increased his total both of races and of the proper ways in this

and of prize money won in this country, collecting 30 races worth £284,541. And, given average tuck, Stoute is looking forward to an equally successful campaign this year.

Last sesson Final Straw was the stable's biggest stakes earner. The Thatch cold's four wins included victories in pattern races at Newmarket, Newcastle, and finally in the Laurent Perrier Champagne Stakes at Doncaster. Sheer guts and consistency was the ball mark of this tough colt, who improved by leaps and hounds as the season progressed. Final Straw first created a sensation when bearing his

cipal feature of the plan is the use of the hurdle course as an escape rouse for loose horses. The "ticks" preventing entry to the hurdle course just beyond the Auchor Bridge crossing have been removed and gaps have been created in the rails of the hurdle course immediately before the fence prior to the Chair and the Chair itself.

Chair itself.

There should be ample opportunity to see if that plan works today because both the Topham Prophy and the Haly Whisky Hunters Steeplechase are run over two and threequarter miles of the National course and both have attracted hig fields. Uncle Blug has been mained very much with the Topham Trophy in mind all season and he is my selection. Behind the plot is the desire that he should be qualified to run in next year's Grand National and he will do that if he finishes in the first four this afternoon.

Lightly raced this season. Uncle

far more fancied stable companion, Lord Seymour in the July Stakes. Lord Seymour had been showing blinding speed on the rallops and had looked a champion in the making when winning a small race at Newmarket. On the strength of that performance, the Habitat colt started an odds-on favourite for the July Stakes. However, after running far too freely, Lord Seymour was caught on the line by Final Straw.

Stoute has a golden opinion of Lord Seymour and everything at last came right in the Mill Reef Stakes at Newbury in September. Ridden by Pat Eddery the colt was held for a late run and produced a devastating turn of foot to overwhelm Taufan, known Fact, and Mrs Penny. In view of the subsequent exploits of his victims, this was a sparkling performance by Lord Seymour. Unfortunately in the Middle Park Stakes he failed to reproduce that form and was beaten into third place behind Known Fact.

Lord Seymour was found to be

was beaten into third place behind known Fact.

Lord Seymour was found to be coughing after that race. And, if all goes well, the three-year-old could become a live outsider for the Guineas. "Given good ground, Lord Seymour should stay a mile", save the trainer, "and there should be little difficulty in having him covered up in a big field". Stoute's provisional planare for Final Straw and Lord Seymour to have their preliminary races in the Greenham Stakes at Newbury and the Craven Stakes at Newbury and the Craven Stakes at Newmarket.

the hard to bear now.

Although there are 24 runners for the limiters Steeplechase—the biggest acceptance incidentally for this race since the war—it has all the makings of developing into a match between Rolls Rambler, who won the equivalent race at Cheltenham earlier this month and King Kong II. The question is—can King Kong II. The question is—can King Kong ship his field again in much the tame way that he did in February over only two and a half miles at Sandown Park and Newbury, or will he be pegged back by Rolls Rambler over this slightly longer distance? In my opinion the bet must be that Rolls Rambler will be the stronger towards the end and he is pre-Lightly raced this season, Uncle
Ring has been brought along
quietly with all the patience that
so characterizes his trainer.
Richard Read's, approach to opinion me per must be that Rolls
Rambler will be the stronger towards the end and he is preterred.

That greatly improved steeplechaser, Father Delanes, will be

Two other Newmarket trainers who will ensure that Henry Cecil does not have things all his own way

Stoute and Hobbs present sound cases for the classics

Either Newmarker's Nell Gwyn. Stakes or the Fred Darling Stakes at Newbury will see the reappear-ance of Our Home. This well bred

ance of Our Home. This well bred filly rau only twice as a two-year-old. On the second occasion she came home well to take third place behind Mrs Feuny and Abeer in the Cherry Hinton Stakes at Newmarket. This performance augured well for her luture, but Our Home was found to be lame after the race and was put away for the rest of the season.

She has wintered exceptionally well and has been pleasing her trainer in her work on the heath. However Our Home how stands at a short price judged on her public form alone. And those who wish to back her could well obtain the same odds on the big day itself.

Three boxess owned by the Aga

training. Yesterday Head told me that he was pleased with Uncle status in the Rojiday Inn Steeple-Bing, who will enter the fray not only fresh but also with the counsiderable advantage of being ridden by John F. Income. Uncle Bing ran well enough in his last in December he carried 10st 10lb. race at Lingfield Park against Now he has a stone more on his Nimrody to suggest that he should be hard to bear now.

Although there are 24 runners month Father Delayey seems bound to make his presence feet, but this

to make his presence feit, but this is no easy task.

Bishop's Pawn, who runs in his race instead of in the Topham Trophy, Roadhead and Bachelor's Hall should all run well, but the higgest stumbling block of all could easily be the Irish challenger, Raleighstown, who beat Anaglog's Daughter at Thurles in January. And anyone who has seen that good mane win her four subsequent races at Thurles. Leopardstown, Cheltenham and Chepstow sequent races at Thurtes, Leopardstown, Cheltenham and Chepstow
could not fail to grasp the
significance of that performance,
especially as Raleighstown was
giving her weight that day.
Raleighstown could easily turn out
to be a blot on today's handicap
with only 10er 10th to care.

Further north at Stockton, Peter Walwyn ought to win his first race of the new Flat racing season with Sacrilege (4.45), whose form looks a cut above that of his rivala. Barry Hills and Steve Cauthen should also notch their first success with Saim Jonathan in the Roseberry Stakes. With the Doncaster winner, Borol, and Highest Bidder dropping out yesterday this vace should be easy prey for Saint Jonathan, who looked extremely well when I saw him in his box on Tuesday evening.

Tuesday evening.
Hills makes no secret of the fact that he believes that Saint Jonathan, who won his only race last year by four lengths, has a rosy future. Another immate of South Bank who also looks destined to enjoy a good season is Cracaval. the coming months could profit by including the name of this handsome four-year-old, who is likely to reappear at either Newmarket or

Ballymacoll: Stud wins leading awards

From a Special Correspondent Dublin, March 25

Arguments about whether Troy was Irish or English bred will be rekindled by the 1980 breeding reannied by the 1980 breeding and racing awards presented last night by the 10sh Bloodstock Breeders Association. The dual Derby winner was fooled in Norfolk where his dam had been sent to visit Reform, but he was raised in Ireland at the Bally-

marcoll fund.

Troy won the award for the leading Irish-bred three-year-old colt and Ballymarcoll, which is owned by Sir Michael Sobeli and Sir Arnold Weinstock, was also honoured as the leading Irish breeder. The awards were presented by Mr Sylvester Barrett, Minister of State in the high Government, at a dinner held in Newbridge. Co Kildure. There were few surprises, but Ireland's comribution to international racing was underlined by the presence of Pitasia as the best three-year-old filly.

This daughter of Pitasielly won

three-year-old filly.

This daughter of Pinskelly won the Prix Robert Papin and Criterium Des Pouliches at two and performed consistently in the highest class last year, winning the Prix De Malleret and the Prix De La Nonette. She finished out of the first four only twice-in the 1000 Guineas and the Arc—and was bred by the Collinstown Stud, carrying the colours of the owner, Sir Douglas Clague.

Monteverdi, bred by an experience Californian, Larry MeCreery, at his Orchardstown Stud, and Millingdale Lillie, bred by Gordon Panterson at his Richmood Lodge Stud, were champion

Lodge Stud, were champion Juvenile colt and filly respec-

8,993

Gres

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dively.

Another breeder from Northern Another breeder from Northern Ireland Jeremy Maxwell. of Downpatrick, received the award for Harwell, the leading National Hunt sire. Unfortunately both the leading stallions are dead: Harwell died in 1978 and Troy's sire Petingo, who wou the Flat award, had died in 1976. John Mukeing, like Monteverdi's breeder, an American, received the award as owner of the best brood mare, Abella, dam of both Thanching and Golden Thanch; Arthur Ryan, responsible for Monksfield, wester leading Irish National Hunt breeder.

There were three special swards, which went to Eddie O'Grady, the leading trainer of Irish-bred winners; to Dr Brendun Farrelly, a member of the council of the Irish Bloodstock Breeders Federation, for his particles to verterinary science; and



Bruce Hobbs : hoping to end

wood and Vincent O'Brien, respectively. Similarly, Edward Hide and Geoffrey Baxter will be sharing the mounts for Hobbs, again subject to their contracts for Bill Watts and Paul Cole. Hide has a retainer to ride Tyrnavos in all his engagements and Baxter, that lovely filly. Vieile.

itself.

Three horses owned by the Aga Khan are well thought of in the yard. Dalsaan, a promising second to Thousandfold at the Doncaster St Ledger meeting, wound up his first season with an easy victory over some useful two-year-olds at York. Although he is unlikely to be ready in time for the 2,000 Guineas, the Habitat colt is going to pick up some nice races this season. The other two are Miss Neustrie, who ran well on her only appearance at Newmarket in October and Naramina, an unraced filly by Roi Dagobert.

Greville Starkey and Lester Pig-Hobbs is delighted with the way Greville Starkey and Lester Pig-gott will be sharing the rides for this powerful stable, subject to their commitments to Guy Hard-In which Tyrnavos has wintered. The Craven Stakes, the 2,006

and the Derby are the races map-ped out for the half brother to Tachypous. Taxiarchios and Tromos. Although Stilvi was an exceptionally fast mare, Blakeney should impart the stamina to en-able Tyrnavos to stay the Derby

"I've little doubt that Tyrnavos will stay a mile and a half," his trainer says, "He's such a relaxed individual. Whether he will have the speed to win the Guineas or not is hard to know, but he'll be a better horse in June."

The same comments apply to vielle. The filly who had the speed to beat Helio Gorgeous over seven furlongs at Yarmouth and who, due to over confidence on the part of her rider, was unlucky to lose Ascor's Hoover Fillies' Mile to Quick As Lightning. "This mare thinks of nothing but enting and steeping." says Hobbs. "Unlike most of Ribero's stock, Vielle has a wonderful temperament." There are several talented fillies about this spring, but Corals are

prepared to offer 100-1 against Vielle capturing both the 1,000 Guiness and Oaks. An each-way double at those odds seems an attractive proposition. Hobbs is the only leading trainer in the country never to have won a classic. This popular, much respected man has seldom held a



Liverpool NH programme

[Television (BBC 2) : 2.35, 3.10, 3.45 and 4.20 races] 2.0 KNOWSLEY HURDLE (Novices: £2,974: 2m) 1 10 Chysics I Mrs D. Crant, V. H. Ladarky, 6-1]-V. . J. O'Neill 3 Solite Unite Bay (9) thire 5. Ladarky wood . G. Richards, 8-11-4

rimes (J. Geach), T. Hallett, 5-11-5

204 03403 Sweet September [Mrs B Mechan: R. Turnell, S.1. C. Turnell 205 p-61121 Go Metric (A. Walsh). M. J. O'Brien, S.11-2. G. Newman 207 232-221 Katmassis (J. Craig: E. Carter, 7-11-1. J. O'Nelli 207 232-221 A40030 Andy Pandy (Mr. N. Malleain: E. Farrell, 11-10. J. Burke 211 440030 Andy Pandy (Mr. N. Malleain: E. Farrell, 11-10. J. Burke 212 404044 Falls Road (S. Marsh: N. Gilver, 1-10-6. J. Burke 213 22622 Bullycros. (T. Moore). J. O'Convels, 10-10-7. E. Davice 213 22622 Bullycros. (T. Moore). J. Con. 19-10-6. J. Burke 216 22622 Combris (Mrs & Walter, W. A. Stephenson, 10-10-3 R. Lomb 216 22244 Gundris. (Mr. R. Walter, W. A. Stephenson, 10-10-3 R. Lomb 216 22244 Gundris. (Mr. R. Walter, W. A. Stephenson, 10-10-3 R. Lomb 216 230000 Gundris. (Lord Jestry). D. Mendenin, 8-10-1. S. Mershedl 216 230000 Gulfan Daschar F. R. S. M. Oliver, 10-10-0 Mr T. Walth 10-10-0 Gulfan Daschar F. R. G. M. Oliver, 10-10-0 Mr T. Walth 10-10-0 Gulfan Daschar F. G. M. Oliver, 10-10-0 Mr T. Walth 10-10-0 Gulfan Daschar F. S. Mershedl J. M. Garrell, 11-10-0 Mr T. Walth 10-10-0 Gulfan Daschar F. G. M. Oliver, 10-10-0 Mr T. Walth 10-10-0 Gulfan Daschar F. G. M. Oliver, 10-10-0 Mr T. Walth 10-10-0 Gulfan Daschar F. G. M. Oliver, 10-10-0 Mr T. Walth 10-10-0 Gulfan Daschar F. G. M. Oliver, 10-10-0 Mr T. Walth 10-10-0 Gulfan Daschar F. G. M. Martin, 10-10-0 Mr J. Walth 10-10-0 Gulfan Daschar F. G. M. Martin, 10-10-0 Mr J. Walton 200-0-0-0 Mr T. Walth 10-10-0 Mr J. Walton 200-0-0 Mr T. Walth 10-10-0 Mr J. Walton 200-0-0 Mr T. Walth 10-10-0 Mr J. Walton 200-0-0 Mr J.

3.10 HOLIDAY INN CHASE (Handicap: £4,714: 2m 4f)
502 171721 Father Deliney (D) (N. Johnson: M. H. Exterby, 2-11-10
503 021113 Histops Paren (D) (J. Nelson: Nelson: 9-11-5 Mr J. Nelson: 3
504 2704224 Roadhand (D) (J. Nelson: J. Efford, 7-11-5 ... R. Nelson: 3
505 079337 Sachelor's Nat (CD) /P. Harris', P. Canden, 20-11-3 ... L. Françome

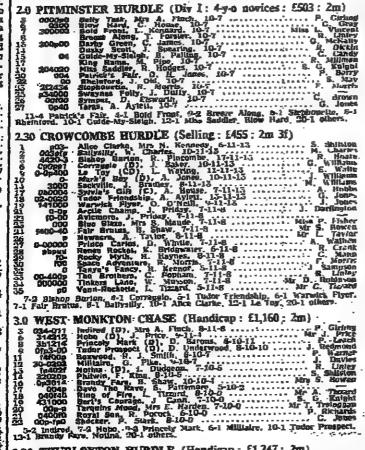
2m 6f) hg3420- C 4b11 R 1120-2m A 02420-0 B AG-S Clover Prince 1S. Richards: Mrs C, Richards, 9-12-0

2103-5 Exaborant (Mrs A, Fritch-Nayas): Mrs A, Fritch-Mayas, Mrs A, Fritch-Mayas, Mrs A, Fritch-Mayas, Mrs A, Fritch-Mayas, Mrs M, Clove, Mr 825 0-20 Reyal Cuide (N. Szinford), Rainford, 9-12-0 R. Main 207 162-904 See Swell /N. Gazelee), Daswice, 10-12-0 Miss J. Selley 828 200-111 San Lion (R. Waley-Cohen), N. Henderson, 10-12-0 The Morseman (Mrs W Jenks), W. Jonks, 13-12-0 T. Bowen 71-4 Rolls Rambler, 5-1 King Koop II, 7-3 Sun Lion, 11-2 Arrigle Boy, 10-1 Lord Browndodd, Linden Lad, 16-1 Kit Carson, 30-1 others. 4.50 MONKSPIELD HURDLE (Handicap: £2.901; 2m 51f)

Liverpool selections

By Our Racing Correspondent 2.0 King's Chorus (if absent Little Bay), 2.35 Uncle Bing, 3.10 Raleighs-town, 3.45 Norton Cavaller, 4.20 Rolls Rambler, 4.50 Morning Lee.

Taunton NH programme



330 THURLOXTON HURBLE (Handicap: £1,247: 2m)

5 3113-05 Darling Seb (D), G. Balding, 8-11-9 M. Chillem 6 0223-04 Watter (C), N. Ayliffs, 9-11-7 M. Ayliffs 10 130-101 Stackey Dove (D), G. Price, 6-11-3 Certi Price 10 -03000 Princely Rifle (C.O). J. Baker, 8-11-2 J. Williams 13 209-006 Wevels, A. Hobse, 9-16-15 A. Hobse

28 27.0222 Emfe's Kong, S. Paltersore, 5-10-10 R. Linky 31 sel0004 Earry Theries (D.) L. Spouring, 6-10-9 R. Dickin 23 121240 Ummer (CD), N. Gasoler, 5-10-4 Y. McKetili 25 072000 Heroke, D. Barona, 5-10-8 P. Levit 256 072007 House Breaker (D.) G. Williams, 5-10-4 C. Mann 28 400000 Staratyo (D.) D. H. Jones, 11-10-5 F. Barry 27 022044 What.A-Prico (CD), R. Morris, 7-10-2 F. Morris 27 020004 Govern Kritand (D.) L. Pritay, 8-10-1 G. Williams, 0-10-6 C. Brown 100004 Govern Kritand (D.) L. Pritay, 8-10-0 G. J. C. Williams, 0-10-6 C. Graphile Hiddinght (D.) L. Pritay, 8-10-0 M. Williams, 0-10-6 C. Graphile Hiddinght (D.) L. Pritay, 8-10-0 M. Williams, 0-10-6 C. Graphile Hiddinght (D.) L. Pritay, 8-10-0 M. Williams, 0-10-0 G. J. C. Gray 100004 Scottish Folly, B. Strvess, 5-10-0 M. G. Gambidge, 1-10-0 M. Williams, 0-10-0 S. G. Kright 11 pho 0-10-10 M. Williams, 1-10-0 M. Williams, 1-10-1 M. Williams, 1-10-1 M. Williams, 1-10-1 Williams, Middinght, 10-1 House Breaker, 1-10-1 House, 1-10-1 Williams, 1-10-10 Williams, 1-10-1 4.0 CECIL HUNT TROPHY CHASE (Handicap: £1,408: 3m 1f) 4.30 PITMINSTER HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o novices: £508: 2m) A.30 PITMINSTER HURDLE (Dig II: 4-y-0 stovices: 2508: 2m)

7 Otnobe Spart Off, J. Buiter, 11-5 ... J. Williams
6 000 Sradstara, O. O'Neill, 10-7 ... J. Suffern
7 Cael Sovereign, B. Ramon, 10-7 ... M. Jenkins
9 Feiter Lane, B. Polling, 10-7 ... M. Jenkins
111 OFFICE TREE, D. Tocker, 10-7 ... M. Williams
112 Larra, M. McCormact, 10-7 ... M. Milliams
113 003321 Parton Buile (D), D. Wintle, 10-7 ... M. Williams
114 003321 Parton Buile (D), D. Wintle, 10-7 ... M. Williams
115 00022 Sameer, G. Kinderskey (0-7 ... M. Williams
116 00023 Samee Mist, G. Williams, 10-7 ... M. Dunker
117 00030 Same Mist, G. Williams, 10-7 ... M. Dunker
118 Camper, 0.4 Pedibus, 9-2 Parton Baile, 7-1 Spark, Oil, 10-1 Cuol
Sovereign, 12-1 State Mist, 39-1 others. Taunton selections

Stockton selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.45 Gears's For Strip. 2.15 Miss Knwait. 2.45 Saint Jonathan. 3.15
Bawdsey, 3.45 Ilsa Kempinski. 4.15 General Times. 4.45 Sacrilege.
By Our Rewmarket Correspondent
2.15 Another Blues. 3.15 Bawdsey, 3.45 Raven's Tower. 4.15 Super





Catterick Bridge results

2.15 (2.16) RORGETT PARK HURDLE
(Sciling: \$1485; 2mi)

RODANA, h f, by Prince Regentage and Sciling: \$1485; 2mi)

RODANA, h f, by Prince Regentage and Sciling: \$1485; 2mi)

RODANA, h f, by Prince Regentage and Sciling and Sciling: \$1.00.5 C. Grant (4-1 fev)

Jarasona (Mrs. M. Cambbell),

4.10.5 C. Grant (4-1 fev)

Twinacre C. Grant (4-1 fev)

A.10.5 RAN (9-2 Mys Blar Hussar (41-2)

Jean Marforte (4-1 fev)

ALSO RAN: 9-2 Mys Blar Hussar (41-2)

Pontrick Princess, Miss Smith, 35-1

Route Wall Guecast, 540, CSF (2.60, T)

T. Craig at Duntage 1-1, 104.

MERRY LEGS, ch m. Gay, Piloteness of the Missar (4-1), 5-1

Right Rebel, (1-2, 1-2), 5-1

MERRY LEGS, ch m. Gay, Piloteness of the Missar (4-1), 5-1

Missar Policy (1-2, 1-2), 7-1

Missar Policy (1-2, 1-2), Catterick Bridge results Handicap Cl. 1178 2h: Pilot-Markey Cl. 1178 2h: Pilot-Markey (Up/Lapt H. Hanner: 8 11.4. Mr E. Hanner: 33-11 1 1908 8pr. J. J. O'Nedli 12-1 14v) 7 Milbil ... C. Pimiott 12-1 13-1 150 1 S.15 (5.17) YARM OPPORTUNITY MURDLE (Handlesp: \$1.015 2m) BORBY ERIC, br 9. by New Brig-Kings Girl 14. C. Brown, 4-19-0 8. P. Crant (6-1 fav) 7 Borost, ... K. Adstr. M (20-1) 2 Felle 156 Bay, D. Wikinson (20-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 3-1 Western Man, 13-2 Gay Twondes, 15-2 Prindy Friendly, 16-1 John 14th, 11-1 Sweet Pri-tonder, 16-1 Tidy Work, 55-1 Royal Pln, 10 ran, TOTE: win 23o; places, 12p, 32n, 27p, Dual F. 22.06, USF 25-42, G. R. Lamb at Sechouses, 22d, m.

ham. at Doncaster. 11, 101.

4.1b (4.461 DRAN CHASE (Novices; Handfeap; £1.160; 2m)

SONG OF LIFE, b g, by Saintly

SONG—Life Story (D. Stoddart)

5-10-11 E. R. Davies (11-10 fav) 1

Swift Albany . G, Pimbert (2-11- 2

Likely Boy . A, Dickman (20-11- 2

Likely not was disqualined for raining wavelength.

TOTE POUBLE Ment Legs: Bobby
Brig. Sec. 95. TOTE TREBLE: Bobby
Brig. Central Brune. Mendellis. Sec. 16.
18 CKPOT. Not wos. Pool of 1881. Sec.
18 Carried forward to Liverpool Bodys.
PLACEPOT. 276.78.

Ljungment derivered march 211In considering whether applicants for accommodation under the Housing (Homeless Persons)
Act, 1977, were intentionally homeless there was no duty on a local authority to conduct detailed CID-type inquiries. If the Act was to work at all, it must work in a

to work at all, it must work in a practical way. But in considering the reasonable period to be allowed for temporary accommodation a local authority are not acting in accordance with the Act in armbing as a matter of general

ing in accordance with the Act in applying, as a matter of general policy, a time limit of 14 days.

His Lordship so held in proceedings brought by Mr Desmond Lally against the Royal Borough of Kentington and Chelsea for a mandatory injunction that the council do allow him to return to and reside at a flat in Philibeach Gardens,

allow him to return to and reside at a flat in Philbeach Gardens,

at a flat in Philbeach Gardens, Kensington, or for a mandatory injunction requiring the council to secure that accommodation becomes available to bim and his family, and for goods specified in a schedule and damages.

Miss M. K. Colvin for Mr Lally: Mr Michael Malone for the local authority.

Law Report March 26 1980

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Sections Medical and Surgical Pedictrics, Neonatol-ogy. Obstetrics and Emergency Bring the capabilities, we dike to talk to you. capanimes, we also to the to your nursing original and two copies of your nursing licenses and nursing school diploma. SRN. HGN or equivalent required.

All interviews on or first come, first served basis from 8:00 AM-6:00 PM.

March 24, 25, 26, 27. London Tower Hotel Mr D. Kent Norman

duty to secure that accommodation was available for such period 25 they considered would give a they considered would give a reasonable opportunity to the Lallys to find accommodation for themselves. Evidence showed that it was extremely difficult to find a short time. Two weeks was quite inadequate. Three to four months might reasonably be required, or

Mrs Ayton said that it was the council's policy to allow 14 days in all cases under section 4(3), with a possible extension in extensional cases. She herself disorbitant that was insufficient, but she did not apply to ligher authority in the present case. There was no evidence on whether or not such a policy was cauchle of being reconciled with the Act. It was accepted that the council had not discharged their duty in that they did not consider, in relation to the Lallya, what the period the temporary accommodation should be.

The council's duty was to give the Lallys a reasonable time to find another home. On the evi-dence that was not what the council were doing. For reasons of coincil were doing. For feasons of expense or for other reasons the council were applying a two-week limit, which was insufficient.

There had been an admitted breach of the council's duty, and in all the circumstances his Lordship would award damages of 530. No other order was made. Coun sel for the council gave an assurance that the Lallys- would not be evicted from their present temporary accommodation.
Solicitors: Seffert, Sedley & Co;
Mr Anthony Ellery.

injunction requiring the council to secure that accommodation be discoursed that accommodation be discoursed available to him and his family, and for goods specified in a schedule and damages. Miss M. K. Colvin for Mr Lally: Mr Michael Malone for the local authority. HIS LORDSHIP said that Mr Lally was a native of Eire who had lived for rsome years in the United Kingdom. His wife, a woman of education and a state registered murse, came from the Philliplnes. They had one child, born in 1978. They had been child be in 1979, the first provided to give up in accommodation. The police were called to remove the Lallys. By after an application of the provided to give up in accommodation. The police were called to remove the Lallys. By after an application of the provided to give up in accommodation. The police were called to remove the Lallys. By Valuation of shares for computation of capital gains tax

Stanton (Inspector of Taxes) v shares to the vendor of the securi
Provides: "... the sums allowable as a deduction from the con-Drayton Commercial Invest- des came into effect, ment Co Ltd.

On September 21 10

Before Mr Justice Vinelott [Judgment delivered March 24] : For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of chargeable gains. The insurance company thereby arising on the disposal of assets, agreed to sell and the taxpayer the consideration given for the assets that is deductible under paragraph 4(1)(2) of Schedule 6 to the Finance Act. 1965, is to be ascertained by reference to its market value at the date when given to acquire the assets disposed of and not by reference agreed by the parties.

His Lordship allowed a Crown appeal from special commissioners who reduced an assessment to cor-Doration tax on the taxpaver company, Drayton Commercial Investment Co Ltd (previously Union Commercial Investment Co Ltd) from £178,011 for its accounting period ended December, 1972, to nil and an assessment for the fol-lowing period from £440,000 to

: He held that the sums allowable as a deduction in computing the tains according on the disposal of securities that had been acquired by the taxpayer company for a price satisfied by an allotment of those shares determined by reference to their quoted market price on the Stock Exchange at the time that the contract allotting those On September 21, 1972; the tax-

were small arrears.

A few days later, when the flat was inspected the door was found to be on the latch. Inside there were a few bits of old furnitude,

some boxes of clothes, and some rubbish. The council regarded the

premises as abandoned, and, after they had refurbished, they were relet.

refet.
On January 18, 1980, her Lally appeared at the council's bousing department, and asked for the keys of the flat. He said that his wife had had to go 10

wife ind find to go to the Phillipines her father was seriously ill, but that they had had no inten-

payer company negotiated at arm's length a conditional contract with Eagle Star Insurance Co Ltd. agreed to sell and the taxpayer company to buy securities at the price of £3.937,962 to be satisfied by the allotment by the taxpayer company to the tusurance company of 2.461.226 ordinary shares in the taxpayer company. The Issue price of each such share for the purpose of satisfying the consideration was stated in the contract as 160p. By October 11, 1972, the conditions of the contract were satisfied and the consideration shares were allotted to the insurance company. The middle market price obtainable for those shares on the Stock Exchange the following morning was 125p a share, ie £3,076,532.

During the two accounting periods ended December 31, 1972 periods ended December 31, 1972 and 1973, the taxpayer company sold some of the securities it had acquired under the contract, thereby realizing gains. It was assessed to corporation tax in respect of chargeable gains on the basis that the amount of gains accruing on the disposals should be accruing on the disposals should be accruing to the be ascertained by reference to the market price of the consideration shares on October 12, 1972, namely 125p, and not the price agreed in the conditional sale

Paragraph 4 (1) of Schedule 5

sideration in the computation under this Schedule of the gain accruing to a person on the disposal of an asset shall be restricted to — (a) the amount or value of the consideration, in money or represely worth along the money's worth, given ... for the acquisition of the asset ".

14 days too short to find accommodation

day. Mr. and Mrs Lally saw Mrs. Ayron. Mrs Lally insisted that the legiter of September 18 stated that the livey intended to be away for "an indefinite period" and that the keys were returned for "safe keeping." while they were away. Id. fart, ho such references to an indefinite pediod or safe keeping were included in the letter. Mrs Ayron told them that they were

Ayton told them that they were regarded as homeless, and in priority need, but that they were intentionally homeless. She did not accept that Mr Lally had given

any satisfactory explanation for his actions in September.

Mrs Ayton arranged temporary accommodation for them for 14 digws at an hotel. Mrs Lally had a difficult pregnancy with her first shild and was under doctor's care for her second. Mr and Mrs Lally said that they had tried to find accommodation but had failed. On February 13, when the 14-day period was due to end, Mrs Lally was taken ill, and reluctantly Mrs Ayton agreed to allow an extra day for a medical certificate. The certificate arrived on February 14. It said that Mrs

Mrs Ayton arranged temporary

Lally v Kensington and Chelsea ceived a letter signed M. A. Lally, for them, and she warned him that he would be treated as intentionally homeless. The letter for accommodation under the Housing (Homeless Persons) for intentionally homeless there was no duty on a local authority to conduct detailed CID-type inquiries. If the CACt was rowck at all, it must work in a practical way, But in considering way for them, after they had been evicted to the flat they had been evicted for the flat they had been evicted for the council's endence of the facts as to non-abandon ment and the furniture that was which the council had found for them, after they had been evicted from other premises. The letter for the condition in the fact was given for the Lally's version of the facts as to non-abandon ment and the furniture that was which the council's endence on the council's endence on the council's endence that they had been evicted for the street that they had been evicted for the flat they had been evicted from other premises. The letter for the street with the child, and next they are not beginned in the fact that they had been evicted from other premises. The letter for the street with the child, and next they are not letter for street, and they were away for "an they were unable to come personally and it then that he payment of future returned for "safe keeping." While they were away. The Lallys made no provision for the accommodation for only were small arrears.

The fact, no such references to an indefinite period or safe keeping were small arrears.

Which enclosed the keys of the facts as to non-abandon ment and the furniture left behind. But his Lordship, evidence was given for the facts as to non-abandon ment and the furniture left behind. But his Lordship was satisfied that the child, and next they had been evicted for the street with the child, and next they had been evicted for the fact that the

Mr Peter Gibson for the Crown; Mr Michael Nolan, QC, and Mr Robert Venables for the expayer MR JUSTICE VINELOTT said

that the Crown's case was that the consideration given by the tax-payer company in return for the securities was the shores that it was bound to issue under the terms of the contract. As that contract was conditional, it argued, the taxpayer company must be the taxpayer company must be taken to have acquired those securities on October 11, being the securities on October 11, being the date on which the conditions were satisfied (paragraph 10 (2) of Schedule 10 to the Finance Act 1971). Accordingly the value of the consideration shares must be ascertained by reference to the Stock Exchange quoted price on October 12, namely 1259.

The taxpayer company relied on the Coura of Appeal, decisions in Octoberia? Siect Barrel Co Lud 119421-1 Ath ER 634) and Eraddring y Zero Finance Co Ltd

anck v Zevo Finance Co Ltd that where a company acquired property in return for the issue of its shares, then the "amount or value" of the consideration

The effect of the provisions of the 1977 Act was to cast on a local authority the duty of making in-quiries and of satisfying them-selves whether or not the appli-cams were intentionally homeless.

The court was not a court of

appeal from the local authority. The court could intervene only if the local authority had misdirected

themselves and had reached a conclusion that no reasonable

council could have reached. Mrs

Ayton, in deciding that the Lallys were intentionally homeless, had reached a decision which nobody

could say was unreasonable on the facts known to her. The in-quiries which she had made were

duries which she had made were adequate. His Lordship was not prepared to say that the council-were under positive duty to conduct detailed CID-type inquiries. The Act was being administered under great pressure, and like Mr Justice Walton in Miller v Wandsworth Lorden Recentle Council.

But that did not mean that the duty was not to be pursued rigor-ously and fairly.

worth London Borough (The Times, March 19) his Lord-ship was reluctant to extend the duty of a local authority too far.

But examination of the facts in Osborne and Craddock showed that, far from supporting the taxpayer company's argument, they were inconsistent with it. The cost of the securities to the laxcost of the securities to the tax-payer company was unequivocably 23,937,962. It could be nothing else. If the taxpayer company had been a share dealing company and if the securities had been acquired as stock-in-trade, that would be the sum which would have been debited against sums realized on subsequent disposals in order to ascertain its trading profit. But in ascertaining the amount of the gain to be com-puted in accordance with Part III of the Finance Act, 1965, the puted in accordance with Part III of the Finance Act, 1965, the amount to be deducted in respect of the consideration for the acquisition was the value of that consideration. But to equate the cost to the taxpayer company of issuing its shares in satisfaction of the agreed price with the "aspect price of the consideration was to repeat the tallary that Lord Greene found to underlie the argument of the Solicitor lie the argument of the Solicitor General to Osborne

The laxpayer company further relied on Aberdarn Construction Group Ltd v FRG ([1978] AC 8851 to argue that as the price of £3,937,962 had properly been entered into its books as being

amount of credit given to the ven-dor of the property for the value of the property acquired. Such value in the present case fell to be determined by reference to the terms of the contract. ment must full also: the business reality was that although the cost of the securities in the tappayer company's books could only be the agreed commant price, the value which it had in fact given for the securities had to be the value of the shares issued in consideration of that price. It was the value of the consideration of the price. value of the consideration given by the taxpayer company that was deductible under paragraph 4(1)

The tempayer company's almer usitive argument was that the mar-ker value of the consideration shares should be ascertained according to the quoted Stock Exchange price at the date of the contract, namely September 2; 1972, and not at the date when 1972, and not at the date when the contract became unconditional. However, paragrath 10(3) of Schedule 10 to the Finance Act 1971, required a conditional contract to be treated as coming into existence when it became unconditional. Paragraph 4(1) required that the deduction in respect of the consideration was to be limited to the amount or value of the consideration: that had to be the value of the consideration at the value of the consideration at the date the contract rook effect.

The appeal

The appeal was allowed, and the case referred back to the commissioners for valuation. Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Ashurt, Morris, Crisp

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Y7382	Gatwick	1,15 May	1	2-3	Gran Canaria	£168
Y7382	Gatwick	12 june	i	2-3	Gran Canaria	£150 £168
Y7252	Luton *	6,13 May	· .	3-5	Costa Brava	
Y 7265	Luton	18,25 June	Studio/1	2-3	Tenerife	£99
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¥7381	Birmingham	17. 24 June))	3-5	Costa Brava	£173
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Y 7383	Manchester	26 June	4	2-3		£177
Y7268	Manchester	18,25 June	Studio/1	2-3 2-3	Gran Canaria	£191
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Y7 269	Glasgow	7, 21 May	Studio/1	2 -3	Costa Blanca	£136
Y7259	Glasgów ·	23 May	2000001	2 -3	Tenerife	£166
VILLAS	::.	25 1 Tay	1	2 -1	Costa Blanca	£152
Y7278	Cardiff (28 June	4	4-8	Ibi z a	6483
Y7279	Birmingham · · ·	14, 21 June	4	4-8	ibiza. Ibiza	£192 £180

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News OYAL OPERA he Rate's Programs, 60 ttail, for all perfs, from 1 of perf of any play in London ... E. News LYRIC STUDIO: Eves, 8, Sais, 8, 30, POCO NOVO Weyreck by George Buchner. Director: Nest Johnson & Cowyneth Strong and Indian London & Cowyneth Strong and Indian Longon and Indian Longon and Indian Longon and Indian Longon Indian Lyric Theather S cc 01-457 1696. Eves. B. Longon Sales 37: 6061. Eves. B. Longon Longon Longon Indian Lyric Theather S cc 01-457 1696. Eves. B. Lyric Lyric Theather S cc 01-457 1696. Eves. B. Lyric Lyric Theather S cc 01-457 1696. Eves. B. Lyric Lyric Theather S cc 01-457 1696. B. Lyric Lyric Theather S cc 01-457 1696. Eves. B. Lyric Lyric Theather S cc 01-457 1696. Eves. B. Lyric Lyric Theather S cc 01-457 1696. Eves. B. Lyric redn cards 240 5258. R56 3161. Evgs. 7.30. ESTIVAL BALLET he Sleeping Beauty. Ruanne Nureyev. LLS THEATRE Rosebery

LLS THEATRE Roseberg 837 1672 cc 837 3850 TISH OPERA COMBOY OF THE YEAR WEST IND THEATRE AWARDS HEATRES

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6.40, 8.60, 8.60, 8.60, 8.60, 8.60,
6.40, 8.60, its first London performance on Monday at Sadler's Wells. He made his first ballets as a 19-year-old student at the London School of Contemporary Dance in 1968, was a founder member of the London Contemporary company, then ran his own com-pany, Strider, for three years before becoming a free-lance.

Now he is throwing his lot in

with Rambert as company choreographer. After so much activity as one of the pioneers of modern dance in Britain, it was surprising when I talked to him about his experience and ideas to learn that Alston came to his interest in dance as "a three-timesa-week regular in the amphi at Covent Garden—all-night queues, the whole lot. I must have been interested in ballet even before that, because as a child I watched all the ballet on television and we didn't have a set at home, so I must have gone somewhere

I must have gone somewhere specially to see it.

"But the real ferrour began soon after leaving school, when my older brother gave metickets to see the Bolshoi at the Festival Hall. All around me I heard people saying so and so had been better last Friday, discussing his entrechats etc. I felt an outsider and determined to find out what they were talk-ing about.

"I was just starting a founda-

tion course at art college; I knew I wanted to greate someknew I wanted to create something but found I couldn't handle the materials particularly well. In life drawing, for instance, I would get down all the movement in a figure and then lose interest. Still, the whole experience taught me a great deal about looking, for which I'm certainly grateful.

"I was already strending evening classes at the small studio in Betters Place where the London School of Contemporary Dance began. The followyear I intended to go full-time to the Rembert School, but, when the LSCD started a full-time course with classical and chance to study both techniques and to be involved with some-

and to be involved with some-

Richard Alston's first work for the application form that I Ballet Rambert, Bell High, had wanted to choreograph and its first London performance on wanted to study a variety of Mooday at Sadler's Wells. He rechaiques for the greatest scope. Anyway, I was accepted, and in my third year I had the and in my turid year I had the opportunity of running a small group: just three girls, including Sue Davies, and myself. We went to schools and colleges, presenting a short demonstration of Graham rechniques followed the artists of the colleges of the co lowed by a whole string of small Almon works!

"It was very committed, gospel-spreading work. When I later began making work for the main company, there was a certain pressure to make ballets accessible and appealing to a middle-brow audience, which was disconcerting to a whee-bot and rather purist young man, eager to prove himself on his own terms.

"And that was how I came to start Strider. I was encouraged by Robin Howard to apply for an award from the Gulbenkian Foundation to study in America, but I applied instead to work independently with a small group of choreographer-dencers. We started in 1972 and owners, we started in 1972 and I've been my own boss since then, working first with Strider, then in New York, and then back in England and on the ntment. "I've valued my freedom and

learnt much from it, but I've also come to learn its price. The pattle to find adequate rehear battle to find adequate rehear-sal space and to prepare properly for scattered perform-ances is just as difficult as the battle to do what you believe in with a more established com-pany. I suppose you simply have to choose your battle-ground and get on with it.

ground and get on with it.

"One thing about the time with Strider was that, when I finally got to New York, I knew something of what I wanted to learn. I hope I wasn't narrow about it (I certainly went to see a whole range of work) but I was able to be selective to a degree.

"Modern dance in New York has changed so much since the days of the great phoneers, Now, most modern dancers go to ballet class, and there's a different attitude in the studios there, simply letting everyone

there, simply letting everyone take what they need from the work, which after all has so much to offer. In the few thing just beginning then made me decide to go there instead. "Even that early I said on

panies.

Actually, much as I respect classical work, I wish that more modern work was taught, because I feel strongly that an important part of a choreo-grapher's job is to teach, in order to develop and nurture the dancers who work for him. Such a continuing relationship is the only way to build trust and commisment, and also to learn so much back from the

learn so much back from the dancers.

"That is largely why I'm going to Ballet Rambert. The dancers in the company are very fine and open to different kinds of work. I hope we've established something together already with Bell High, but it's only a start. The idea of working together in the long term

modern studios, there are many students from Europe and also that start. Hopefully, the comdancers looking for jobs with pany will benefit from my work, the established modern companies.

"Actually, much as I respect them, but it can't all happen in classical work, I wish that more a rush if it's going to be worth-

and my work will benefit and develop obrough heing with them, but it can't all happen in a rush if it's going to be worth while.

"I've had to turn down a lot of other work, including what would have been in effect my own company, but I'm certain that there are strong advantages for me in a situation where I have the benefit of a back-up organization, and where I can crease one ballet at a time and concentrate on that, instead of having repeatedly no build a whole programme of my own work.

I shall always carry.

"People often say my work is like Merce Cunningham's.

I'm enormously indebted to him, but I think we're markedly different. Even markedly different. Even markedly different. Even markedly different as a former Martha Craham dancer—a label is a label forever!

"I must confess that I am only just getting around to appreciating Balanchine's ballets, although my resistance began to lower about two years ago. Even so, I think I will only ever admire rather than love them. But I love his dancers. To crease that kind of relation-

work.
"Some friends have been worried that I might get lost in something so established, but Rambert doesn't feel like that. It still feels small, rather at Berners Place did at the begin-

How Richard Alston came to be a pioneer if you need to talk to someone they're only through the next door, and that personal contact is really important; I think it's the one thing that stops a living company from becoming a machine or a monument.

"In Rambert, they do treat the different works with equal commitment. In Europe, it's widely believed that anyone classically trained can get up and dance modern works. That's no more true than if someone with modern training says 'I'm a good dancer, I can make one ballet class a week and then I can dance the classics. They can do it in the sense of not falling over, but they can't do
it with any real physical urderstanding. In England, at least
one can study either technique
seriously, and consequently
those prejudices are disappear-

Can you teach chore-ography? Yes, you can teach craft, straightforward composi-tional skills, but I don't think tional skills, but I don't think you can teach someone to be motivated. All in all, I still think the best way is to watch other people's work. I learnt a lot from my amphi days, particularly from Ashton's ballets and also from watching Fonteyn, most especially in the classics. For me, the greatest single aspect of her dancing was that she showed you the steps, the logic of the Peripa or Ivanov choreography. Whenever I see those works I still see her dancing: it's an image I shall always carry.

"People often say my work

only just getting around to appreciating Balanchine's ballets, although my resistance began to lower about two years ago. Even so, I think I will only ever admice rather than love them. But I love his dancers. To create that kind of relationship with dancers takes a special quality, which I think dence-making is all about."

John Percival

A joyful impetus for Aurora

Sleeping Beauty

Coliseum

John Percival

Rudolf Nureyev's production of The Sleeping Beauty came back into Festival Baller's programmes on Tuesday and will occupy most of the remaining performances of their season at the Coliseum, although there is anomer mixed bill (including a premiere) to come early next

Five pairs of principals are announced for Beauty. Elisaperta Terabust was the first Aurora, and I was conscious of how much she has developed lately in her knowledge of how to present the role. Hers is not a performance of absolute impeccebility in either rechnique or style, but she has something more important than invariable correctness. In her hands, the spirit of each episode comes

alive. Not that Terabust's technique actually needs much apology. Perhaps the second pirouette, in the diagonal backwards across the stage in her first big solo. lacked force, and the next one was too pushy in compensation; minor flaws like that matter little when she finishes each turn strongly with a flourish.

turn strongly with a flourish.

Her last solo showed her at her best: starting almost simility, like a very sky bride, she suddenly shone brightly with the jumps of the middle section, very nice and light, then finished with a joyful impetate although just a slight bint of scurry. hint of scurry.

Patrice Bart was her Flori-

Patrice Bart was her Flori-mund; not very commanding on his first entry (like Terence Kern's conducting, he took some time to find his right stride), but acting with touching eager-ness and dancing flat out. Several of the supporting

Before athletes and artists were

asked to bear the brunt of pub-

hic disapproval of the Soviet ad-

venture in Afghanistan, the

Churchill Theatre in Bromley

had announced a revival of

Aleksei Arbuzov's popular play

from the mid-1960s, The Promise. It is, of course, just a

play, a script with English words where Russian was

originally the language. As such it has hardly been enough

to awaken the censors who

sought to boycott the visit of

the Russaveli Company from Georgia. Shorn of that protest,

the play becomes an intriguing and valuable reminder of the private lives behind the public

postures of the Soviet Union.

The Promise

Ned Chaillet .

Bromley



Elisabetta Terabust as Aurora

roles showed the benefit of roles showed the benealt of Festival Ballet's recent rejuvenation. The "Jewels" pas decinq in the last act, for instance, was admirably done with Andria Hall and Jay Jolley leading it; he has got properly to grips with the tricky solo and made hook elegant and easy as

made it look elegant and easy as it rarely has before.

The dance of the white cats was given by Cheryl Liss and Matz Skoog entirely free of the coyness that has sometimes affected it with other casts, and although Tom van Cauwenbergh's bluebird did

Arbuzov is no great innova-tor, nor a literary heir of Chekhov except in the broadest sense of presenting observed reality. A search for western equivalents quickly turns up the names of Terence Rattigan,

William Douglas Home and a

handful of other theatrical prac-

a sense of nostalgia while pre-

senting mildly controversial solutions to emotional dilemmas.

is a classical triangle of love, with two men sharing an equal passion for a woman who admirs

to love for only one of the men. The story is complicated

by the siege of Leningrad, which

occupies the entire first act, and

by Arbuzov's decision to stretch the action over nearly 18 years. The span of action calls for actors who can stretch from a

believeable adolescence to their

mid-thirries with a visible degree of distillusionment. Not to dwell at length on the problem, neither Ursula Mohan,

The dilemma in The Promise

not maintain the strength of its beginning, he had his moments.

Among the soloists in the prologue, Christine Keith (to the music Tchaikovsky called Violante) danced particularly well, and the general level was certainly presentable. Michael Pink gave the king a fine Bourbon dignity, and Susanne Burch showed a beguiling fürtatiousness as the countess who takes Florimund's eye in the hunting scene. A final word for the ensemble, dancing with notable freshness.

Peter Blake nor Robin Nedwell can convince at all stages of the action, though Mr Nedwell's failing poet is firmly 35, and believable as a character who might suggest a rotation of partners, cementing the bonds that were made when they shared a room and ideals during the Nazi siege.

There are gross simplifications. Both men taye become heroes in the war, their ideals are poetical, from building bridges to writing poems, and their love endures eternally, All of this must be taken on crust, because Arousov presents the crucial scenes with the brevity of snapshots, and yet the play is more interesting than Philip Partridge's production allows. The resilience of the characters should be like the resilience of Leningrad itself; indominitable and brave as a matter of course. Without actors who can convey that, the play looks inflated and self-regarding.

The Jacobin

RNCM, Manchester

Stanley Sadie

The operas of Dvorák have never established a place in the repertory outside Czechoslovakia; and it seems that The Jacobin, seventh among the ten he composed, has not before been staged in Britain. Now it is leaping from almost total in egiect (Chelses Opera Group gave a concert performance last year) direct into the professional repertory, for the production given on Tuesday at the Royal Northern College of Music is a joint enterprise with the Welsh National Opera, who are to give at in May: an admirable cooperative venture that can only be to everyone's advantage and deserves to be

widely copied. The Jacobin is in fact a natural choice equally for the WNO and a conservatory, for it has extensive and lively choruses, mosely I mak in Czech dance rhythms or smi-tations thereof; if I am mistaken in that, I can only plead that this excellent chorus mede them sound dance-like. The idiom of the opera generally draws or Czech folk music, most of all in the first act village idlifications, also is the Act II. iollifications, also in the Act II serenade pur on by the local

Occasionally, the folk-music naivety is a trible self-conscious. There is Wagnerian influence too, especially in the durkly concemplative music early in Act III, though not in the rather corny climax that follows, where the old count is moved by the

sound of his dead wife's harp to forgive his errent son.

There is a great deal of warmth and charm in the music, with some sensuously lyrical love duets and richly laid-out ensembles. But the music is over-generously scored, the wind instruments especially tending to cover the voices, and it is poorly controlled in terms of dramatic pace: the music never propels, scarcely even supports the action.

David Jordan conducted this beguiling score with understan-dable affection and enthusiasm; he used Dvorek's revision of 1897 in preference to the 1889 original. The production by Adrian Stack moved easily and naturally, with a proper sense of period style (the opera is set around 1790) and of idealized Bohemian village life; and John Chronickies and John Cervenka's cheerful costumes and black outline sets worked happtiy.

The RNCM provided a good cast. Stephen Briggs, as the son who turns out not to be a Jacobin, showed a firm, forthright baritone, and Patricla Cameron, as his wife, a well-focused mezo. A bass of promising weight and depth came from Paul Hodges's Count. In the young lovers' roles Graham Maciarian produced some sweet and flexible tenor singing and Jennifer Sharp a bright, clear soprano with a

generous top. In the two character parts, the Music Master and the Steward (a sort of village Pizarro), there were neat, light performances from Philip Creasy (tener) and Keith Creasy (tenor) and Keith Tellum (baritone). The opera was sung in a new translation, witty and fluent, by Rodney Blumer.

LPO/Dutoit Festival Hall

William Mann

The London Philharmonic Orchestra seemed, from the contents of this programme, keen to demonstrate that reactionary music can, contrariwise, be both original and satisfying. All three items were composed in the present century, perhaps to the surprise of the big aud-ience which came to hear the concert

Samuel Barber's Adagio for strings, composed in 1936, and doubtless included to mark the composer's 70th birthday, is a case in point. Its musical language is spare and plain, some would say simplistic: the flow-ing diatomic strands of melody might have been put on paper one or two decades earlier (as an equivalent work, Vaughan Williams's G minor Mass, was). It comes from Barber's first string quartet and had Toscanini not popularized an orches-tral transcription, innocent ears would find it difficult to date. It inhabits a neo-classic musical limbo, aimost devoid of topi-cality or personality, but so poetically expressed that it falls on the earth like belm, and can hardly fail to touch the heart. The LPO strings, under the Swiss conductor Charles Dutoit, played it warmly yet with the poise essential to its

Then Sibelius's second symphony, dating from 1901: sounds contemporary sounds contemporary with Borodin or Tchaikovsky, except that its design is that its design is so uncon-ventional, and was to prove so fertile when Sibelius did break into the musical poetry of this century with the fourth symphony and its successors. The second symphony is the sateway to that later pioneering, and the more closely one knows it, the more disturbing and curious it becomes.

Dutoit's reading seemed un-willing to accept Sibelius's data, but needed to project the sym-phonic events more strongly, which meant exaggeration and loss of significant detail. He did keep the line of discussion going, all the way through, sometimes hectically when classic poise would have reaped greater rewards, as in the finale.

Rathmaninov's third plane concerto, apparently so steeped in nineteenth-century Russian romanticism, takes on a new vitality when compared with its predecessor. Its affinity is with his later, American works which cultivate brilliance alongside aristocratic coolness.

It is closer to the third than the second symphony. Some modern pianists play it for all the heat that can be engendered from it, but Rachmaninov and Horowitz did not, nor does Pascal Roge who has all the necessary transcendental piano technique, and all the aloof poetry that the music needs.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

Rosenkavalier'

This year's Glyndebourne Festival, from May 27 to August 11, includes 64 performances of five operas, among them new productions of Mozer's Die

bourne's musical director, conducts Rosenkavalier and later performances of Zauberflöte. John Cox, director of produc-tion, is responsible for the new Entführung aus dem Serail and Rasenkavalier; the productions Strauss's Der Rosenkavalier of Zauberflöte and La fedelth There will be revivals of Verdi's premiata are also his. Entfüh-

rung involves a team new: to Fallstuff and Mozart's Die rung involves a team new: to Zauberflöte, and also further Glyndebourne, with the Ausperformances of last season's trian conductor. Gustav Kuhn new production of Haydn's La fedelth premieta.

Bernard Baintink, Glynde With Erie who, will be 88 Peter. Wood preducing. With Erie—who. will be 88 this year—working at Glynde-

bourne this year include Andrew Davis (Falstaff and early performances of Zauber-flote), Simon Rattle (La-fedeltà premiata) and Stephen Barlow,

Glyndebourne for the first time. Falstaff again has Renato Capecchi in the title role. Zauberjlöte has a largely new cast, the notable exceptions bememiata) and Stephen Barlow, ing Benjamin Luxon and Isobel who gives two performances of Buchanan, who sing Papageno and Pamina in later perform-Rosenkavalier.

and Pemina in later performances. Artur Korn makes his festival, has Gösta Winbergh British debut as Ochs in Rosen-(Belmonte) and James Hoback kavalier. La fedelta premiata (Pedrillo) making their British also has a new cast, with the debuts and Valerie Masterson exceptions of James Atherton (Constanze) appearing at and Max-Rene Cosotti.

P. 1 6 ... The smash-hit American comedy by Moss Hart and George S. Raufman 'A spectacular Hollywood extravaganza" Eog. News



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at Glyndebourne

bourne for the first time, on Rosenkaralier, the festival offers a team of designers of unusual distinction; since Sir High Casson is responsible for La fedeltà premiata and David

Hockney for Zauberflöte. Other

conductors working at Glynde-

anachronism.

The Budget: a promise of hope tomorrow

It will all come right in the end; but there is going to be a very unpleasant period for all of us before it does so. That is the message the Government is trying to convey as it presents its second Budget since taking

The promise of hope tomorrow comes through clearly in the Government's medium term financial plan. By 1983, the Chanceller argues that he will be able to combine a really tight monetary policy by re-cent British standards with low interest rates through the impact of a very low Government borrowing requirement. Yet this picture of fiscal and monetary rectitude is combined with what the Treasury rather coyly describes as an "implied fiscal adjustment" of \$2,500m in the 1982 financial year and £3,500m in the 1983 financial year.

In ordinary English that theans tax cuts on a very substantial scale indeed in those years, which come just before the General Election.

It is no wonder that Treasury Ministers, who have come un-der pressure from "wets" in the Cabinet to loosen the policy which they are pursuing were so keen to see publication of a medium term plan it puts what they are trying to do into a context which even the most adonymous Conservative back bencher could hardly describe A-level economics.

Hold on now and the policy will bring rising living stan-dards and a victory at the polls as North Sea oil flows ashore. The problem is to get from there to here. Both the Chancellor's speech and the text of the spending and Budget plans which he published at the same time showed that it is going to be a very bumpy journey

first. As it always does when has bad news to impart, the Treasury has once again tried forecasts are ad to null a fast one in its presen-tation of its latest forecasts. gloomy picture. Short-term economic prospects

						·	1979 to 1980	Margins of
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	Other fixed investment		***		· · ·		- 1, i	3 2 2
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	Imports of goods and services	• ***	***	***	•-	•••	. 2 <u>4</u>	2
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•	Per cent change:					F	أسر	
	Fourth quarter 1979 to fourth quarter 1	980	***			***	1 6]	3
	Second quarter 1980 to second quarter 1	481	***	***	9 ***	134	13년	25
	Money Supply (Sterling M3)					ļ		
	Per cent change at annual rate:					I	. 4	
	Mid-February 1980 to mid-April 1981				417	844	9	

† This margin applies to General Government One of the reasons which the ward for its unwillingness to what is currently happening to give much information about its forecasts is that they are, in any case, so uncertain. The text of the latest financial statement and Budget report is littered with warnings about the inherent uncertainty of fore-casting at the best of times and Take the short term outlook the particular difficulties at present. These difficulties are, of course, made greater if the forecasts are adjusted to fit in with the desire to paint a less

But there are, in any case, Treasury traditionally puts for- few grounds fod doubt about the British economy and what is going to happen over the 12 months shead. We are at pres-sent experiencing rapid wage inflation at the same time as the economy is moving into a recession. Reducing the level of pay settlements is proving to be a harder task than the Government expected, with consequent problems for the sector. And the only way in which it is now realistic

discipline which is being an plied to the economy to work through to lower wage settle ments is through the growth of unemployment. That is why the Chancellor's overall spending and tax measures are restrictive.

In the short term recession is not a by-product of the Government's strategy or a sideeffect; it is part of it. Perhaps the most important decision in the Chancellor's very long Budget speech was the one to expect the tight monetary expected tax change which he reduction in the National Insurance employers surcharge which was widely expected as his measure to relieve the liquidity squeeze which is tightening its grip on industry.

If the Chancellor wants his strategy to be taken seriously he was right not to give industy money in this way. For squeezing industry until the pips squeak is the key component in forcing employers and unions to cut down on pay

Large handouts to the company sector at this stage would indeed have represented a U-turn. It would have suggested that if the going got tough, Government would be prepared to make tax concessions to protect industry from the consequence of its actions.

That is certainly something which a government determined to be logical in its poli-cies bas to avoid. But this toughness itself has conse-quences for the Government. The most obvious is that over the next 12 months we must expect, unless there is a truly remarkable change in wage bargaining, that many companies will have to lay off workers in quite substantial numbers.

There is no avoiding a very sharp increase in memployment if output falls by 21 per cent in a year as the Treasury predicting unemployment ought to be expected to go well above the 2,000,000 mark in early 1981 on the Government's own analysis. Nor can be expect to see any drop in unemploy-ment before 1984 if growth is only one per cent a year, as is assumed by the Government. So unemployment is going to remain very high for a sus-tained period.

But that assumes that we actually get growth at that rate. What the Government economic ojections do not make clear where that growth is to come

ceeded in agreeing on very large cuts in public spending over the next four years. They have gone a remarkably long way towards their pre-election target of getting expenditure down towards the level in 1977 after the visit of the International Monetary Fund.

Government spending will fall steadily in the years ahead, though cynics will note that most of the curs do not occur until 1982-83, which is quite some way ahead. But if public spending is to fall and consumers are to face three years "unparalleled austerity." just where is the growth to come from? It is tempting to say that one per cent growth a year is such a low target that we are bound to be able to reach it. That is just not true. If there is to be growth it has to come from somewhere.

It really is not good enough to produce a medium term plan for financing and then tuck a paragraph underneath it which says that none of these forecasts will work out right if a whole range of things changes in the economic environment.

The Government's roughest The Government's toughest test or nerve will probably come this winter, when unemployment is rising, inflation is coming down only very slowly and the projections. In the Government's plan suggest that we shall be facing another Budget which offers kitle real scope for significant tex reductions.

Political commentators often concentrate on the honeymoon government and economy be-fore the new administration realises just how severe our economic problems are.

That honeymoon period reached its height in Sir Geoffrey's first Budget last year; it is now most definitely over. We are in for a long hard

Ronald Buff

Labour's answer is it 'punk' Keynesianism?

For the next few days, the poli-rical and economic worlds (not to say the world of Everymen); will be bushly dissecting the second Conservative Budger. Some piquancy will be added to the process by the uncon-cealed differences of opinion between those Conservatives who are wholehearted supporters of the Government's emphasis on monetarism, and those who believe that economic management is not to be reduced to so simple a formula, or who are critical of some of the Chancellor's particular exp. penditure cuts. -

Yet it is important in remereber that there is almost nobody on the Conservative side wino dissents from the belief that heavy reduction of government spending is necessary overall. Indeed, those most critical of the Government's emphasis or monetary control at the cost of the abnormally high interest rates that now prevail, are among the last to agree that this damaging level of interest is largely the result of the Government's failure to cur

public spending enough when it first took over.

The Labour picture is very different, and since the only serious alternatives to the present Government's policies are those offered by the official Opposition, the scene in the Labour Party coght not to go unexamined at this moment. The differences among the Tories are as nothing compared with those in the Labour

Siege economy

in 1974, Mr Healey did make a serious effort (even if it was

with the unions, is still not

when they left office, inflation

had been cut to single figures, and is now rising again to nearly 20 per cent. Yet by far the greater part of this increase

s the result of the bursting of

Labour's wages dam, just before Mr Callaghan's election defeat.

so that we have had a 19 per cent carnings growth over 12

months. This, together with the

rise in commodity prices (especially oil), represents a far more significant part of the doubling of the inflation rare

npulsory

contribution (thro VAT and mortgages What Labour na rignificant changes which add to its im An incomes policy of its main feating doubt the un start by effering at the piace of his ment spending was again build more a incomes policy wi

Thrown as soon a venient But there is a complexis on spend out of recession in Mr Realey is fond. monetarism, thoug tell us precisely w Government mis What it really m

flation that would result would be le using than the un and industrial sta-What is more, the more closely the Opposition is examined, the more clearly it spears that the Labour from beach has very little that is either new or convincing to say, and that the true alternative to undoubtedly, for a shead. That, as P. Weimar has much opposite of the but Mr Healey has, o the Totles (if the word alternacome out against trols which are much of his party. tive implies any significant dif-ference of position) is not the present Labour front-bench but advocates of the socialist siege economy favoured (with import contr reconomy on the Labour left.

The policies which hir Healey practised as Chancellor until May last year were not without merits. After the initial great surge in public spending following the Labour return to office curbed inflation and is really the alt what the present is attempting. A fi accomomy can work

-Still cer

the price in perity of its do not like.

by the IMF) to cut government spending. He also came near to making the control of the money supply a major feature of his policy, while eschewing the word "monetarism" as though it were a political indecency. news that some jurex-Ministers have new Labour group
"moderates" (the
middle) to stand I
party's right-wing
group (once called which eventually blew up in its the like. The new gitself "Labour Fire face the winter before last. Ironically, much of its overspending had been originally designed to purchase union agreement to the application of There are said 1 100 people in the of the parliament compared with abo ncomes control as a permanent feature of policy.

This road of overspending, coupled with the regulation of wages by some sort of concordat on the right and less now divided into but the resemblance Caesar's Gaul than t of Charlemagne's ex be recalled that Lot citie of emperor and bit, which was neit nor German and spoi officially closed so far as the Labour leadership is concerned. Yet in practice, it is made virtually impassable by the rocky debris left on it from the inknows what Alas, the middle Lorheringia quickly comes policy upheavel which drove Labour from office. What is more, much of the present level of inflation for which the from the map and left with the two te French and the Ger Conservatives now get the oddum "Labour First.", think is Labour's I The fight inside the continue to be batwe arises directly from the Labour incomes policy and its collages. In the next week, Labour will make much of the fact that,

and the rest-And outside the really the argumes the real one each economic discipline. hard to see any rere-run of past a for in the end, the i create circumstance authoritarian bind

How to deal with inflation

Bernard Levin

See you later, circumnavigator

But what I cannot fathom is by 24 hours; you may think it promptly named it *El mor* ness. Groaning, I shifted ow it gets, so to speak, out of makes little difference, but you pacifico, and there it stands wearily in my seat, and in tep, and how, when it has got wouldn't if you were actually until this day, to witness if I doing so turned my head,

That inflation can be stopped at any time, and can be stopped only by cutting down increases in the quantity of money, I have no doubt whatever. What said nearly 40 years ago in he very first lecture I was the very first lecture I was ever allowed to give in this country appears to me as true as ever: that "it would be one of the worst things which could ever befall us (but which John Maynard Keynes has infortunately brought about) if the general public should ever egain cease to believe in the elementary propositions of the

quantity theory."
I will admit that in its classic

I do not often go right round the world, which is perhaps just as well, because I am still un-

able to understand the neces-sity, function or effect of the International Date Line. For

that matter, I do not understand

why the people in Australia do

not find the blood rushing to their heads all the time, since

they are, after all, perpetually upside-down. (I do, however, understand why they don't fall

off: they are stuck on by gravity. On the other hand, I

don't know what gravity is, in which ignorance I am in good company, for Newton didn't

know either, and he invented

It's like this. If you cross the International Date Line

going that way they tell you that the week has two Thursdays; if you do so coming this way they announce that it has

no Wednesday. (It may be the

other way round, but it's the

other way round, but it's the principle of the thing I am trying to establish. And I just cannot see why. I realize, of course, that the world is round

indeed. I even know better

than that, to wit that it is not round, for it is slightly flattened at both poles, and is therefore

correctly described as an oblate spheroid, which I bet is know-

ledge you didn't expect to find

in this column when you started

though only just, that the sun rises later and later (or, as it

might be, earlier and carlier)

you go round the world:

therefore understand,

things by making it all an issue of statistical aggregates and averages. Unfortunately the quantity of money is not a measurable homogenous magnitude but consists of a wide range of mutually more or less substitutable things of varying degrees of liquidity.

Secondly, the value of money does not depend simply on the total quantity of it being available, but also on the variable demand for it. And thirdly, the harmful effects of an excessive supply of money consist not merely in the changes of the average price level but quite much in the distortion of

how it gets, so to speak, out of

step, and how, when it has got

out of step, it can be got back into step by the crude and arbitrary method of adding to

or subtracting from the number

of days in the week. Huckle-

herry Fing was much struck by

the discovery that the time was

not the same all over the world

and worried about what would

happen at the Last Trump,

which the people on the other

side of the world would miss. don't know about the Last

Trump: I am more concerned

not to miss my dinner, and recall vividly the unbappy case

of Mr James Cameron who,

muny years ago, was going to Christmas Island to report a

owing to the speed of planes

in those days, and the schedule

of the one he was on, finally

exploded with a scream of rage, saying that he had been flying

for several days and the only

fond he had had was five

breakrasts.
So confused am I on the subject of the International Date Line that I cannot even

determine whether crossing it

nucleur test explosion

direction of productive effort. The reason is that I believe that which it causes.

Nevertheless, I have no doubt that inflation is caused solely by an undue increase in the quantity of money and that it can be and must be prevented under the prevailing arrangements only by the restriction of the basic money supplied by the central bank. There is no such thing as cost-push inflation; all inflation is brought about by what that agency of government is made to do. Nobody else can do anything about it.

The chief practical issue today is how fast inflation can be and ought to be stopped. On this, I am afraid, my difference friend, Milton Friedman, this the whole structure of relative from Friedman makes me take theory grossly oversimplifies prices and the consequent mis- an even more radical position.

about to die and somebody told you you had one day fewer than

One of the minor historical

episodes trapped somewhere in

the vast and irregular series of

catacombs that I am pleased to call my mind is that of the

riots which ensued when Eng-

land adopted the modern calendar; the old one had got out of step by nearly a fort-night (I certainly don't under-

stand how that happened) and

the result was one of the most memorable cries of history:

"Give us back our eleven days!" I should certainly have been leading the mob on that

through the catacombs afore-

mentioned I came across a couple of vivid memories. One

was indeed from a passage of the International Date Line,

though not directly connected with it. I was flying across the Pacific (another thing I know

is the way it got its name, which is that Magellan-the

was rummaging

nccasion.

in whichever direction involves man with the Straits—was saillesing a day means that I am ing across it, and found it so soing to die younger or older calm and friendly that he

When I

you thought you had.

the artificial stimulus which inflation gives to business and employment lasts only so long as inflation accelerates, that is, so long as prices turn out to be higher than expected.

Inflation clearly cannot accelerate indefinitely, but as soon as it ceases to accelerate, all the windfalls due to prices turning out higher than expec-ted, which kept unprofitable businesses and employment going, disappear. Every slowing down of inflation must there fore produce temporary condi-tions of extensive failures and unemployment.

No inflation has yet been terminated without a "stabilization crisis". To advocate that

lie), and the plane was so high, and the horizon so dis-

tant, that I could distinctly see

the curvature of the earth, and

thus able to confirm, from

first-hand observation, that it is

indeed round, just as I had

It was an oddly moving

experience, though not quite so

strange and baunting as the first time I looked up into the

night sky on the other side of

stars: nor did it compare with

what happened on one occasion

on which I was flying, by night, back to Europe from

I can never sleep on a plane

at night, which is why I take

care not to take long night flights if I can help it, and this was no exception, For hour

after hour I stared out the win-

dow, searching the heavens for a glimmer of light that would

tell me that the night was

dawn was once more offering

its eternal promise. Still the sky was black, and the promise unfulfilled, still there was nothing to be seen but dark-

always suspected.

inflation should be slowed down gradually over a period of years is to advocate a long government could stand such a COUTSE.

If we want to stop inflation we must do it here and now. It can be done, after the First World War the United States brought prices down by a third in six months (August 1920-February 1921). The suffering was great, but another six mouths later a new boom was under way.

There is no question now of bringing prices down, but merely of stopping any further rise, if this is not done by a determined government like the present, it will not be done

whereupon I saw through the windows out the other side of

the aircraft a sky radiant in gold and red and blue and pur-

ple: I had merely been looking

in the wrong direction. The least I could do, I felt, was to

quote Arthur Hugh Clough, and I promptly did:

in the light:

how slowly.

is bright.

And not by eastern windows

only, When daybreak comes, comes

In front the sim climbs slow,

But westward, look! the land

I do not, it must be clear by

now, understand what causes

Leap Year, either, though I do

know that a year which ends in

thoughts, though it is divisi-ble by four and would there-fore in normal circumstances have a 29-day February, in fact

does not; it seems that the regulatory effect of Leap Years is so finely-tuned (like the

penny and the paper-clip on the pendulum of Big Ben, with-

out which it would not keep absolutely perfect time) that 24

of them in a centuly get it right, whereas 25 would get it

before-after a vain attempt to conceal inflation by price controls (called an "incomes policy")—the pound finally colapses entirely. The practical difficulties are

due to the fact that, because of the alleged beneficial effect on employment, we have been led into the practice of increasingly financing government expenditure by borrowing-and that at the moment we just do not know how to maintain the existing apparatus of government without continuing to inflate.

This article is an extract from a lecture to the Monday Club last night.

wrong. (Morarji Desai was born

As a matter of fact, I am in tion of scientific ignorance; I doo't even understand what causes the seasons. I used to think it was because the earth's orbit round the sun was elliptibe right, because it would mean

You may wonder why I raise experience these phenomenaunder. As for knowing who it should so round the wrong way.

on February 29. Why on earth do I know that?).

cal (1 believe it is, as a matter of fact), so that we were sometimes further away from it— winter—and sometimes neares to n—summer. But this can't that, unless the orbit in question is positively haphazard never mind irregular, there would be two of each season every year.

Even so, the Labour govern-ment, relaxing again in prepara-tion for the election it lost, spent and planned to spend, far too much, and it attempted to make good the inflationary con-sequences by the ill-fared quar-

the subject today rather than another day. The answer, of course, is that I am about to Pacific, International Date Line, Southern Cross and all Indeed, even as you read these words I shall be in Australia, and standing on my head. While there, I promise that I shall not fail to observe which way the bath-water goes round before vanish ing down the plug-hole, having been told that it does the oppo-site from its behaviour back home. Unfortunately, I cannot remember which way it is sup-posed to go bere, so I shall be unable to prove or disprove the I never expected to know that, Times Newspapers, 1980,

LONDON DIARY

Now the axe falls on Kew

Cuts (those applied even before yesterday's White Paper) are claiming another substantial slice of the nation's history. The Observatory at Ken is to close at the end of the year, and with it will go the longest series of con-tinuously kept weather records

Weather observations have been made at Ken without a break since 1773. In all that time it is believed that the instrument enclosure moved only once, and that a short distance. It is invaluable to have a long series of records from one site when studying long-term climatic changes.

The Kew Observatory was originally built on the site of Kew Palace for George III to watch the transit of Venus in 1769. The royal interest in astronomy waned almost as quickly as the moon, so that shortly after the building, designed by Sir William

dent is said to have been hanged for murder.

in the nineteenth century the observatory passed to the British Association and the Royal Society, and in 1899 it gave hirth to the National Physical Laboratory. It massed to the Meteorological Office in 1910, and it is as part of that establishment that the observatory now falls victim to the Ministry of Defence's economy measures. In its time the Kew Observa-

tory has played a pioneering role in the development of thermometers, harometers, started recycling glass late last chronometers, sextants, scientific instruments for measuring the upper air and, most recently, the instrumentation for satellite investigation of the ozone layer. But for some years it has been used only for ground weather observations, and now we cannot even afford that.

Royal bottles

Buckingham Palace to collect the empties. Similar "bottle banks" are to be placed in Leicester Square and Farm Street, Mayfair, in hopes of salvaging the bottles

spilled out fover the streets

and hotels.

So far London has been signally slow in salvaging its glass. There are 58 local authorities already in the Glass Manu-facturers' Federation bottle hank scheme, which has been running two-and-a-half years, Brent, Greenwich and Barnet year ; Richmond starts in April : and Westminster in May.

Handed down

These are not happy days in the fashion industry that appears to be booming is the sale of second-hand clothes. Not just in the never-ending round of jumble sales (jumpers 3p. gents' suits with frayed cuffs The Queen is about to start the charity shops—the faded recycling her empty bottles. Mayfair boutiques where ladics Westminster city council is trade off their mistakes and launching a Cleaner City cammistirs say they have never paign on May 6, the Duke of been busier, and antique clothes stalls selling nostalgic leftorers. Chambers, was serving as a Edinburgh is a supporter, and stalls selling nostalgic leftorer, museum. Its first superinter a skip will be stationed at from the thirties and forties



abound in Chelsea, Camden Lock and Camden Passage. One London Weekend television producer supported herself throughout the 11-week ITV strille by solling off clothes she had rescord from the mothhalls of Worthing attics, making shirts embossed "Buddy's 24-about 1500." shirts embossed "Buddy's 24-hour Wrecking Service" or, for

The latest trend is to imports from America of army surplus, overalls and other people's workclothes that are suddenly deemed chic. There is a vast warehouse in the East End where container loads of used clothes arrive by the week from America, and the sight of aging executives elbowing skinheads out of the way in their cagerness to buy baseball jackets would make couturiers Ex-USAF flying suits-second

world war and Korean relicsare top of the fashionable shopping list, and though prices have risen to between £45 and £75 each, delivery sells out before the next arrives. Flak what that means, the reverse jackets, M*A*S*H style fatigues, side explains: "This article tweed coats, mohair suits, "Aloha Hawaii" shirt, and "Aloha Hawaii" shirts and tion it can be washed at hand Bing Crosby cardigans are and it will conserve its form much sought after too. Alice and beauty if was considered Pullock, the boutique owner next greetings". Much prettier who is a partner in the Flip than "shrink-proof". who is a partner in the Flip warehouse operation, says: "Fashion reflects the times. What people are now into is

In Bartersea, at Ken Calder's Thrift Shop, people are turning themselves into walking ad-

hour Wrecking Service " or, for the prudently inclined, " Henderson Federal Savings and Loan Association". Otherwise you can have somebody else's

old blue jeans for £2.50. Calder claims to cater for all types: mods, punks, skinheads, geriatric hippies, and even a family from Southampton who he kitted out completely for £30. Britain in the Thatcher era is dressing in hand-me downs. Eat your beart out, Yves St Laurent,

The ticket from an imported tambswool pullover reads "Washable Do Not Shorten" In case you are in doubt as to was treated against the contrac-

What a card

A budgetary tip for the absentminded in these days of econovertisements, buying bowling helieves in getting the most

out of his credit card. His efforts to benefit from the maximum free credit by postpossible date invariably led to his forgetting to make the payment at all, and cost him itterest

But rather than pay up ramely when the statement first arrives, he has hit on a solution. He writes the cheque when the statement comes, but postdates it for clearance on the date that payment is due. Then he sends it off by second-class post clearing his conscience and his desk without making any present to the credit card company.

Bargain hunt As consumer affairs correspon-

dent of this great paper I bag-gain hunt shamelessly. My general policy is never to pay full price for anything. All my ciothes come from sales. I take the package holidays other people have cancelled, and I frequent supermarkets late at night seeking out the leftovers that have been heavily reduced in price. (Some things like in price. (Some things, like passio afruit and avecades, are no il they are the enough to ext have been reduced.)

that I was alone in Indeed the fight in cream cakes at ... Seinsbury's on stremmon would be log for a game of But it was an obs

Of course I never

league who monced to might be one or to traders heside me scrum. We have it small shops, a buschi-lespie Road, Highbur scacet in Brick Lane Green, who have see soires regresionies. butter espelled from t passed. In both cases the to both cases a some set packaging as some set the labels are frequent behind, mough too attempt discretion in precise muste of their

I suppose I should this result, but rather to congression small busin exterprise in figure trainer the overbeard tition they cuite in bigger brettger.

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ER CENT INFLATION BY 1985

st important part of Sir direct and indirect taxes by concessions and reforms, and by v Howe's second Budget indexing direct tax allowances, the tax changes he has though less than fully, and by at the medium term plan indexing some of the excise announced. It can be duties. He has left the excise i up as a plan to reduce tish rate of inflation to duties still at a relatively low level in historic terms. His ent by the middle 1980s. indexing has only recovered the target is to reduce the last year's inflation and has not M3 to 6 per cent by 1983recovered the inflation lost on en an expected growth these duties in previous years. ? per cent, that should Smokers and drinkers can theree effect of reducing the fore consider themselves lucky inflation to 5 per cent by not to have been bit harder. No of 1985. If it is stuck todoubt they have been protected · sain requirement, in order by the Chancellor's desire to we this, is the steady long keep the impact of these taxes eduction in government on the Retail Prices Index down g. The medium term to a minimum. Another penny a ovides for a reduction of pint on beer or another twentyient spending by 4 per real term by 1983-84, and five pence on a bottle of whisky would have been fully justified, ion of no less than 11 per but might have had an unfavourlow the previous governable effect on wage claims, The main controversy will plans for the increase of ture by 1982-83. The probably be about the changes oduce of this reduction in in social security arrangements. ture will be given to the The decision to tax short term on of public borrowing. ancellor is aiming to rea public sector borrowing nent from the 5½ per cent out which he inherited

benefits is entirely logical. They form part of the year's income, and there is no reason why someone who earns continually for a year should be taxed on his whole income while somebody who enjoys short term benefits for part of the year escapes taxation on that element. The assumption of twelve pounds of strike pay in calculating benefits for strikers' families will reduce the extent to which the state subsidizes strikes, including strikes against itself. In no other country are strikes subsidized in this way.

Last year the Chancellor promised a thorough review of capital taxation. What he has produced is much less than that, and leaves the rambling, anomalous—and very socialist— structure of British capital taxation still in very bad shape. He was probably right not to make the reforms this year, badly though they are needed, because in a period of austerity it would be wrong to give major concessions to people with substantial sums of capital. Nevertheless this is unfinished business and should be attended to properly in a future year. He must be kept to the performances of his promise while approved for the wisdom of his timing.

The Chancellor concentrated instead on helping small busin the balance between nesses, both by individual tax

the establishment of enterprise zones where small businesses may particularly be expected to flourish. He is right to encourage these businesses which provide an important element in future economic growth and vital opportunities for employment. The executive of the larger company may however feel that the dice bave been too heavily loaded in favour of the small businessman and against the large businessman. With the higher tax allowances being less than fully indexed, and the company car, the company loan and even the company suit being harassed by the Chancellor, the unfortunate executive may contemplate somewhat ruefully the capital rewards opened up to those whose busiesses are perhaps no more than a ten-thousandth of the size of his own. There is a romance about small businesses which should not disguise the fact that it is big businesses which both provide a high proportion of exports and a high proportion of the orders for small businesses. We do not want all our best businessmen to move away from the boardroom and into the backyard.

The Chancellor has committed himself to a long and painful reduction of inflation which will unfortunately be accompanied by a period of recession and high unemployment. There were three policy options; to go on spending, to go on borrowing and to go on inflating; to follow the line the Chancellor has taken of a gradual and painful approach to price stability; or to follow the course Professor Hayek advocated last night and take the strain of a violent attack on inflation—going for a knock-out. In retrospect a more Hayekian approach last year might have been preferable, but this year's middle course Budget does seem both to recognize the reality of the political situation and to offer a coherent but gradualist policy. Perhaps a rather tougher Budget would have been rather quicker. The Conservative Party will need both skill and resolution to maintain the support of this moderately painful policy for a more than moderately long

KENNEDY BACK IN THE RACE

imaries is Mr Reagan. itate of Connecticut, Air was comfortably shead much larger state of New nd there is no reason to

r Healey, to 4 per cent

from the reductions in

near expenditure he will

tly helped in achieving

the forecast rise in rerom the North Sea.

d the combination of

in in government expendi-

nd rising North Sea

should leave room for

cuts in taxation by the

he period. In this Budget,

the Chancellor has

very cautious line, and

bsolutely right to do so, nediate Budget judgment

ively but not extremely

that reflects both the

very high level of in-

and the serious threat of

sion. It looks as though

ession will be a severe most countries are pursu-

lationary policies at the

ime, and the pound is led in terms of industrial

A more heroic attack on

might have produced a

us degree of recession,

ght have required more

support than could

Chancellor has tried to

. u. and to between 1 and nt by the end of the plan.

that his grip on the ican nomination has been ed. Mr Anderson than would have been d at the beginning of the gn, but it is not at a level ves him a serious chance ning the nomination away ir Reagan.

question posed by his gn is not whether he will Republican nominee-or. whether he could be led to be the second man ticket, because there is stion of Mr Reagan wantn as his running matetether he will run as an ndent. His strength is his y to appeal to those with ty allegiance or who are cted with their own party: ite Republicans and rightlemocrats who regard Mr as ineffective.

v attachment has become ak in the United States days that this is not a constituency. But the lties in the path of a arty or independent are are still formidable. i obtain public funds only he campaign is over, and

son with most reason to then only if he has managed to fied with the latest Ameri- secure at least five per cent of the votes. Mr Anderson might Connecticut as well, suggests ballot in some states and there is no sign of the kind of remarkable groundswell for him that would be necessary to make an independent candidate a strong challenger.

Whatever he decides, he will be remembered as the electoral phenomenon of 1980—but not as the victor. If he does run as an independent he will no doubt take votes off both the principal candidates, but probably more off Mr Carter. He and Mr Anderson occupy positions on the political spectrum that are not too far apart, even though they are in different parties, and a number of sceptical right-wing Democrats might well conclude that Mr Anderson would represent their views rather more

effectively. To put it like this is to assume that Mr Carter will still be the Democratic candidate despite his defeats in New York and Connecticut. Senator Kennedy's victories there have certainly brought him back into the race in remarkable fashion. It had been thought that he would do quite well in New York because of resentment among the large Jewish community in the state at President Carter's bungling over the vote in the United Nations on the Israeli west bank settle-

ments. But the size of Mr

El Mundo newspaper, the PLO is

Kennedy's majority in New York, and his success in that there was more than this issue running in his favour.

With the hostages still held in

Iran, and with Soviet forces

remaining in Afghanistan, some of the glow may have faded from the President's foreign policy. But the principal factor, apart from the United Nations vote, must be dissatisfaction with the economy. There is deep anxiety in many parts of the United States over the current level of inflation, and the exceedingly high rates of interest that have been imposed in order to correct it. The bostages will presumably be released; the memory of the United Nations fiasco may fade; but it is unlikely that the economic grievances will have been dispelled before the election in November.

This will therefore be a liability for Mr Carter from now on, and it must be disturbing for him that the reaction appears to have set in already. This does not mean that Mr Kennedy willwin the Democratic nomination. Mr Carter already has such a lead in delegates, the advantage of the incumbent is so strong and the mistrust of Mr Kennedy so great, that the renomination of the President is much more probable. But the expectation must now be that Mr Kennedy will keep challenging hard right to the convention.

of Palestinians dr Nobil Ramlaui 🕆

d Carrington deserves credit bold efforts to formulate a. nitiative on the Palestine

o. He is entitled to more than that shown by the for his efforts to bring o the Middle East. Everett Jacobs, March 24, to some mischievous tactics sing his attack on Lord ton on a Venezuelan news-interview with Mr Yasser Chairman of the Palestine

cion Organisation Executive ttee, which has been transrom Acabic to Spanish, and authorized to reject unequithe statements accredited to

stat and quoted by Dr Jacobs. do not represent the position

ogo their attacks on the PLO. ne basic human and netional of the Palestinian people the Zionists seek to under-and oppose. The Zionists these rights with the "des-n of Israel". We, on the hand, believe that the rights Palesinian people in no way in or endanger the safety and y of chose Jews who have (for whatever reason) the borders of the Palestinian

and. for our people, then we, and community, have a responwary to the misquotation of afat's comments published in Somerset.

The state of the second of the

not opposed to a peaceful settle-ment of the Palestine question. Indeed, it is the very basis of our dialogue with the West European states. Many of your readers will be aware that the Palestinians looked for a peaceful solution to the conflict from 1948 to 1965, when we launched our armed resistance through Al Fatah, the Palestine National Liberation Movement. However, armed resistance operates

in parallel to political and peaceful efforts to restore peace in Palestine on the basis of justice for all the people in our homeland. . Yours fasthfully, NABIL RAMLAWI. London Representative, The Palestine Liberation

Organization, 52 Green Street, SWL March 25.

Everest high-flyers.

From Brigadier W. R. Smijth-

Sir, On June 7, 1935, the Mount Everest Expedition set up a camp on the east side of the main Rongback glacier, at about 18,000 feet. There we found a lark's nest with two eggs in it. Kempson identified the bird as Elway Shorebrk (Otocorys alpestris Elwesi). Yours faithfully, W. R. SMLITH WINDHAM,

Icensown House, Patney, Languert, The state of the s

Use for bank profits

From Mr Nicholas Baker, MP for Dorset North (Conservative) Sir, While bankers with their high profits may follow the advice of Mr Ray Whitney, MP (March 8) and support the BBC orchestras threatened with extinction, it would be much zone productive for the country for the central clearing banks to allocate a substantial proportion of these large profits to panies. This could be achieved either through their merchant banking subsidiaries or perhaps through a newly formed company on the lines of International Commercial and Pinance Corporation jointly-owned and managed by the clearing

Such a company would make finance available to small and growing enterprises on specially favourable terms and perhaps be accompanied by an equity stake in the company

This would compensate in some measure for the pressure being felt small businesses now as a result the high minimum lending rate. which is the direct cause of bankers' high profits.

high profiles.

The worst proposal about bankers' high profiles has been that the Government should interfere and impose a special tax upon them. Surely the lesson of past years is that governments generally are among the least efficient economic bodies in applying resources. Yours faithfully, NICHOLAS BAKER, March 19.

for homeless

From Mr John Lane Westminster, in their letter of March 24, highlight two of the dilemmas which face voluntary hostels for the homeless.

Firstly, there is the problem of financing fire precautions which, even at an elementary level, are extremely costly. Often no appropriate source of imance can be ound and the organization is left with the choice of providing poten-tially unsafe accommodation or providing no accommodation, thereby abandoning residents to the

Secondly, the location of a hostel is always problematic. The hishops mention St Mungo's urgent need of a replacement for its present hostel in the Old Charing Cross Hospital. This houses 550 mer, about 20 per core of whom work in about 80 per Cent of whom work in low-grade service jobs in central London and take home less than 135 a week. It is not economically possible to pay travelling costs out of such a wage. If St Mungo's was forced to move its hostel our of central London it would cease to cater for the people in most need. These would be left on the streets. To identify an available building to its in the central of London.

To identity an available building or site in the centre of London which could accommodate over 500 men is no easy task. We are still searching and welcome the help of those, like the bishops, who recognize that there are thousands of men and women in our midst who are without a place to live. JOHN LANE.

Director.

Sr Mungo Community Housing
Association Limited,
Old Charing Cross Hospital,
Agar Street, WC2.
March 25.

Symptoms of decline

From Dr R. Gribble Sir. I fear that Sheikh Mubarak Ahmed (March 25), in his ivory minaret, is somewhat out of touch with reality. He says that among Muslims the drinking of alcohol is almost unknown. I know that I am not alone in having seen a number of Muslims with alcohol-related disease, I would accept that the group of patients one sees in London may be a selected group, but that does not detract from the fact that there are a considerable num-

Likewise his implication that promisculty is not found amongst Muslims does not appear to be supported by the number of patients acquiring venereal diseases

whilst in London. I would respectfully suggest to him that he is one of the last people that Muslims would go to discuss an alcohol or sexual problem and that as western influence increases in their countries so will these problems also. Yours faithfully,

RICHARD GRIBBLE, 17 Harley Street, W1. March 25.

Sir, Before Sheikh Mubarak Ahmad (March 25) casts the first stone, perhaps he would care to visit one of the London castoos, where he would see large numbers of his co-religionists threatening their moral and physical health together with their sanity. That is, unless they are on a fact-finding mission to ascertain the full effects of strong liquor on this nation in order to prevent the same fate befalling

own culture, Such a fact-finding mission pre-sumably includes the imbibing of large quantities of liquor and the depositing of a small fortune with the casino operator's bankers so that their report carries with it the weight of personal experience. Yours faithfully, STUART L CAPLAN,

B Highview Gardens March 26.

Sex education in schools

From Mr Hartley Booth Sir, Like the Family Planning Association and many recent contribu-tors to your columns, the Order of Christian Unity is also concerned about sex education.

Barbara Davis's article (March 20,

"Sex education and the rights of parents ") stated that after a meeting between our two societies a few years ago, the FPA were able to assist the Order in preparing a sex education course for schoolchildren. We appreciated the opportunity to air our differences on that occato air our differences on that occa-sion. But may we clarify this ques-tion of assistance? The FPA's help (which concerned presentation rather than content) was given not

to the Order but to an individual member who plans to produce a marriage and home-making course. Our sole publication in this field Sound Sex Education, 1976) amply illustrates our fundamental dis-agreement with the FPA's approach. Yours sincerely,

HARTLEY BOOTH, Chairman, Order of Christian Unity, 53 Victoria Street, SW1. March 21.

Changes in planning law From Professor J. F. Garner

Sir, Your correspondent Christopher Gay (March 15) is clearly right when he suggests that district planning authorities are quite competent to carry out development control. Why then is it proposed in the Local Government, Lands and Planning Bill to deprive some of them of this function and entrust it to new untried, appointed "since urban area cor-

These pale shadows of the new town development corporations should surely not be allowed to take over such important functions (including housing) from the elected traditional authorities.

Yours sincerely. PROFESSOR J. F. GARNER, 102 Wolkston Vale. Marigaine M

Dilemmas of hostels Role and scope of divorce legislation The opposite approach is repre-sented by the Bill now passing through the House of Lords which

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

volved. Yours faithfully,

D. C. BRADLEY,

Houghton Street, WCZ.

From Dr J. R. Allan

London School of Economics and Political Science.

Sir. Your correspondent R. M. Powell (March 22) rightly draws attention to the dire need for further reforming divorce legislation. Any such reform is bound to be

preceded by a Law Commission review and if the tragic misrakes of 1969 are not to be repeated, the terms of reference of that review

In its fourteenth annual report the Law Commission announced that they would be undertaking a review of the ground of divorce during 1980 (para 2.24). Several individuals wrote to the commission suggesting that it was illogical to review the ground of divorce without also reviewing financial provisions, since these two aspects are

visions, since these two aspects are

on demand, which in practice we now virtually have, there remains

are of the utmost importance.

From Mr D. C. Bradley

Sir, Mr Powell argues (Merch 22) for a divorce law which punishes "an ex-wife who was fully or partly guilty of causing the destruction of the marriage". What judicial or administrative body will make this assessment? How is it to do so? What will be the cost to the legal and budget of inquiries of this type, and their effect on the conduct of proceedings and the divorce pro-

For all the crincism it has at-tracted, the "special" (now normal) procedure for granting undefended divorce decrees on affidavic evidence realistic. It recognizes the limits of judicial intervention and repre-sents a move towards placing responsibility for assessing the viability of a marriage where it should lie: with spouses themselves. What is needed now is unqualified en-

or sensent of this approach in sub-stantive divorce law.

The same principle should be adopted in ancillary matters. Em-pirical studies have shown little sexual bias in the adjudication of custody applications and also that facto arrangements and leave children in settled homes. Access is normally granted but can be frustrated by an unscrupulous or bitter spouse. What can the law do? Supervision is possible but discouraged and is at best an extremely unsatisfactory solution. The alternative that your correspondent seems to envisage is of treating children as pawns answerable for their parents lack of cooperation. The law and legal processes should not exacerbate a difficult situation and must to a greater extent than at present emphasize facilities for voluntary counselling. More than this cannot be achieved. If you marry and have children you may divorce and lose custody and perhaps even all personal contact through access. normally granted but can be frus-

through access.

It is the issues of financial provision and property rights which have figured generally in your correspondence and which the Law Commission now has to consider. Where there are children of a marriage the present order of priorities on breakdown is that their material provision is attained at the expense of requiring a spouse to through access. material provision is attained at the expense of requiring a spouse to conclude satisfactory arrangements in advance. This is acceptable because a child cannot provide for his own protection. Where there are no children this is not a consideration. The English courts have not yet unequivocally grasped the nettle, and held that a childless wife's entitlement to maintenance is exceptional. That they are movine in this directions That they are moving in this direc-tion is clear from reported decisions involving short marriages and young wives. Suitable allowance should be made for titles married in a different social climate and concluded agreements between spouses en-forced. Otherwise marriage and financial provision should not be used to supplement the deficient operation of sex discrimination and equal opportunities legislation, or provide a form of social security.

I. R. ALLAN, The Spinney, Parkside, Upper Hale, Farnham, winners; the fact is that there are

really no longer two sides. It is a

Yours faithfully,

Peril of nuclear war

Sir, Like many others I have been deeply disturbed recently by the threat of nuclear war. I have read the many thoughtful and concerned comments that have appeared in these columns, and would like, if

I may, to add two of my own.

In the 1950s, having a young family and with a feeling of desperation, I used to march to Ban the Bomb unconditionally. I don't the Bomb unconditionally. I don't know that I and my fellow-marchers had thought the matter through very systematically, but at least we felt we were doing something to protest. It is no longer realistic— if indeed it ever was—so contem-plate some sort of unitareral dis-armament. So what can one do instead? instead?

I am sure many people is the country would feel relieved if they knew a little more about how to protect themselves and their protect themselves and their families from radioactive fall-out; and I hope the Government are giving the very highest priority to offering such advice and help as

However, this is not the main issue, which is that everything humanly possible should be done to avert disaster. The existence of

nuclear weapons is an abomination; an outrage to God, to nature and to humanity. Not only is it true that in a nuclear war there will be no

Frenkenstein between them men have created a monster, and look like losing control of it. The common enemy is the Bomb. We are fixing in an age not only of deadly peril, but also of unlimited

hope. Men are beginning to think on a global scale as they never have before. We have begun to awaken to the fact that the human race is one and that we cannot disclaim responsibility for others; the report of the Brandt Commission is a or the example of this.

Would it not be possible for an international, totally independent peace-seeking commission to be sec

peace-seeking commission to be set up, perhaps under the combined leadership of the world's great religious organizations, with the object of preventing the civilized world from destroving itself?

Such a body would of course have no powers of coercion, but it would have the construction of the completely.

have the status of being completely non-aligned; and it is hard to believe that the world's political leaders could remain entirely uninfinenced by its urgent representa-tions. Is it not time that man's essentially spiritual nature found expression and prevailed over the material forces of destruction? Yours etc.

RITCHIE OF DUNDEE, House of Lords. March 23.

Homan rights in Britain From Mr A. R. Ward

Sir, I am sure that I will not be alone in finding Mr Silvester's article about the European Convention on Human Rights (March 17) very disturbing.

It is at the least misleading to suggest, as Mr Silvester does, that the individual right of petition under the Convention "reduces the pressure on national institutions to be vigilant". By Article 26, the individual petitioner is required to be viguant. By Article 20, the individual petitioner is required to have exhausted any domestic remedies available to him before the Commission can consider his complaint. The vigilance of the national institutions must therefore have been found wenting, at least as regards providing the aggrieved individual with an effective remedy, before the vigilance of the intern tional institution can be invoked.

argue for the abolition of the fire brigade on the ground that its existence makes us careless with matches ?

In the context of forums considering complaints from individuals against Governments based on the principle that the former have cer-tain rights against the latter, to insist that the Commission and the Court are making "political" decisions, is merely to remind those of your readers who might have for-gotten, that the fire brigade must use water.

Is Mr Silvester's complaint really that the effect of the Convention is. on occasion, to make Governments'

Yours faithfully, A. R. WARD, 6 Windermers Court. Alexandra Road, Watford. Hertfordshire. March 17.

Oil price regulation From Mrs Mary Smith

Sir, You state in your leader (March 17) that one thing we cannot do is to regulate the price of oil. Have we really tried? Have the Western industrial powers ever given serious. consideration to containing the Organizations depredations by imposing economic countermeasures, such as equivalent rises in the price of foodstuffs on which so meny oilproducers depend? Until such steps ere

mmed, and threatened, it would be more accurate to talk about Western unwillingness rather than inability to control oil prices.

You may be right in arguing that it is not reasonable to expect the Gulf governments to support the Israel/Egypt Peace Treaty, but it ones not follow that the defence of

our vital interests in the area should depend on satisfying these govern-ments' preconditions. The point is quite simply that the the PLO is not likely to make the necessary adjust-ments involved in the recognition of Israel, and Israel is not prepared to take the consequent risks. The impasse is likely to last for some years and if the West were to await its solution, we might just as well give up any attempt to resist Soviet pene-tration in the Middle East.

The fact that the Gulf rulers do not as yet understand the stark-ness of the choice facing them. does not excuse the West from taking every effective step possible to protect its lifeline. Yours faithfully.

MARY SMITH. 5 Onslow Square, SW7. March 17.

Health Service cost comparison

From Dr A. E. Fairey Sir, Dr Andrew Miller (March 22) will provide for automatic Co-ownership of matrimonial homes. Spouses will as a result be relieved of the responsibility for making calls attention to the persistent, but mistaken, view of the number of administrators in the National Health Service. And, in citing the experience of his own searching hospital before and after 1948, he their own arrangements for ownership of this type of property.

The hallmark of reform of the present law should not, as Mr Powell implies, be a desire for retribution based on character or condoes not compare like with like. Did the retired general and the two lady secretaries really run the hospital, make all the out-patient bution based on character of con-duct assessments of doubtful validity. Rather, there should be clear recognition of the limitations of the legal process in attempting to regulate domestic relationships, and the cost, in this of all areas, of attempting to do so in terms of the independence of those directly inappointments, pay all the wages, appoint all the staff, and arrange all the admissions for a hospital of some 700 beds?

Contrary to the view expressed by Dr Millar—and much put about by politicians, both medical and lay NHS administrators are acutely conscious of a need for cost restraint. In 1975 they themselves devised a management cost control system covering administrators in all disciplines, including medical and nursing. Even with this wide base, the present management cost of the NHS is only 5.2 per cere of the total cost—a management over-head far less than in any industry, private or public, of a comparable

Finally, it would be wrong to allow your readers to continue to anow your readers to conduce to suppose that the marked reduction in the number of NHS beds is the result of a plot by the administra-tors to maintain their own numbers. It is the result of changes in modern medical practice of which we may all be provided and of an we may all be proud, and of an increasing awareness of how we may improve the efficiency of our hospitals whilst placing greater reliance on care in the Community. The total number of hospital beds in Great Britain has indeed dropped, from 549,000 in 1959 to 470,000 in 1977 (a decrease of 14.4 per cent), but the number of discharges per bed per annum has risen in the same period from 90.2 to 117.7 (an increase of 30.5 per annum 1878). increase of 30.5 per cent). Perhaps not even the most able administra-tor would dare to hope that he could have encouraged his medical colleagues so successfully for his own ends. Yours faithfully,

visions, since these two aspects are inextricably interrelated. Subsequently, and in response to much pressure from outside organizations and from Leo Abse's all-party Group for Divorce Reform, it was announced (The Times, February 27) that the commission would review financial provisions and that this review would now take priority review would now take priority over the work on the ground of divorce. Surely the two reviews should proceed together.

If we are to have no-fault divorce EDWINA FAIREY. Temple Fortune Health Centre, 23 Temple Fortune Lane, NW11.

Overseas students' fees From Professor Alan Dale

no possible justification for main-tenance except for children. Those who seek to preserve the "rights" of ex-wives to permanent main-tenance must advocate a fault-based divorce law. No-fault divorce on de-mand coupled with a right to main-Sir, I have recently been conducting some training courses for senior managers in Singapore and Malaysia. Of the 140 people involved, about one third had tenance is as ludicrous as granting fire insurance to a householder together with the right to set fire to the house and legal aid to make the claim. received their higher education in the United Kingdom. Almost all of them were keen to maintain their links with us, both through trade and continuing education. However, they were, without exception, borrified at the enormous increases in fees for oversess students attending courses of higher effucation in the United Kingdom, Reluctantly, almost all of them were sending their sons. daughters, and employees to other countries, potably in Western countries, notably in Western Europe and North America, in several cases, this would curi involve them in learning approach a course in, say, Belgium or France Inevitably, this new generation will continue its links with these countries instead of the UK.

The Asean group of countries (Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines) has the fastest economic growth of any region in the world at present. Singapore recorded a 9.8 per cent increase in its national product last year, and the others were not far behind. Whilst the current actual iving standards are well helow ours. the gap is closing rapidly, particu-larly in Singapore. In addition, oil, gas, uranium and minerals of all kinds are being discovered at a rapid rate throughout the region.

Faced with this situation, a policy economic self-interest for the UK would be to attract as many students from such countries as possible. Perhaps the best investment would he to offer places free to students from developing countries, thus attracting as many good students as possible and maximising the future gain. However, it is clear that our present government policy is to present government polity is to eschew such sek-interest. Instead, our policy is long-term economic pifts to other countries: not those who need them, but to the developed countries of the Western world who even now have recruiting teams in the Far East eagerly seeking students, to whome they offer higher advantages a mice far higher education at a price far helow that charged in the UK.

ALAN DALE. Institute of Organisation and Social Brunel University School of Social

\fiddlesex.

Subsidising foods From Mr P. Cockin

Sir, My son is a market gardener. His crops of letruces this year have been hardly viable, as the French and Dutch growers, who are subsi-dized by their governments, have been exporting their surplus letruces to this country.

Are we aiming to become completely dependent on other com-tries for a lot of our food—apples, fish, salad, crops, etc? Yours faithfully,

PAT COCKIN. 27 Highgate. Beverley, N. Humberside.

A good delivery

From the Curator of Lord's Cricket Ground

Sir, I realise that Britain's role in the world has changed somewhat since the days of, say, Dr W. G. Grace, but it was still a shock to receive a letter addressed to Lord's Cricket Ground, London,

I must, however, congratulate the Canadian and British Post Offices in delivering it safely. Yours faithfully. STEPHEN GREEN. Lord's Cricket Ground, NWS.

Mr Stj. E. J. Mitchard and Miss H. J. Black

and Miss J. C. Chegwyn

The engagement is announced be-tween James, younger son of Mr and Mrs G. A. Mitchard, of Little Orchard, Charlton Drive, Chelten-ham, and Helen, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Donald Black, of White Lodge Marche Boad Felly.

White Lodge, Marcus Road, Felix

The engagement is autounced

Mr J. S. G. Cameron and Miss R. M. Grotrian

Miss Rosanna Grotrian.

Service luncheon

Service reception

Service dinner

Royal Naval Reserve Rear-Admiral C. B. Williams, Flag

rear-Admirat C. B. Williams, Flag Officer Medway, and Mrs Williams were the principal guests of the captain and officers of London Division Royal Naval Reserve at a party held last night on board HMS President.

Royal Artillery
Officers of the Royal Artillery
held a guest night in the Royal
Artillery Mess, Woolwich, last
night, General, Sir Harry Tuzo,
Master Gunner St James's Park,

Master Gunner St James's Park, presided and the guests were: ht william whitahaw. MP, Lady (John) Mister, Lieutenant-General Str Michael Now. Lieutenant-General Str Michael Now. Leutenant-General and Mrs A. M. L. Hopps. Major-General and Mrs A. Young. Major-General and Mrs A. J. A. Langley. Brigadier-General N. W. Turner. Colones Communical. Royal Canadian Artillery, and Mrs Turner. and Capitalin John Maccond-Buckenzan.

be dragons, British Library salleries, 10-5: A bead in feshion, Museum of London, 10-6: Kün sites of ancient Chine, recem finds, British Museum, 10-5: Annual "Oranges and Lemons" service, St Clement Dane's primary school, St Clement Dane's church, Strand, 7.30. Southern gardens show, Brighton centre, Brighton.
Antiques Fair, Camden Arts Centre. Arkwright Road, London, 11.30-7.30.
Lunchtime music: City Music Society. Martin Bughes, Bishopsgate, 1.05; Michael Powell, baritone, and John Alley, piano, St Olave, 1.05; Organ recital, Andrew Newberry, St Bartholomew-the-Great, 1.10; Mozart's Requiem, St James's Singers and Bow Ensemble, St Mary-le-Bow, 1.05.

The marriage took

at St Luke's Church, Scone, New South Wales, on March 22, 1980.

herween Mr Stewart Cameron and

Territorial Army and Voluntary

tween Patrick Malet, only son Mr and Mrs Patrick Williamson,



COURT **CIRCULAR**

BUCKINGHAM PALACE March 26: His Excellency Professor Mignel Schweitzer was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his count Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Fienipotentiary from the Republic of Chile to the Court of St.

"His Excellency was accom-panied by the following members of the Embassy who had the hon-our; of being received by The Queen: Senor Carlos Ducci (Mindster), Colonel Sergio Jose Compando (Air Attache), Captain Ostado Schwarzenberg (Naval Amathé), Sebora Lucia Suarez de Erusti (Counsellor), Señor Patriclo Maturana (First Secretary), Maturana (First Secretary), Señocita Cecilia Gallardo (First Secretary), Señor Josquin Montes (Second Secretary) and Senor Pablo Arriagada (Second Secre-

Sections de Schweitzer had the

Majesty.

Majest present and the Gentlemen of the Horsehold in Waiting were in

Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Le Communent had the honour of being received by Her Majesty upon his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey. Lady Le Cheminant had the honour of heige received by The Queen. The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and

First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of Her Majesty this The Dake of Edinburgh, President of the Westminster Abbey Trust, this evening attended a Meeting of the Trustees at West-minster Abbey.

Lord Rupert Nevill was in His Royal Highness, an Honor-And Action of Civil Engineers, and Honorary Member, was present at a disper of the Smeatomian Society (President, Str Angus Paton) at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, SWI.

Mr. Richard Davies was in

GLIRENCE HOUSE

March 26: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, accompanied by The Prince of Wales, was present this evening at a Gala Performance of Lucreala Borgia", in ald of the Royal Opera Benevolent Fund, at the Royal Opera House, Covern

Chrisen.
The Lady Grimthorpe and Captain Alastair Aird were in

KENSINGTON PALACE March 26: The Duke of Gloucester was present at the Sixth Centeuary Speech Day of Wisbech Grammar School today,
His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant Colonel Simon Bland was so stiendance.

TIME ROUSE SC. JAMES'S PALACE Marth 26: The Duke of Kent. Cotons-in-Chief of The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, today received Lieutenant-Colonel David

Routing a poor relinquishing com-ment of the 1st Battalion and Lieutescant-Golonel Nigel Robinson asseming command.

His Royal Eighness this evening opened the Heraids' Museum at Ber Majesty's Tower of London.

Captain Mark Bullough was in

Bould Homer regrets he was to to attend the memorial to be Sir Michael Duff.

Guild of Freemen of the City of London

Dr. J. Halled Hogg was installed yesterday at Master of the Guild of Freemen of the City of London for the ensuing year and Mr J. E. Hawey, Mr H. J. Duckworth, Mr D. J. Michidge and Mr Kenneth V. Dosglass, as Wardens.

What on earth

One of the first things we do for a family with a

As you can imagine, they have a natural tendency

At the RNIB we have sound practical knowledge

to pass on to parents, including the experience of

Beyond that, of course, come the long years of

the child's training and education, the preparation

for higher education, vocational courses, and for

All these services call for so many skills - and

they cost us more each year. That is why we ask for

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE

ROOM 12,224 GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON WINGAA

your donation (direct or by covenant) and for a

to be over-protective. Yet their child needs freedom

to explore the world around with every other

blind child is ... we help the parents.

many others like them.

thought in your will.

an active and independent life.

would you do if your child

were blind?

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. M. Palliser and Miss W. E. Garfield: The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place on The engagement is amounced and the marriage will take place on April 5 in New York between Peter Michael, son of Sir Michael and Lady Palliser, of 12B Wedderburn Road, London, NW3, and Wendy Ely, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Garfield, of 800 Ben Franklin Drive, Sarasota, Florida 33577

The engagement is announced be-tween David, elder son of Mr Geoffrey Smith and of the late Mrs A. Anne Smith, of Penn, Buckinghamshire, and Jennifer, Mr S. P. Adorlan
and Miss L. A. Henry
The engagement is announced between Simou Patrick, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Peter Adorlan, of Gibbons Mill Farm, Billingshurst, Sussey and Louise Amanda. younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Cyril John Dix Chegwyn, of Leicester. Mr P. M. Williamson and Miss P. S. Radford Sussex, and Louise Amanda, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Henry, of April Cottage, Gold Hill Common, Chalfont St Peter, Bucklughamshire.

of Gonalston, Nottinghamshire, and Philippa Shirley, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs John Radford, of Southwell, Notting-Dr G. D. J. Ball and Mrs R. A. Eccles and wars A. Better The engagement is announced be-tween Godfrey Ball, of Plymouth Road, Tavistock, Devon, and Pat Eccles, of Upton Scudamore, Eccles, (Wiltshire. Marriage

Mr D. P. McNaughtan and Miss A. P. Harrington The engagement is announced be-tween David, son of Mr and Mrs J. McNaughtan, of Glasgow, Scot-land, and Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Harrington, of Disheras Courses Richmond. Surrey.

Dinners

Territorial Army and Voluntary
Reserve Association for the
Lowhold of Scotlang
The Lord Lieurenant and Lord
Provost of the City of Glasgow,
Mr David Hodge, was guest of
honour at a luncheon held yesterday by the Lowland TA and VR
Association at the Central Hotel,
Glasgow, to mark his retirement
as a vice-president of the association. Colonel Bryce Knox, presideut of the association, presided. HM Government Mr Government
Mr Kenneth Clarke, Parliamentary
Under-Secretary of State for
Transport, was host at a dinner
held last night at Lancaster House
in honour of the Venezuelau
Minister of Transport and Communications and Senora Carrera.

Monday Club
The Monday Club held a dinner
last eight at the Carlton Club.
Professor F. A. Hayek was the
guest of honour and Mr Patrick
Wall, MP, was in the chair.

Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers
The Duke of Edinburgh, senior

the buse of Loibbing, semon honorary member, yesterday dined with the Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers at the Institution of Civil Engineers. He was received by Sir Angus Paton, president of the society, and Mr Cecil R. C. Turner, hon treasurer. Among members present were. Cecil R. C. Turner, hon treasurer.

Among members present were:

Mr. (* Binnip. Sir Victor Shephear).

Mr. (* Binnip. Sir Victor Shephear).

Hotherian Sir Framad.

Mr. A. M. Canuell.

Mr. J. W. Baster. Mr. R. C. Bond.

Dr. O. A. Kerensky, Rear Admirat J. G.

Watson, Eir Kirby Laing. Vice Admirat

Sir Grorge Raner, Professor A. J.

Harris. Lord WcAipine of Motfat. Mr.

Baster. Mr. F. D. Pronor Sir Altral

Bendley. Mr. F. D. Pronor Mr. V.

Brond N. B. Ordman. Professor R. C.

Coales. Mr. J. T. Calvert. Mr. J. G.

Witshire. Mr. J. McCallium. Sir Ove

Asrup. Vice-Admiral Sir Philip Watson.

Mr. P. A. Cov. Mr. M. C. Purprick.

In Rich Wat and Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir

James Wat and Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir

Today's engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Newnham College Visitor, attends concert in aid of the college music appeal; as Chancellor of Cambridge University, attends reception at opening of 1980 Königswinter Conference; opens new manistrates." Courte and new magistrates' visits city library, 4. courts and

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visits Mayllower family centre to open youth centre, Canning Town, London, 3. The Duke of Kent attends Royal Naval Institute, committee of management, 10.55; dines with Thames Valley police forca training centre, Sulhamstead, 8.10. 8.10. Exhibitions: The Vikings, British Museum, 10-5; The gold reli-quary of Charles the Bold, V and A Museum, 10-5.30; Here

25 years ago From The Times news summary of the newspaper strike period for Saturday, March 26, 1955

St Paul S precincis

Proposals to be submitted to the
City of London Court of Common
Council next Thursday include the
appointment of Sir William Bolford to prepare a scheme for replanning the area around St
Paul's Cathedral. In submitting
the proposals the improvements
and town planning committee of
the corporation recognizing that
the cathedral environs call for
special planning attention felt that
an architect of outstanding eminence should be commissioned to
prepare a detailed scheme to pro-

vide the cathedral with a worthy setting. They recommended therefore the appointment of Sir William Holford. Dr Charies Holden who with Sir William Holford was responsible for the City plan is already acting for the Dean plan is already acting for the Dean and chapter of the cathedral and would therefore remain in close collaboration with Sir William Holford. If the Common Council approve, Sir William Holford will prepare detailed proposals for the lay-out of buildings and reads in the area around the cathedral, the architectural treatment and design of new buildings within the area, and the preservation and creation of views of the cathedral from other parts of London. The fee to be paid to Sir William Holford would be on the basis of 10,000 guiness.

Memorial service Str. Michael Duty

A memorial service for Sir Michael Duff was held yesterday at Cheisea Old Church. The Rev C. E. Leighton Thomson offi-ciated and Mr Andrew Tennant read the lesson. Among those present wave: read the lesson. Among those present were: in Charles buff 1800). Mr Charles and Lady Katherine Farrell (brother-in-law), Mrs Andrew Iennant, Mrs Andrew Iennant, Mrs Hogh Tennant, Mrs Andrew Iennant, Mrs Mose Arundell, Miss Rose Arundell, Miss Rose Arundell, Miss Rose Bradbury, Mr Richard Arundell, Miss Diane Bradbury, Mr Richard Arundell, Miss Diane Bradbury, Mr Richard Arundell, Mrs Diane Bradbury, Mr Lady Lady Lady Christopher Thyme, Jacquelme Lady Griedevoh, Lady Gladwyn, Lady Victoria Scott, Lady Diana Herberi, Lady Grendevoh, Lady Gladwyn, Lady Victoria Scott, Lady Diana Herberi, Lady Grendevoh, Lady Gladwyn, Lady Mrs Scott, Lady Diana Herberi, Lady Leitice Ashler-Cooper, Lady Margaret Tennant, Lady Mrs Lyson, Lady Amabel Indeasy.

Princess Joan Mr Khan. Coloned the Mrs Lyson Mrs Scymour Fortcscue, the Ron Mrs Scymour Fortcscue and Lady Change Research Canalet the Ron Mrs Scymour Fortcscue and Lady

Hon Mrs Rodd, the Hon Mrs Cubirt, the Ron Duvid St Clair-Erskine, the Hon Shaum and Mrs Pinthett, the Hon Phillip Smith, the Hom James Smith, he Hom Lady Assheton-Smith, Helen Lady Dashwood, Str Tation Sykes, Lady Yuring, Sir Caristopher Roydon, Lady 1/Atjedor-Goldsmid, Sir Roderick and

has been elected Chancellor of the Loughborough University of Technology in succes-sion to Lord Pilkington, who is resigning after 14 years. Sir Arnold, aged 64, is chair-

man and managing director the Hawker Siddeley Group. At Cambridge be worked with Sir Frank Whittle on the first jet engine and in 1938 went to the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, becoming its Director from 1951 to 1955. He was knighted in

Sir Arnold Hall, FRS, who

Birthdays today

Mr Julian Amery MP. 61: Mr L. Blom-Cooper, QC. 54: Mr James Callaghan, MP. 68: Mr W. D. D. Fenton, 72: Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hutton, 90: Sir Douglas Logan, 70; Sir Henry Plumb, 55.

Science report

Embryology: Cloned mice

By the Staff of Nature. Science fiction has moved one step closer to science fact with the announcement by a Swiss biologist at a conference in Basie last week at a conference in Basie last week that he has succeeded in cloring a mouse. Until now, the only well-attested clones have been made with frogs, which are technically much easier to clone because they have very large eggs which develop outside the body.

The techniques for clouing frogs were developed by Dr J. Gordon at Cambridge, and involve the removal of the nucleus containing the genetic material of the fertilized egg and its replacement with

ized egg and its replacement with the nucleus of a body cell from a tadpole. That technique has now been extended to mice by Professor K. Illmensee at Geneva Univerty. Cloning a mammal is a much

Cloning a mammal is a much more delicate matter than cloning an amphibian not only because of the size of the egg, but also becaus the egg must be removed from, and then replaced in a mother, in the right hormonal state to support development of the embryo. Professor illumensee is an expert in such delicate manipulations, having worked for many years on the creation of what are known as chimaeras. what are known as chimaeras. Chimaeras are animals made by the fusion in the embryo of cells from more than one source. That occasionally happens in usture,

chlameras however involve only the removal and replacement of early embryos. To make clones, Professor Illmensee had to perform

Professor Ilimensee had to perform the extremely delicate trick of removing the modeus from a fertilized eag and injecting a replacement from a cell taken from a different animal.

The replacement nuclei were taken from embryonic mouse tissues. Even in frogs. transplanted nuriei from fully adult cells will not complete embryonic development. Frog clones are usually made with nuclei from the gut cells of tadpoles.

The mosts clones were derived

The mouse clones were derived The mouse ciones were derived from cells at an even earlier stage of development. The oldest embryo from which Professor Illimensee has succeeded in producing clones was seven days. At that stage, there are only five or six kinds of cell in the embryo, and only two of those cell types give nuclei that are still capable of giving rise to a complete, normal animal.

The loss of developmental polan.

The loss of developmental poten-tial with age of the embryo im-plies that some of the changes that take place when cells develop in an animal are irreversible. The surprising fact is that some of them-remain capable of recenerar-

when the cells of twins are mixed before birth. Artificial chimaeras still do not know what happens are used by biologists in the study when cells irreversibly, or even fembryonic development.

The techniques used to make

Among the questions that cloned mice will enable Professor Illmonses to explore is that of the relationship between the nucleus relationship between the nucleus and the rest of the egg. He has already experimented with nuclear transplants in a strain of mice in which eggs sometimes spontaneously start to develop without being fertilized.

In those strains, the so-called parthenogenetic embryos never survive for more than a few days. Professor Illmensee has, however, transferred a nucleus from such an embryo into a fertilized egg.

an embryo into a fertilized egg from a different mouse strain and succeeded in producing a fully-grown mouse. That implies that something goes, wrong with the relationship of the incleus and the rest of the egg when parthen-ogenetic nuclei are left to develop in their restrict environment. their natural environment.
While cloned mice may well

help to solve fundamental quest-tions in biology, they are ex-tremely unlikely, if only for institution of a brave new world of cloned human being.

Nature-Times News Service,

OBITUARY

THE TIMES THURSDAY MARCH 27-1980

"Joueur de guitare" by Gauguin, which made £380,000.

(estimate £200,000-£250,000) to an unnamed private collector. The painting, on a rich orange background, dates from about £852-93.

A Monet flower painting, "Vase de pivoines", went for £280,000 (estimate £180,000 £200,000) to an anonymous buyer; it was painted at Poissy in 1882. One of Coror's

handsome late female portraits, "Jeune femme dans le bois ", of 1865, sold for £150,000 (estimate £140,000-£180,000) to the Fuji TV

1865, sold for £150,000 (estimate £140,000-£180,000) to the Fuji TV Gallery of Japan.

A characteristic Chagall, "Le village bleu", depicting lovers hovering over a blue village, with a vase of flowers in the foreground, made £140,000 (estimate £125,000-£150,000).

The sale totalfed £3,438,300, with 15 per cent unsoid A ravising group of about 150 Boudin drawings and watercolours at Sotheby's yesterday realized £162,060, with 6 per cent unsold. They had belonged to Boudin's friend, the politician Léon Bourgeois, and ranged from £3,200 (estimate £3,500 to £4,000) for a peocil study of three "Marinapecheurs" to £12,500 (estimate £5,000-£6,000) for a watercolour, "Couple passant devant deux crinodines assisses". Christie's London silver sale yesterday included a rare and elegant pierced baroque jardiniere of 1745 by Nicholas Sprimont at £75,000. Christie's had not published an astimate but were suageating something over £30,000.

Sprimont leter gave up silver in favour of porcelain.

Latest appointments

Loughborough

elects new

Chancellor

Society buys 30 letters

by Charlotte Brontë

Sale Room Correspondent
An extraordinary group of letters
by and to members of the Bronte
family, oddments of manuscript
material and other Bronte items
lost sight of since 1904 were sold
by Christie's in New York on
Tuesday for a total of \$183,200, or
682,895.

They had been anonymously contributed to a charity auction to raise money for the library fund of the Grolier Club.

The Bronte Society, which has owned Haworth parsonage since 1928, bought the most important items with the help of a grant from the Victoria and Albert Museum. It bid \$90.000, or £40.723, to secure a series of 30 letters (115 pages) from Charlotta Bronte to her lifelong friend, Ellen Nussey, an intimate and revealing correspondence spanning

the years 1838 to 1854.

It spent \$9,000 (astimate \$10,000-\$15,000) for a school exercise made by Emily when in Brussels with Charlotte, a formal invitation and response in French. Lastly, it paid \$6,500 (estimate \$6,000-\$8,000), or £2,941, on an autograph letter from Charlotte to Branwell.

Sotheby's in London yesterday held a successful sale of Impressionist and modern paintings, with Mr Peter Wilson on the rostrum for the last time before he retires.

before he retires.

Gaugum's painting of a massessed playing a guiter, "Joueur de guitare", sold for £380,000

The Queen and the Duke of Edin-burgh yesterian held a luncheon party at Buckingham Palace. The guests were: him Jam. Marrett (sonior printing orings), his o'ld. Grander (soniolor), fir Qeoffice Chandler (director) sonical Sanonal Economic Develop-ory) (prince). Professor Kurt Hallman (bodd of the or memotherspy depart-ment, importal Cancer Research Fund.

Mr. William Bennett Fraser, of Winchester, who left 553,189 net, bequeathed all his property equally between the Chestire Foundation and the Royal National institute for the Bind. Mr Atherius Antonius Johannes-Houthnesen, of Camberwell,

Houtimesen, of Camberwell, London, painter, left £100,338 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Buckingham Palace

luncheon

Latest wills

M ROLAND BARTHES Influential French critic-

M Roland Barthes, the French read literature. Severe tuber guage. While this let critic and semiologist, died yes culosis delayed the beginning bizacre verdicts on so terday in Paris. He was 64 and of his career and in 1939-40 be viduals, notably styling the seminant of the career and in 1939-40 be viduals, notably styling the career and in 1939-40 be viduals. taught literature at a Bayenne had been ill in hospital ever lycée, During the Second World highly suggestive and since being injured in a road war he joined the Centre is and established highly suggestive and war he joined the Centre is and established highly suggestive and war he joined the Centre is and established highly suggestive and war he joined the Centre is and established highly suggestive and war he joined the Centre is and established highly suggestive and war he joined the Centre is an in critical circles. Nationale de Recherche Scientifique, applying himself to the This suggestiveness sociological and lexicological operation too in My research whose results were to (1957) in which he be evident in all his subsequent published work. He subsequently taught at the University the myths underlying of Bucharest (1948-49) and at phenomena such as the University of Alexandria sport advanced. Barthes's criticism was complex sometimes to the point of impenetrability, and this consplexity was unrelieved by humour. Nevertheless his work, though it had latterly shown signs of falling into distayour the University of Alexandria sport, advertising an (1950) and was for a while a non-verbal expressions cultural attaché defore settling postures. This brought in 1960 as Chef de Travaux and before the public and the Travaux in France, had occupied a cen-

tral place in modern criticism, addressing itself as it does not only to literature which he in 1960 as Chef de Liavana then Director of Studies at the treated in a characteristically individual manner, but also to psychology, symbols and socio-logical subjects. Literature for course on the sociology of signs, symbols and collective repre-Barthes was not a "literary matter and he ruthlessly assailed critics who saw it as sentations. By the mid 1940s Barthes had such ; rather he went to it for an absorbed the influence of the analysis of the system of signs Freudianism, Marxism and Existentialism which, added to by which the meaning of a work of literature is expressed: the psychological intuitism of This led him into errors of abstraction which besides being Bachelard, attracted him to a structuralist analysis of lan-guage. His theories were first particularly uncongenial to the Anglo-Saxon spirit, were often expounded in a series of essays in Combat (1947) and enlarged simply wrong-headed as an approach to many kinds of author. But his influence was and expanded in a book Le Degré Zéro de l'écriture (1953). stimulating and influential and which was translated as Writing Degree Zero in 1967. In this book Barthes saw stimulating and influential and his work could claim a relevance in the modern critical ethos strong enough for the Times Literary Supplement to declare in a burst of enthusiasm in a leading article in 1966 that he was "the critic of the moment":

Reland Gerard Barthes was language as a system of signs, reflecting the attitudes and assumptions of a society. In modern poetry therefore, where the poet is no longer precon-ditioned by the general intent of socialized speech, he saw an

Roland Gerard Barthes was born on November 12, 1915, the officer. He was educated at the accident with its potential for most recent publical Lycee Louis-le-Grand and the accident with its potential for most recent publical Lycee Louis-le-Grand and the achieving the "splendour and month; being La University of Paris where he freshness of dreamed lan Chambre.

Atlantic.

Mr George Hutchinson, CBE, the political journalist and suthor, died yesterday at the age of 59. He had been ill for government was, of course a government was, of course a distribution of G. A. Hutchinson in acrock, he was born in found before and since—that there is little a party official when a government apart at the shrough or Kimarinock, he was born in 1920 and educated at King Charles School, Kidderminster. He served in the Second World War in the Royal Navy mainly in the Arctic and the North starts coming apart at the seams. He saw the job through until the electoral defeat (under Lord Home) in October, 1964 (the year in which he was made CBE) but was greatly relieved to depart from Central Office, where he had no further ambirious, to join the Speciator as magazing director at the Hurchinson made his mark in Fleet Street when he joined the diary staff of the Evening Standard and found scope for his talent for making and keep-ing friends. He was promoted the paper's Political Corresambitions, to join the Spectator as managing director at the end of November. Under the ownership (and, for a tima, editorship) of Iau Gilmour the paper (though beginning the decline from which it has only recently started to recover) was

pondent, always a key post on Beaverbrook's Standard, and there was never any doubt that he revelled in the company of politicians, especially Conserva-tive politicians. Some of his a perfect haven for him. It was year earlier he is liberal Tory in outlook; it was appointed principal a social resort for senior politicians and old Fleet Street during his tenure of friends; and, among other things, he was able to busy himoffice critics now and then thought his views of news and deadlines a little idiosyncratic, but it was the idiosyncrasy that years later made his regular columns first in The Times and then The Daily Telegraph so very engaging and informative. self in the search for new writing talent, especially at the universities, for bringing on the Almost every paragraph he wrote bore his personal stamp, and at all times his sources of universities, for bringing on the young was always a great pleasure for him.

But times changed. A new Tory leader arrived, in the person of Edward Heath. Gilmour, in one of his recurring fits of self-doubt, sold the paper to Harry Creighton, who wanted political information, particularly on the Conservative side, were envisibly widespread.

Eventually, Hurchinson and the Evening Standard parted company when he was offered

to Harry Creighton, who wanted to manage it himself. A cruthe post of Diplomatic Corres-pondent. He made a break with mission to write an approved Flest Street and became a senior official at Conservative Central Office, involved day by biography of Heath took Hutchinson away from Gower Street, and, though the book day in party strategy and tac-tics at a time when Mr Harold Macmillan's Government and was not a great commercial success it gave him time to take stock and led, indirectly, to his starting his widely-read Satur-day column in The Times, and the Conservative Party were beginning to run into the diverse troubles, economic, electoral, and eventually moral to his contributing to other parts of the paper where he is remembered with affection for his courtesy and kindness—and for his professionalism.

to lead successively to a change of Prime Minister and the end of 13 years of Conservative He was not, however, destined to remain away from Hutchinson arrived at Con-servative Central Office as Chief Publicity Officer in 1961. the Spectator. Shortly after it was purchased by Henry Kes-wick he was invited by the wick he was invited—by the new editor, Alexander Chancel-The next three and a half years were, probably, the happiest of lor-to return, as deputy editor, was now a purveyor of, rather than a seeker after, informa-tion; nor that his new job made in which po his death. which post he remained until

Until near the end no Couservative social occasion, it seemed, could be reckoned complete without the presence of George Hutchinson, and his pen was always at the party's service, though not always un-critically. When Edward Heath became Conservative leader in 1965 for instance Hutchinson Union or—what was far more important in terms of day to day effairs—of its general purposes committee; it was, above all, that the new job brought him into virtually daily contact with the Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan, in whose mannered, romantic and Edwardian conduct of political affairs Hutchinson found a Whiggish view 1965, for instance, Hutchinson brought out the first biography, and it has still not been bettered. But he never had the romantic affinity with Edward Heath and Mrs Thatcher that he had with Harold Macmillan and his Edwardianism.

and his Edwardianism.

In January, this year, Hurchinson received a professional honour that, in his deteriorating health, gave him immense pleasure: Granada Television's award of the Gerald Barry prize for consistently distinguished. prize for consistently distinguished services to journalism. He leaves a widow, Pamela, and two children, Annabel and

too, at Downing Street he ce-mented a friendship with Macmillan's Private Secretary, Lord Egremont, which lasted until Egremont's death and produced among other literary ventures the delightful memoir, MR H. B. RANDOLPH

Mr Harry Beckham Randolph who was chairman of Wilkinson Sword Limited for 31 years, died on March 22. He was chairman during the company's major formative period in the years between the wars and during the Second World War. More recently he had led the growth of the company into an international business and it was his influence and drive which was largely responsible for the name of Wilkinson Sword becoming a household word for quality and innovation. He also set a great example in maintaining a strong family tradition within the company and insisting that quality of people was every bit as important as quality of product and

(the Profumo affair) that were

him a member of the executive

of the Conservative National Union or—what was far more

chinson found a Whiggish view of politics that delighted him.

This combined admiration of and insight into Macmillan found fruitful issue years later,

in Hutchinson's last book, The

last Edwardian at No 10. Then,

service. In this he built on a foundation first laid in the eighteenth century—when the company's lasted for 53 years. forerunner was a gun making business in the City of London—and further extended by his father whom he succeeded as correspondent of Proceedings of the correspondent of Procedures and Correspondent of Proced chairman and managing direc-

the company for 58 years.

"H.B." as he was affection—
United States for 15 years and the company for 58 years.

"H.B." as he was affectionately known by everyone was born in 1893 and started his

accountant to the Great Western of Brazil railway company. He joined up on the outbreak of war in 1914 and served in France with the Royal Horse Artillery reaching the rank of Captain. After the war in 1919, he joined the then Wilkinson Sword Company Limited and to use his own words " kept the books". He became a director in 1920 and was appointed chairman and managing director in 1935, In 1966, he retired as chair-

working life as an assistant

man and became president of Wilkinson Sword and although no longer in executive command he was far from separated from the company he loved. In 1971 he retired from the presidency thus ending, in effect, an intimate association. with the company which had

Boris Strelnikov, London correspondent of Pravda, died on March 23 at the age of 56. been reassigned to

Flaubert, it was, es the science of signs to the myths underlying postures. This brought before the public at Barthes fell foul of

Ecole pratique des Hautes demic colleagues with Erudes where he taught a lication in 1963 of Su which drew on him to of the scholar, Raymon who, in a brilliantly refutation Notwelle Cr. nouvelle imposture att soundness of Barthes's tions. This attack spe some months in p French journals and red not a little to the ing of Barthes's reparation of Earthes's read academic circles in the Essuis Cratiques di number of individua Saussure, the founder

Appointed to the 1 ship of Literary Sem the Collège de France in 1976, Barthes had "objectivity", a venture into to write on individual the exploitation of semantic and on his critical in

> MR WALTI SUSSKINE Waiter Susskind

known pianist and on both sides of the died in Berkeley, Call March 25. He was 66 born at Prague on Ma and studied there as Conservatory. He Conservatory. He redebut as a planist in a year later was in become a conductor. Prague Opera, when mained until forced to in 1938 following the lipston of Czechoslow, came to England a established himself player 'and' conductor with the Carl Ross an Wells companies du

At the first Edinbu val in 1947 he cond Glyndebourne perfort The Marriage of F -appointed principal of the Scottish Orches came the Scottish Nat six years during wi musical standards we aiso did much useful National Youth Orche

After leaving Sco spent much of his tri Commonwealth holdi with various orches groups in Australia ar He also visited the States, where he we director of the Aspan from 1961 to 1968, the St Louis Symphony O However, he alway

try and was a welcom to London's major o though not always v found interpretations, particularly happy in repertory, and was at promote new music. I was due to conduct miere of Robert ! Sixth Symphony with don Philhermonic next

MISS MARCER BLYDE

Miss Margery Bly RRC, who died on Feb career in nursing, which before her formal to King's College Hospital She had worked as a France in the 1914-1 and was mentioned parches and aware ARRC.

After her training a College Hospital, she ward sister and theatre King's and was subappointed Matron of Suffolk Rospital, B Edmunds, a position : for nine and a half re returned to King's in during the war was M Sector 9 of the London In the Emergency Service.

During this time t responsible for a large of hospitals with over beds, and guided King's the many difficulties time, and particularly the problems associat continuing nurse training was made OBE in 19 was a member of man mittees associated with hospitals, and health a life fare, including the

After ber retirement shire, Miss Blyde conting interest in and supring through nursing through nurses' league of which patron, and throu benevolent fund commi the league of which she trustee. She took part life of the village in wh lived in a number of Cr associated with the charting the Women's Institute King's as well as her community mount the of an indomitable figure embodied the best princi-nursing and Christian She will be very much by all who knew and lov

Lientenant-Colonel John Hatfield, late The shire Regiment, ORE, who on March 18, at the age was appointed a Deput tenant for Devon & 198



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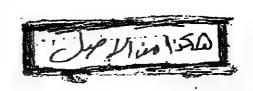
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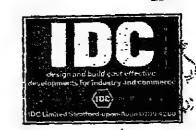
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BUSINESS NEWS





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50 down \$33

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BRIEF

acing e cuts ıblic ding

te House announced that it planned to larger public spendsbout £5,900m to eductions, announced ent Carter just two

ration officials indithe cuts might total much as \$16,000m if fiscal year starting and that an addiof \$1,500m might be for the current additional House spokesman, s of the cuts would

ed shortly, ninistration fears that accelerating pace up 1981 fiscal expend that further cuts to secure a balanced r Chorles Schultze, f the council of ecosers, said here that ent's new measures ial but "bitter medi-

ectric loan ropean Investment

European Coms granted a 10-year 80m Swiss francs 3m) to finance a ic scheme in the yroi to Tauernkraftsalzburg) and Oster-Elektrizitätswirt-(Verbundgesell-

ettlement

andan company bas 45,500m 4.3m) out of court zes after the 1976 accident at the actory in Seveso, taly. If aproved by a the Lombardy arliament, the settlebe paid to the Italian combardy authorities.

look for the French over the coming sems favourable, M Barre, the Prime Mini after yesterday's iner meeting. He confor growth in money

g cars sold and othe reales pro-

tred many Americans the big car market erch, giving Chrysler one of their best as periods of the year. merformed General a percentoge basis.

s growth falls

business climate fell 0.5 points in to -3.0, the third decline, signalling an slowdown in idustrial vas the lowest level

recting

sources in Frankfurt le to forecast what West German Federal take at todoy's cenil meeting though a se in leading interest

e Prod6p to \$2p K.O. 1p to \$4p 5p to 71p 21p to 222p 5trs 3p to 36p

CBI praises Budget policies but stock market reacts cautiously

By Philip Robinson and Peter Hill

In the stock market dealers last night expressed mild disappointment with Sir Geoffrey Howe's - and the Con-servative administration's -- second Bud-

Although the Financial Times ordinary share index closed at its day's peak of 435.1, up 4.8, jobbers shied away from making prices after hours as they weighed up the 56 measures and were unsure which way the mar-

ket would move this morning.
Government stocks, which analysis reckon are now around an important support level, managed gains of flahead of the Chancellor's speech but are expected to ease back today.

One gilt broker said: "There were no surprises. Without criticizing the

Budget, it was a big yawn. There was nothing there which will make fund managers wake up and feel they must buy immediately, and there is a lot of cash around." Government stocks are already overhung with two large tap issues and there was speculation last night that the Government Broker may well cut the price of the long tap—which last traded at £50% and closed at £50—to

get the market mobing.

That buying could well solil into the equity market and give an initial lift to shares, but any lack of follow-

N Sea tax

£535m

payments have to be made on or before March 1, 1981.

The banks, however, who

have also been criticized for their sharply increased profits as a result of the rise in interest

charges, have escaped the im-position of a windfall tax for

the moment. The Chancellor is, however, considering whether, tax changes are necessary. It was not clear, he said, whether it would be practicable or de-

since the 1979 Budget and the

consequent huge increases in the profits of Shall and British Petroleum had made a change in North Sea taxes inevitable.

The Government first intro-duced a special tax on offshire oll by the Oil Taxation Act of 1975. From November 1974 Pet-

chargeable at the rate of 45 per

The effect of the allowances

cent return on capital invested.

These allowances delayed the payment of PRT revenue to

was reduced to 35 per cent, the

tax rate increased to 50 per cent and the "free" allow-ence reduced to 5 million

Arguing that the best finds have already been made, oil companies have asked for the

tax regime to be softened.

Howard Mach 5p to 23p
Kulim Malarsia 3p to 47p
Mariborough 21p to 331p
Retork 57p
Wiggins Constr 2p to 31p

tonnes a year.

PRICE CHANGES

for corporation tax.

back to last night's levels. failure to cut the Public Sector Borrowfaliure to cut the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement still further, and the lack of any action on the employers' contribution to the national insurance

One analyst estimated that this would cause a further squeeze on com-pany liquidity, already under pressure from high interest rates and low profitability. A I per cent cup in the embloyer's payments would have eased cash flow by between £8m or £9m, it the Budget

Industry greeted cautiously but the universally critical Moves to relax the levels of taxation and the concession on stock relief will be a useful boost to manufacturing industry, which is feeling the effects of recession and the steel strike.

While Sir Geoffrey failed to reduce the employers' national insurance surcharge, the important changes affecting small businesses—the centrepiece of

small businesses—the centreplete of the package—were seen by many as providing a major transfusion. Sir John Methven, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, saw the Budger as a tough one but said the monetary and fiscal policies the Government was following were the

Cash limits Share incentives Bumpy ride Financial Editor

only way left for Bratain to beat

However uppalable some of the messures may seem, the whole package is the right way to get the economy back on course and we look forward to the lower interest rates so badly needed by businesses", Sir John said. He said that the Budget need not have been so tough had unions and managers handled their pay bargaining better over the past year

What is needed now is realistic pay bargaining and improved efficiency so that we really can begin to march forward to the prosperous future we all want.

From the trade union side—with which industry will have to work if the Chancellor's aspirations are to be realized—Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, described the package as "back to the thirties with a vengeance".

Mr Murray and other union leaders

anacked the way in which they be-lieved the Chancellor had discrimi-nated against families and the changes in social security benefits for strikers. 'The Chancellor's claim that he was increasing the incentive to work would be greeted with derision and scorn, he

In the wine and spirit trade there is concern about the effect of increased duty and also the higher costs of uransport across industry as a result of increases in the vehicle excise duties and petrol prices.

Mr Walter Goldsmith, director general of the Institute of Directors, saw the Budget as being "rather too timid" and emphasized that in the institute's view the reduction in public sector spending was nothing like enough. Like other organizations and com-

panies the main worry was that Sir tion of when interest rates might begin to fall. Mr Richard Weir, director of the

Retail Consortium, the umbrella group for retail organizations, said that while the measures would not depress demand, they would do little to stimulate

Measures for stimulating small businesses provoked the most favourable comments from organizations concerned with promoting that sector.

Incentives for corporations, and individuals encouraged to invest directly in industry

By Peter Wilson-Smith and Richard Allen

As part of a general strategy Oil companies operating in the North Sea have been re-quired to produce increased revenues of £535m in 1980-81 by an increase from 60 to 70 per cent in Petroleum Revenue Tax. of transferring resources from the public to the private sector, a number of measures are included designed to encourage the corporate sector and stimu-They will also have to make an advance payment of 15 per cent of estimated revenues in respect of chargeable periods ending on or after June 30, 1981; such industry by individuals.

There will be relief for companies which might face the clawback of past years' stock relief, where stocks have fallen as a result of general liquidity pressures or, in some cases, the steel strike. Depending on how stocks are financed, the liability will be deferred for one year. This will be a temporary

measure while the Government conducts a thorough reexamina-tion of the corporate tax structure, in the light of the new standards on current cost accounting to be published on

The Government also plans to help reverse the trend towards large conglomerates by making it easier for companies to hive off parts of their business along the lines recently proposed by GEC. Measures will be brought forward in the Finance Bill to ease the tax disadvantage on demergers ".

The Government's examination of the corporate tax struc-ture will result in a Green Paper later this year, and the Government hopes to legislate next year in respect of the tax payable on January 1, 1982. Further measures include additional incentives for per-

ate sector and a package of incentives aimed specifically at smaller businesses. Capital taxes, are, to be reformed to the benefit of poti

individual investors and familyowned businesses. The present £1,000 exemption from capital gains will be raised to 53,000 per annum. Trusts will be exempted up to £1,500 per annum and investment and unit trusts will be totally exemp although investors in these will remain liable for their own

transfer tax will also be raised to £50,000, which will exempt from liability at least two-thirds of the estates which would otherwise be liable. The Chancellor has given

much longed-for relief to the traded options market by changing the basis on which options wil be taxed. Instead of being treated as a wasting asset, which meant an investor paid tax even when the value of the option declined, options will in future be treated for capital gains purposes on the same basis as share warrants.

Withour these measures, it was assumed that the options market would have died. The

Government's decision has encouraged the Stock Exchange to bring in further innovations to stimulate interest. These include introducing

five new series, reviewing inactive stocks and a big reduction in brokers' commissions. In addition, pension funds and institutions will be encouraged to write options, and the Stock Exchange plans to introduce "put" options to the London market.

A further measure, which will provide a modest incentive for individuals to invest directly rether than through institu-tions, is the reduction in the rate for relief for life assurance

Originally set at 174 per cent when the standard rate of tax was 35 per cent, the level of relief will be reduced to 15 per cent—half the current basic rate of tax. However, the change will not come into force until April 6, 1981.

Former director must repay £2m to bank

In a judgment which could have far-reaching implications for relations between a bank and its client a former director was ordered yesterday to repay 52m in loans and interest. Mr Derek Barnes.

former managing director of Northern Developments, a housebuilding company, was ordered to repay the money, believed to be a record, to Williams and Glyn's Bank. Costs of £500,000 were awarded against him. Mr Barnes will appeal.

Mr Justice Gibson, the High Court judge, said in a judg-ment running into 200,000 words and seven volumes that the bank was right when contending that an overdraft is repayable on demand.

He said: "It is not contrary

to the law or public policy for a company to borrow money on terms that it might be on terms that it bught be recalled at any time and then to trade in the normal way so long as the company does not incur debts knowing that it cannot repay them."

At one time Northern Deve-At one time Northern Deve-lopments was the second biggest house-building company in the country. In 1968 its profits were £427,000, which rose to

f7m in 1972.

But the following year saw the end of the housing boom, and the company was faced with much higher interest charges on borrowings from 30 banks and finance houses. There was also the risk of a demand for £3.5m on bills of exchange.
In July 1974 Williams and

Glyn's joined with other banks and finance houses to restruc-ture Northern Developments. The company went into receivership in 1975.

Mr Barnes's defence was that the banks had been negligent in lending to the company in view of its existing borrow-ings, and that consequently had contributed to reducing the value of shares in Northern Developments which Mr Barnes offered as security for more shares.

These arguments were rejected by the court. The judge said that there was no onus on Williams and Glyn's to



Mr Derek Barnes : claimed the banks were negligent.

advise Mr Barnes on the privadence of borrowing. Nor had, the bank assumed such responsibility.
Moreover, no negligence had

been shown in lending £6,500,000 in 1972 to finance Northern Developments' expansion. The three-day week and the Middle East war could not have been anticipated. have been anticipated.

The judgment specifically in refers to 11m Mr Barnes bor rowed in October 1972, to in the crease his shareholding in the

More money was borrowed for personal use two years later and Mr Justice Gibson. later and Mr Justice Gibson said that the amount owed to williams and Glyn's when win for repayment was issued in February, 1976, was \$1,790,000. Further interest had accrued since.

Mr Charles Buckley, Mr hardest solicitor, said last inight that he is hoping inight. The hope is the case will be said that he is hope in the local paper in the local pape

Buckley hopes the case will be heard in 1982.

During the case the delener contended that it was wrong for law and in contract for an overdraft to be treated as liable to recall on demand. liable to recall on demand.

The defence had argued that this interpretation originated from the days when banks were much smaller and their liabilities were also immediately repayable. These then had to be covered by recaliable loss. Now, however, the danger of a run on a United Kingdom clearing bank was negligible.

Turkish loan sealed

Paris, March 26.-Industrial member countries of arious were today putting the binishing touches to a major inancial sid package intended to help Turkey restors its conomic bealth.

Governments of 18 of the 24 than £500m). narious were today putting the finishing touches to a major financial sid package intended to help Turkey restore its economic health.

Public spending will fall in real terms to the end of this Parliament

By Caroline Atkinson

Public spending is planned to fall in real terms in each of the remaining years of this Parliament. This is, as Sir Geoffrey Howe pointed out in his Budget speech yesterday, the first time that such a long term fall in the size of the public sector has roleum Revenue Tax (PRT) was cent. It was a complicated tak subject to many ellowances, payable 'after deduction of royalties and taken off liabilities size of the public sector has been planned since the present system of public spending planning began twenty years

was to delay the payment of tax until companies operating in the North Sea bad more than recovered the historic cost of recovered the instoric cost of their initial investment. Payment was not made until all capital expenditure had been recovered plus a 75 per cent uplift to take account of the laborate contraction monthly have a provided by the contraction of the laborate communication monthly have a provided by the contraction monthly the contraction monthly have a contraction monthly beautiful to the contraction monthly the contraction monthly and the contraction monthly the contraction of the cont By 1983-84 spending is expected to be about 4 per cent less in volume terms than in the present financial year 1979-80. By 1982-83 the Government is plausing for 111 per cent less spending than the Labour Government had allowed for. interest companies would have paid had projects been imanced by debt. This picture contrasts sharply ith the Government's last Other safeguards were built Other sareguards were built in to guarantee a minimum rate of return. There was both a "free" allowance of 10 million tons a year which could escape the tax and a safeguard which prevented the impact of PRT onfields earning less than a 30 per tax and a camital invested. White Paper on spending which aimed to keep the overall level stable. It is also a dramatic reversal of the trend of increased public spending over

the last two decades.
The Government decided to embark on a huge programme of cuts when it realized that its desire to cut income tax, and the contingency reserve has its borrowing over the medium term could be met only by a sharp cut in the volume of spoods and services produced by the nublic sector.

The cuts will not fall evenly payment of PRI revenue to
the Exchequer to such an
extent that in last June's
Budger messawes were taken
both to speed the inflow and to
increase the total tax take. The
uplift on capital allowances

on all programmes. The Govern-ment plans to keep its commitment to raise the real level of apending on defence and law and order. These programmes will tise by 3 per cent and 21 per-cent a year respectively, spending on health is also projected to rise by 2 per cent a year.

Social security spending, which has been the biggest source of increased public spending in the past, is projected to rise very slightly over the coming four years. This represents a cut in the real value of any social security payments, as the Chancellor envised.

The Government has actually failed to secure as large cuts in its plans for the coming finanits plans for the coming financial year as had been expected, although this is partly because of an increase in the contingency reserve money which is left for emergency spending.

Next year's plans have been shaved by £575m, in current prices, from the November figures published in November. The contingency reserve has gone up by £325m. These figures do not take account of the hoped for savines on Britain's

yesterday's White Paper may spell the undoing of the policy. It shows a drop of 0.6 per cent in the volume of total public spending in 1980-81, followed by steeper falls of 1.2 per cent and 2.0 per cent in the two succeeding years. This year's £1,000m cash limits squeeze comes on top of the 0.6 per cent fall.

In the last year, spending is planned to fall by 0.3 per cent. The fact that there is no breakdown of spending (between capital and current spending) by economic category in the later years suggests that ministers have not yet agreed on how the cuts should be allocated. It may be harder to win them when the time comes round.

Rapid rises in public sector pay have clearly made cutting of public spending much more difficult. The Chancellor said yesterday that the Clegg comparability awards would cost \$2,000m in the coming year, with a further \$1,000m for other civil service comparability.

The estimated total for the nationalized industries' net borrowing during 1979/80 is, at

The Chancellor has followed through the recent encouraging noises made towards small

boost to new ventures, losses of capital invested in new enterprises will now be allowable against taxed income. Subject to conditions relating to the shares in any company being taken up from scratch, the

Small company corporation tax, already at a special lower rate of 42 per cent, is reduced to 40 per cent.

The profits limit by which a small company is defined is raised from £50,000 to £70,000 and the higher limit, above which the £00,52 per cent rate applies is raised to £130,000 from £100,000.

trolled by five or fewer people and their associates, are to be given greater fiscal freedom. The condition requiring a shareholder to have worked for most of his working life in the company in order to qualify for tax relief on money borrowed to invest in the company is abolished.

In addition the tax on close company income not needed for development or maintenance as distributed income is abolished Also the limit on the apportionment of investment income is raised from £1,000 or 10 per cent to £3,000 or 10 per cent. Capital spending on the con-struction of industrial buildings

The limit required for VAJ registration is raised from £10,000 to £13,500 and a £10,000 to £13,500 and a quarterly registration limit of Sub-contractors are to have

The limits on retirement annuity relief for the self-employed is raised from 15 per vant earnings. The premium ceiling of £3,000 in normal cases

As outlined in an Inland Revenue consultative document last summer certain costs of raising business loan finance are to be allowed as deductions. Similarly the incidental costs of raising convertible losas with conversion dates of not less than three years will be allowable.

Some pre-trading spending such as rent, rates and wages are to be allowable and tax relief is now also to be extended to companies having to make redundancy payments on a voluntarily high level—relief is available up to three times the

Prudential Corporation Limited

Unaudited Group Results for 1979

		197 9 £m	1978 -
Life:	Premium income	889.0	761.3
	Surplus attributable to policyholders	303.7	248.5
	Surplus attributable to shareholders	24.2	17.2
General:	Premium income	416.7	394.4
	. Underwriting result	(15.2)	(4,2)
	Investment income	32.5	27.2
		17.3	23.0
	Texation	5.7	6.8
· _ ·	Net Surplus	11.6	- 16.2
Profit	Life	24.2	17.2 .
and Loss	General	- 11.6	16.2
Account:	Other net income	9.8	7.8
	Profit for the year	45.6	41.2
	Dividend cost	28.3	24.1
	Retained profits	17.3	17.1
Earnings per	share	15.3p .	13.8p
Dividend per share		9.5p	.: 8.0p

*This amount excludes the further dividend of 0.063p per share paid with the interim: dividend in 1978 following the reduction in the rate of fax credit.

The premium income and surplus from Life business increased very satisfactorily in 1979. Policyholders' bonuses have again been increased and the improvement in the surplus for shareholders has been enhanced by a return to profitability by Vanbrugh Life : and a larger surplus from reinsurance business. -

	Premium income:		Undervyt	riting result	
	1979	1978	1979.	1978	
• •	£m	£m	. Em	£m	
ŲK	137.9	111.9	(7.8)	.: (4.3)	
Canada	44.3	42.5	1.7	3.4	
EEC	44.1	45.1	(1.7)	(1.6)	
Other Countries	28.8	32.5	(2.5)	- (1.1)	
Marine & Aviation	7.7	8.5	(0.7)	(0.9)	
Specialist Reinsurance (Mercantile & General)	153.9	153.9	(4.1)	. 0.3	
	4167	294 A	(15.2)	(4.2)	

The underwriting results in the UK and overseas, both on the direct and the reinsurance accounts, were disappointing, but the fall in the net surplus for general business was restricted to £4.6m by a substantial increase in investment income.

The Directors have declared a final dividend of 6.0p per share payable on 29 May next. This, together with the interim dividend of 3.5p per share paid in November, amounts to



, Prudential Corporation Limited, 142 Holborn Bars, London EC1N 2NH.

2p to 33p 20p to 337p 15p to 215p 38c to 623c Paterson B Robeco fi 5 Rustenburg 3p to 21p 1p to 16p 65c to 810c Mt 21/32 to \$7-3/32 THE POUND Norway Kr 11.58
Portugal Esc 112.58
South Africa Rd 1.88
Spain Pta 158.00
Sweden Kr 9.95 12.85 8.35 9.53 4.12 85.50 10.90 Switzerland Fr 4.11 USA \$ 2,25 Yugoslavia Dar 52,56

Boost for small businesses

businesses by the Government with substantial taxation benefits as part of his £363m "enterprise package". - In addition he has announced the widely foreshadowed "enterprise zones" aimed at setting up special sites for small

On the taxation side as a nature of the company and to the disposal of any shares falling within the Inland Revenue's definitions, an individual will have up to two years to claim relief for the

listed securities, usually relating to small companies, stock jobbers who take on unlisted stock will now only have to pay a fixed stamp duty of 50p instead of the full 2 per cent ad valorem duty as long as the, securities are sold within two months.

Close companies, those con-

providing 2,500 sq ft or less, now qualifies for 100 per cent initial allowance instead of the usual 50 per cent plus 4 per cent annual write-down allowance.

E4,000 is to apply. sarily harsh aspects " of the present arrangements lifted.

Details are to be published with the Finance Bill. and the higher ceiling for those born before 1916 are to be

ance. This relief is to run fer statutory amount. Tokyo funds

supply nearly 7,000m yen (£12.8m) to enable building

work to resume on a huge petrochemical complex in south

meini complex for which Iran is paying half, is Japan's big-

gest single overseas project. Building had been interrupted

for nearly a year because of the Iranian revolution.

Ford is to introduce 12 days' short-time working at the Cologne-Niehl body-work and assembly plant in Germany because of poor demand for

The EEC Commission is pleased by Bethlehem Steel's decision not to file anti-dump-

Short time at Ford

Bethlehem decision

German insolvencies

Insolvency proceedings in West Germany totalled 734

cases in January, 5.7 per cent fewer than in January, 1979, the federal statistics office re-

Italy's trade deficit is ex-pected to more than double in 1980 to £6,238.5m, mainly be-

ause of the rising cost of

imported petroleum, according to the research office of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro.

Sales of American-built cars fell 16.2 per cent in mid-Larch

fell 16.2 per cent in mid-hardn from a year earlier. The decline was spread relatively evenly among the big three makers. General Motors' sales were down 18 per cent, Ford's fell 15.5 per cent, and Chrysler's down 16.2 per cent.

Japanese car demand

1.900 Ford lay-offs

Lincoln Continental car:

Prime rate up

More Japanese steel Japanese exports of steel products rose to 2:41 million tonnes

The Japanese motor industry expects slow growth in vehicle demand for the financial year beginning next month.

Ford Motor Co is to shut

its assembly plant in Wixom, Michigan laying off about 1,900 employees. The plant assembles

in February, from 1.97 million tonnes in January and from 2.10 million tonnes a year earlier.

Japan's long-term prime lend-ing rate will be raised by 0.7 per cent to 9.5 per cent from April 1, the Industrial Bank of

Oil pricing stability

Cheap pianos influx

Britain's piano manufacturing industry, which employs about 1.400 people, is becoming in-

creasingly alarmed at the inroads of cheaper foreign manufacturers. Nearly a third of the pianos sold in Britain

last year were imported, a rise of 10 per cent on the previous

North Sea

discovery

by Sun Oil

By Our Energy Correspondent

US car sales down

Italy's deficit

rescue Iran

chemicals

project

UKAEA urges improved methods for reactor safety inspection

Further developments of inspection techniques are essential before an Americandesigned pressurized water reactor (PWR) could go into service in this country, the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority has said in a written paper to the parliamentary select committee on energy.

The paper is intended to elaborate evidence given orally by UKAEA and to reply to some criticisms, particularly those of Sir Alan Conrell who has expressed his fears over the safety

Sir Alan told the committee that cracks as long as one inch could develop in the steel walls of the PWR which could not be detected by present techniques, so that a catastrophic incident could occur without warning.

In its written evidence UKAEA says that the required reliability of crack detection demanded more advanced techthought necessary. At present these techniques were only

available in the laboratory. "It is vital that the neces-sary development work be un-dertaken as a matter of urgency to convert them (the techniques) into robust automated inservice inspection for use on the first United Kingdom PWR pressure vessel," UKAEA said. The Government intends to order its first PWR, a 1,182

Technology Editor

A French move to expert pro-

ducts and expertise arising.

developing an informationbased society through the con-

vergence of telecommunications

and computing—was launched yesterday at the international

viewdata conference and exhi-bition at Wembley Conference

Ironically, it is an Englishman—Mr Roy Bright, who pre-viously played a leading part in the Post Office's Prestel

viewdata system—who will spearhead this move as director-

matique, a new company set up

tions authority to promote the

The first objective of the new French organization is "to

create a worldwide awareness

and subsequently market oppor-

tion of an important range of products grouped under the Telematique programme".

This programme includes a

which has been in operation for

About 350 workers at Vickers defence systems division in

Newcastle upon Tyne are to be made redundant, the company announced yesterday. A further 1,200 employees will continue on short-time working.

blamed on falling orders, parti-cularly because of the cancella-tion by Iran of contracts to supply Chieftain tanks. The

company; which makes armoured weincles for the British Government, is continuing talks in Whitehall aimed at securing

A new battle tank will be launched at the Eritish Army

equipment exhibition in June.
Meanwhile, Vickers has
strengthened its marketing
team and is actively pursuing

A Vickers official explained that formal notice of the 350

redundancies will be given to the workforce at the Elswick works on May 12. If suitable work was found within the 90-

day notice period, the position

would be reconsidered.

orders overseas.

The . redundancies

office Prestel service

French developments abroad.

the national "Télema-

programme—aimed at

public inquiry. Worries over the possibility of dangerous and irreparable cracks developing in PWRs which might present govern-ments with the choice of shutting them down on safety grounds and losing millions of pounds of investment or run ning them at a risk have become the chief cause for concern over the plan to introduce the design to the United

It is important, UKAEA maintains, that decisions on developing the inspection techniques should be made early so that they can be developed well in advance of installation and preferably in time to satisfy any concern which may be

raised at a public inquiry.

Research by UKAEA in collaboration with other agencies. however, shown that growth of hairline cracks does not appear to be as worrying as once thought. Experiments are continuing as it is believed to be too early to make final judgments.

Cracks which require repair have never been discovered in PWR pressure vessels in service although serious cracks were found in two boiling water reactor vessels during preservice inspection in the United

Some cracks developing in The Government intends to order its first PWR, a 1,182 small fractures which have been megawatt system on licence found in French PWRs, could

subscribers with free computer terminals in their homes.

Subscribers would use the terminals to consult a compu-

ter-held telephone directory in-

stead of using conventional printed directories. According

to a French speaker at the Wembley conference yesterday,

than printing directories within

terminals will be usable also as

general purpose viewdata sets.

phone users in France should have been supplied with free terminals by 1992. Printed direc-tories would by then have been

This specialized example of a

the more general national view-

data service, which is known as Teletel. A Teletel experimental

plans to close the works.

The use of Roneo by Vickers

will be phased out over the next five years, although a special agreement has been

made to use the name for office

this would work out cheape

only a few years.

end of 1982.

planned viewdata information viewdata-type service is seen as service under development providing a major impetus to

some time); and the revolu-tionary "electronic directory" subscribers in the Paris area is

scheme to provide telephone planned for the end of 1980.

Defence jobs to go at

Vickers in north east

operation not yet developed.

been repaired remotely, the UKAEA says, and the French believe that within 18 months they will have developed techniques for remote welding within a reactor.

One of the problems of weld-ing within a radioactive vessel. that techniques are not available to protect the vessel from the stresses that the welding itself causes. Tests have been carried out in the United States which shown that repair welds where these techniques were not used stood up to test-

magnitude of residual stress without post-weld heat treat-ment is considerable," UKAEA

It is not clear, whether a weld in a large crack of per-baps three or four inches could be repaired so that the

But remote welcong, which causes problems, might not be necessary. Divers have entered a radioactive pressure vessel and completed work inside a shielded cage and received a remarkably low radiation dose. UKAEA believes that this method of welding could be re-

Microchip duty of 17 pc inhibiting

British microcomputer 1 facturers are under pressure to assemble their products outside the country because of exces sive customs duty on imported microchips, according to Lord Avebury, who is forming a European lobby to fight the

The rates levied on microelectronic components allow an
assembled product to be imported into Britain on a tariff
as low as 5.8 per cent, whereas
the microchips imported on
their own are subject to a levy
of 17 per cent

The electronic directory scheme is due to begin as an experimental service in the Ille-et-Vilaine Department of France at the end of 1981. A total of 270 000 subscribers will be This has caused concern to the small manufacturers in the equipped with their terminals United Kingdom which rely on keyboard and video units) by such micro components made largely in volume by the United If all goes well, the proposal that about 30 million tele-

Lord Avebury, chairman of Digico Micro Computer Systems of Stevenage, raised the ques-tion in the House of Lords last week, quoting evidence pub-lished in the Electronic Times. Lord Trefgarne replied on behalf of the Government, who

aid that the EEC attached importance to retaining an tion to encourage production of chips in the Community. He added that the Govern-

ment had taken steps to secure ement of other membe states of the Community to the temporary suspension of Cus-toms duties on certain chips that were not available from Community producers.

chips are being manufactured on any scale within Europe, all micro computer manufacturers in Britain will have to pay 17 per cent on chips imported from outside the United King-

The European lobby is being supported by Mr Clive Sinclair, who is now launching his own micro computer for less than \$100. He is in no doubt that such tariffs are a big impediment to British manufacturers of microcomputers. The present Comecon oil price system, which sets the price for Soviet oil deliveries to eastern Europe, will remain unchanged for the foreseeable future. Mr Gyula Kovacs, vice president of the Hungarian National Planning Office, said. of microcomputers.

furniture and filing systems in excessive taxes are absurd ". Mr Sinclair, the designer of the world's first television with Under a deal agreed in principle, CGE will pay about 330m for the business. About a two-inch screen and promi-nent during the calculator development five years ago, remembers the problems he had competing during the boom when all his attempts to have the duty on the imported 2.500 Vickers employees in Britain—mainly at Romford, Essex—and in West Germany, The Netherlands and sales com-Defence systems divisions is panies throughout the world, now completing an order for will be affected. microchips were unsuccessful,

French move to capture wider viewdata market makers

An important aspect which also emerged yesterday is that the directory scheme has much wider implications than its initial purpose; the free home of 17 per cent.

States or Japan.

But until that agreement is secured or until such microthis would keep some of the workforce occupied until 1991. The planned redundancies will not affect the other two

divisions—non ferrous metals and pressings—located at Elswick: An official emphasized that, despite present diffi-culties, there were no long term Meanwhile, Vickers has disment whereby the company sells its office machinery

division to the French group division to the French group Compagnie Generale d'Electri-cité (CGE) the name Roneo will be transferred to CGE's subsidiary, CIT-Alcatel. Mr Clive Sinclair said:
**Those companies involved in
the production of calculators, games and microcomputers are using components whose value is a high proportion of the cost of the final product. With the mark-up being so small in this highly competitive market such

EUROPEAN

Three publications have been designed to provide a comprehensive information service on EEC and other European law.

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European business or law should be without this information on which so many important decisions will be based.

Common Market Law Reports

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MONTHLY-

Eurolaw Commercial Intelligence

-TWICE MONTHLY

Jobless pressures on the young

Department of Employment Gazette

By Our Economics Staff

Young people are likely to be hit particularly hard by the unemployment caused by the recession which is just beginning, according to an article in the Employment Gazette.

The article, based on a Department of Employment study, shows that youth unemployment moves up by a much greater amount than total unemployment when the economy enters a recession.

It suggests that for every I per cent rise in total unemployment there will be a 1.7 per cent rise in unemployment among males under 20. The pattern is even more marked for women, with a 1 per cent rise in female unemployment leading to a 3 per cent rise in unemployment among women

The article shows that the reason young people are parti-cularly badly hit by recession is employers not to take on new

in recruitment usually account for a large pro-portion of the drop in employment during a recession. However, young people tend not to stay unemployed as long as older unemployed workers.

Strike patterns

·Strikes are more common

among occupational groups which have a higher proportion of male workers, a greater degree of unionization and high labour turnover. These are the results of some

research carried out by the Department of Employment.
The study looks at data only up to 1973. It shows that there is a great variation in the frequency of strikes between different occupations. Manual workers are more likely to be

The occupations with most that they start out with no jobs strikes between 1966 and 1973 or are likely to try to change per 100,000 employees were construction and mining trassport and storing. By contrast farming and fishing were almost strike free. Professional workers in science and tech-

involved in strikes than non-

nology were more strike prone than those in education and

The proportion of graduates

with higher degrees going into industry has been rising since 1975, after falling in the early 1970s. Nearly a quarter of men university graduates, but less than 8 per cent of women, go

Work days lost

More than 3.2 million working days were lost as a result of strikes in February, bringing the total in the first two months of 1980 to 5.9 million. This is 700,000 more than in the same period last year, which went on become the worst year in postwar history for days lost through disputes. Figures for March are likely to be even worse than those for February.

The steel strike has been responsible for the overwhelming majority of days lost this year. Over 5.5 million out of the rotal 5.9 million days lost are accounted for by the metal

A new commercial oil field had been discovered in the Graduates in industry

North Sea. It is in block 16/21a, close to the Toni and Thelma fields which are expected to be developed, and the Andrew dis-covery which lies across blocks operated by British Petroleum and Phillips Petroleum.

Operator of 16/21a is the independent Sun Oil. A member of the consortium in the block, Hampton Gold Mining Areas, says that from data taken from two wells and on the license. two wells sunk on the licence it appears that the find should be capable of commercial de-velopment, subject to studies of the engineering work.

Sun Oil said earlier this month that it had completed a well which confirmed a discovery made in 1975. The later well had added substantially to estimates of reserves resulting from the earlier drilling.

According to Hampton it will be necessary to drill at least one more well to find out the extent of the additional re-serves discovered by the second well. This will show what production capacity will be necessary above that resul-ting from the discovery of the

For full information please write to:

EUROPEAN LAW CENTRE LTD 4 BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON WC1A 2AL

ancellor's attack on 'perks' is icentrated on the company car

ncellor's attack on fits was muted, and erved for company the cars on the scale figures used ing the benefit of

rey said that exist-iad been allowed to ebind "any reason-re of true values", the present figures er the current cost rance and mainten-he said, was, unfair ividuals who owned to mention those afford to run a car

uge family saloon as

. Present scale

Cars costing up to £8,000 1300cc or less 1300cc or less 1301-1800cc 1301-1800cc y car have been in Cars costing £8,001-12,000 .550-20 per cent across taking effect from Cars costing over £12,000 .880 Cars costing £9,601-14,400. 660 Cars coating over £14,400. 1,050

> ployee; in the 1981-82 tax year. But despite the administrative the benefit will rise to 3500, problems involved, Sir Geoffrey. The rates are halved where said that, if the provision of substantial business mileage is free petrol continued to spread involved, and as a modest concession the Chancellor has rethe would feel "bound to conthe would feel bound to coninvolved, and as a modest concession the Chancellor has re-mileage" as 18,000 miles a year from 1981-82, compared with the present total of 25,000 miles.

Fears that the Chancellor woul draw petrol provided by employers for their stoff were groundless—this year, at least.

the benefit if it is convertible 1981/82 scale into cash, a restriction which does not apply to those earning Cars costing up to \$9,600

more than £8,500. The Chancellor has asked the Inland Revenue to consult employers about the problems in eliminating this threshold and making fringe benefits taxable in the hand of all employees.

The provision of cheap loans to employees—often for season tickets, also came under scru-ting, and the prescribed interest rate at which the loan is deemed have been made-which which represents the taxable benefic—has been increased from 9 per cent to 15 per cent Chancellar has postponed a decision is the distinction between higher and lower paid of interest on loans outstanding during the whole of 1980 will be 14.5 per cent. To counter-balance the increase, the benefit is exemption tax if it does not exceed £200. The previous limit was £50.

'Lump' tax

be changed

Another attempt is to be made by the Government to im-

prove and simplify tax measures for the construction

Changes to legislation originally introduced to prevent tax abuses. associated with the "lump" will be included in the

Finance Bill, the Chancellor disclosed.

They will attempt to lighter hander

the administrative burden placed on industry by the requirements of the present scheme based on the 714 certificates. This certificate is issued to sub-contractors under

the present tax deduction

The Government has also conceded that unnecessarily harsh aspects of the present arrangements should be re-

After consultations with con-

struction industry leaders, it has agreed to relax the three-year qualifying condition for a

certificate and extend the powers of the Inland Revenue Appeal Commissioners.

Appeal Commissioners. The commissioners jurisdiction is likely to be extended to all matters covering the issue of

Although full details of the

proposed changes are awaited, they are likely to be based on a consultative paper published

youthers (similar to receipts)

for payments made. This is to

system to

By John Huxley

industry.

Costruction

RELIEF

or changes now but Green er later in the year

t expected that the would, make major the system of stock he Budget, Almost anges in this aspect anges in this aspect razation will have ne experience of the if inflation accounting will not be long in ie accountants will publication of an n of current cost next Monday. The has promised a

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wait

- ' - ' luced the wholesale which the Governorters were hoping. ognizing, again, the

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tax year is estima-m), he has not felt lish it altogether.

h the proposed r allowing for the reflation indexation

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wirum has for the

simplicity, however, exemption on gains, 0, and sliding scale

as been replaced by

made during the time, were liable for

transfer and capital That apart, he has

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e small businesses

raising the thres

xemption of £3,000.

y radical changes
ted in capital transhe Chancefor has
he anomaly under

Chancellor has felt

material costs: and with minor amendments it has remained in force ever since. Under the November 1974 proposals, November 1974 proposals, companies were allowed to defer tax on a proportion of their profit equal to the amount

by which stocks had risen over the preceding year—less a nominal 10 per cent (later raised to 15 per cent) of trading profits, which was assumed to be the amount by which the volume (as opposed to the value) of stocks might have risen in the normal course of trade.

The proposals effectively relieved companies of the burden of paying tax on the dramatic but illusory profits produced by large increases in the value of stocks, which growing fears of a cash crisis in industry because of the com-bined effects of price control and a sharp increase in raw would sooner or later have to be replaced at new and higher

template action next year

Another issue on which the

employees in respect of fringe benefits. Anyone earning below £8,500 is only subject to tax on

Together with the system of first year allowances against tax on the purchase of capital goods, stock relief has largely eliminated any liability to mainstream corporation tax on the part of British manufacturing companies though the Governor of the Bank of England has tentatively suggested that the effects of taxation based on current cost accounts, of the variety that will be announced by the accountants next Mon-day, could be more favourable

ASSET SALES

£500m forecast is unchanged

By Nicholas Hirst Energy Correspondent servative promises

Asset sales of £500m are proposed, unchanged from the fore-cast for 1980-81 made in last cast for 1960-81 made in last November's White Paper on public expenditure, which followed £1,000m sales of government interest promised in the April 1979 Budget. This figure was almost achieved during 1979-80.

During 1979/80 some £290m During 1979/80 some £290m could have been met by that was raised by the offer of Briush Petroleum stares held The sale of a shird of the by government to the public, a shares representing the offsbore further £500m was raised by a forward sale of oil by the British National Oil Corporation, with payment being made in 1979/80 for oil to be delivered during the next financial year.

The National Enterprise Board sold £38m of shares in Inter-salthough rising North Sea

sold £38m of shares in Inter-national Computers, and £22m revenues will mitigate the sible abuse involving payments was raised by the sale of govern-effects of the loss.

mentary answer, to £950m; with mentary answer, in 1950m, with further sales haing negotiated. Had it been possible to arrange for the sale of shares in a new North Sea company, formed from the BNOC, to take place during 1990/81, the total requirement for saset sales could have been met by that

ment shares in the Suez Finance

Sales of land and other asset had increased the grand total according to the last parlies

in January.

This suggested that sarlier legislation had gone a long way towards preventing abuses of a lump is labour-only operations which had earlier been costing the labour development in the follows. the Inland Revenue up to £100m

However, the consultative report admitted that there was still scope for abuse. The Inland Revenue is at present

Prospective house buyers helped by £20,000 threshold

Although prospective house The changes will cost £75m and the South East is now buyers have received little joy in 1980-81 and £85m in a full over £30,000 and it is estion the interst rate front from on the interstrate from Rom year.

the Budget, there is still a case
for quiet celebration. Unlike
existing home-owners many of
them will at least be spared
the burden of that tax on house
where a house changes hands.

The mater than 34 per cent of an increment pay snamp duty.

Even in the "cheapest"
region, Yorkshire and Humberthe burden of that tax on house
where a house changes hands. price inflation, stamp duty on

by all the parties involved in house price transactions: individual borrowers, building societies and solicitors. This year, both the Law Society and the Building Societies Association made its abolition or currailment one of the principal planks in their presentations.

In the event they have not gained as much as they had hoped. Far from lifting the threshold from £15,000 to 130,000, the new starting point individuals in the sweet fixed in 197-the average price of a was only £11,000 and duty, beginning at £15,000 to 150,000, the new starting point individual borrowers, building starts.

The reduced impact of duty will be welcomed to people in the house chain. The latest band duty will be welcomed to people in the shock where starms threshold where starms threshold where starms are the shouse that the subject of the starms are threshold where starms are threshold with the starms are threshold with the well of the starms are threshold with the starms are threshold with the starms are the st

linch the tax applies
in to £50,000. This
d to exempt two
se estates that would anding submissions zw Society and other parties, that the too E30,000, the new starting point is only £5,000 up at £20,000 pushing up the other bands by £5,000 to £35,000 where the top ch the tax is applied educed from the precent, there has been to curtail its impact 2 per cent rate bites.

Where a house changes hands at £20,000 or more, stamp duty will continue to be levied on the whole sum, not just the surplus arreline and humbers arreline whole sum, not just the stamp duty threshold. residential property. will continue to be levied on.
The tax has been severely the whole sum, not just the
criticized in recent years surplus over £20,000. Nor,
by all the parties involved in
house price transactions: threshold where stamp duty

tarts. The reduced impact of stamp duty will be welcomed by most people in the house-buying chain. The latest bands and rates were fixed in 1974 when the everage; price of a house was only fil,000 and stamp duty, beginning, at fil,000 plus, only affected 16 per cent of all prospective horrowers. Today the average price of

houses nationwide is £23,052 However, in line with the (according to The Times/Halifax House Price Index). Broken up by regions, the average house price in London is no change on this front.

mated that 94 per cent of all

House buyers in areas like the South West, West Midlands and East Anglia will still probably be subject to the

would relax the rules on mort-gage, interest tax relief have proved ill-founded

The ceiling for tex relief was fixed at loans of £25,000 in 1974, and given the rise in house prices it has been argued that the threshold where interest relief stops should now be at least £50,000.

indling fuel supplies and a new option

acellor's abolition of licence for electrielled vehicles might dwindling fuel surescalating costs.

these industries. the reduction of transport. in transportation to s a bonus, the de-

pioneers in paying for a vehicle

the Electricity However. Council, which, like Lucas, Chloride, Vauxhall and many panic buying among others involved in the developing public concerned ment of the new transport, have applauded this move by

the Chancellor.
According to the Council, the

"Many organizations are now a bonus, the deeramining the possible further and use of electric use of electric vehicles. Further us not been extended interest in electric vehicles can certain whether the petrol to even match the 6,000 that the burden which also be expected to arise from this decision."

The burden which also be expected to arise from the shouldered by this decision. However, the constraint that

vehicles is one that has gained momentum over the last decade with the supplies of fossil fuel under constant strain, the concept of the electric car dates

petrol driven car. Henry Ford was to find that the main rival many years it was not quite certain whether the petrol

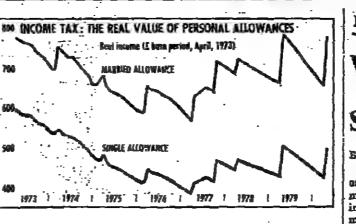
There are about 35,000 electric vehicles in the United Kingdom that pay a vehicle the edge was the same one licence between £50.£70.

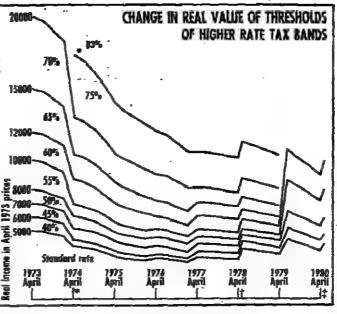
Although the idea of increase research in electric powered vehicles is one that has gained to range of the vehicle is dictated by the barriery.

During the popular days of the electric vehicle in the United States there were over 20,000. New York, Boston and also be remember abolition "represents a recogn car manufacturing nision by the Government of the electric car dates from 1800.

In fact its history is older the contribution electric taxis and the world the contribution electric than that of the conventional than that of the conventional speed record of 105 kph was our dependence on oil for petrol driven car. Henry Ford the main rival replication of the conventional speed record of 105 kph was our dependence on oil for petrol driven car. Henry Ford the main rival replication replication and even Berlin could boast of the electric car dates are the second of the electric taxis and the world speed record of 105 kph was our dependence on oil for petrol driven car.

was to find that the man to his first model was an The Chancellot's decision of American electric car, and for be applauded, but millions of pounds will need to be invested match the 5,000 that





*All rates lower by 2%, New top band introduced †New reduced rate band of 25% for first £750 taxable income ‡Reduced rate abolished

Income bonds

Welcome for end of short term bonds

Far from bemoaning the axe on short term income bonds, much of the life assurance industry has welcomed the move which had been widely expected.

Short term one or two year income bonds, offering net returns of up to 19.5 per cent, have pulled in around £90m since they were resurrected last October, much of it in the last few weeks.

The Life Offices Association has campaigned to have the bonds outlawed because of the may in which they manipulated tax relief on insurance pre-miums to achieve the high returns. The fear was that by such blatant use of the 174 per cent tax relief (paid directly by the Government to the in-surance companies) o boost the attractions of these policies, other mainstream insurance business would be put in

jeopardy.

The Government's decision to round up these bonds leaves intact the principle that tax relief should be available on long term life assurance con-tracts running for 10 years or more. The industry is less gratified that the Chancellor

has not altered the 174 per cent rate of relief, down to 15 per cent from April 1981. There was an informal understanding that the Inland

Revenue would give the insurance industry a year's notice of any changes in the rate, and many people were expecting that premium relief would be fixed at 15 per cent, restoring the level to the restoring the level to the traditional rate of half basic Although the axe on income

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bonds has not been made retrospective—so those policyholders who bought in the mad rush of the last few days will be safe holders of two-year bonds will find the return reduced because of the cutback in premium tax

More repercussions will be felt by the smaller, mainly non-association life assurance companies which were selling the bonds. It was the main source of business for many of them, and at the moment there is mothing of equal glamour on the market with which they can maintain their sales momentum. In many of the traditional life

offices, contingency plans to launch short term income bonds this week, if the Chancellor had given them tacit approval by taking no action against them have been permanently shelved.



SUMMARY OF GROUP RESULTS FOR 1979

DIVIDENDS. The Directors are recommending to the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 9th May 1980 a final dividend of 4.85p per share psyable on 15th July 1980 to stiarcholders on the register as at the close of business on 17th June 1980. With the interim dividend of 4.15p per share which was paid on 15th January 1980 the total dividend for the year will be 9.0p per share (1978: 6.8409p).

RESULTS. Investment income in the shareholders' fund increased by 23 per cent to £59.7m. Pre-tax profits of Grovewood Securities were £13.2m and with the share of associated companies' profits brought the total income from investments to £73.9m (1978: £50.2m). Shareholders' long term profits were £10.5m after grossing up for corporation tax and franked investment income. After charging pension fund contributions, which is the market practice, fire and general underwriting made a loss of £18.8m (1978: £17.5m). General business premium income increased by 9 per cent.

Overall pre-tax profits increased by 26 per cent to £64.3m.



Sir Denis Mountain, Bt., Chairman,

PREMIUM INCOME		£m.	****	£m
Fire, accident and motor	378.7		342.5	
Marine, aviation and transport	20.4	397.1	21.4	383.9
Long term—annual premiums	119.4		102.1	
- aingle premiums	58,0	375.4	50.1	152.2
		572.5		516.1
		4.000		
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		1979		1978
		£m		£m
Investment income		59.7		48.5
Profits of Grovewood Securities		13.2		11.2
Share of associated companies' profits		1.0		0.5
Shareholders' long term profits		10.5		9.4
Underwriting loss		(18.8)		(17.6)
		E5.6		521
Expenses not charged to other accounts		1.3		1.2
Surplus before taxation		64.3		50.9
Taxation		25.5		21.5
Minority interest •		3.1		2.6
Net surplus for year available for				
appropriation		35.7		26.8
Staff profit sharing scheme	1.1		0.9	
Less taxation	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4
Surplus available before transfer to	-	0.00		
Catastrophe reserve		35.2		26.4
Transfer to gatastrophe reserve		2.0		2.0
Dividends		12.1		9.2
Balance added to retained profits and ress	Y#E	21.1		15.2
udina annia anna datan an lara			form to-	. Internet
uding capital appreciation on investments oth	im. risets st	Scho al min	lotification	i instituti

INVESTMENTS. The free reserves of the group, inclu funds, amounted to 63 per cent of general insurance business premium income

During the year our cash flow within the United Kingdom showed a further satisfactory increase. The new money was mainly invested in British t securities and montgages with some addition to our equity portfolio. In the latter part of the year short term deposits were built up to provide the funds required to finance the acquisition of BSIT. These larger deposits taken in conjunction with very high short term rates of internet contributed usefully to our investment income.

FIRE AND GENERAL. Our overall result is analysed geographically in the following table in which is included that part of investment

		Income £m	rasult Em	axpenses £m	Total £m	Total £m
	United Kingdom, including marine and reinsurance	308.6	(15.3)	38.4	£m 23.1	15.9
	Australia	17.1	(21)	1.2	(0.9)	(0.6)
	Belgium ·	27.3	(2.8)	3.4	0.6	1.0
	South Africa	31.7	1.9	1.5	3.4	3.0
	USA	5.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7
	Other territories	6.9	(0.7)	1.1	0.4	(0.1)
-		397.1	(18.8)	46.0	27.2	19.8
	Attributable to Shamholders' funda		-	26.6	26.6	21.6
	• •		(18.8)	72.8	53.8	41.5

UNITED KINGDOM. Premium income increased by 18 per cent to £257m (1978: £218m), 1979 was a difficult year for all underwriting accounts and there was an overall loss of £16.1m (1978; loss £14.9m). The severe weather at the beginning and the end of the year cause mage and had a significant impact on claims costs, as did the increase in the rate of VAT and higher levels of inflation. The commercial and industrial fire account again made a satisfactory profit. The "all-in" account made a loss of £6.4m (1978: loss £7.4m). The effect on the account of the severe weather at the beginning of the year was purity provided for by the additional unexpired risk provision made in 1978. Motor insurance suffered another bad year with higher claims frequency in both private and commercial sectors and further increases in claims costs. There was a loss of £10.1m (1978; loss £7.1m). In the liability account there was an overall loss of £2.6m (1978; loss £1.8m) with josses in both the employers' and public liability sections of the account. The adverse effect of inflation on claims costs continues to be a serious feature of this account. Another good underwriting result was produced by our engineering insurance subsidiary.

MARINE AND AVIATION. The 1976 marine underwriting account, closed at the end of 1979, has produced a satisfactory surplus which has been retained in the account in view of the poor experience of the more recent years. The fevourable outcome of the 1976 account was contributed to by a relatively light experience of total losses. The fund at the end of the year of £33.1m is equivalent to 162 per cent of our

OVERSEAS. There was an overall underwriting loss of £3.5m (1978: loss £3.1m). Trading conditions in Australia continued to be unsatisfactory. The results of our Belgian subsidiary suffered from the bad weather claims in the early pert of the year. South Africa continues to contribute excellent results. The results in the USA are particularly pleasing.

LIFE. World-wide new business produced new annual premiums of £29.7m (1978; £25.2m), and single premiums and considerations for annuities amounted to £56.0m (1978: £50.1m). The annual valuation of the life funds has resulted in increased bonuses to policyholders. Profits transferred to the shareholders' account were £6.3m (1978: £5.4m) not of tax, with a grossed-up value of £10.5m (1978: £9.4m) including £0.3m from the Belgian life fund.

GROVEWOOD SECURITIES LIMITED. The pre-tax profit of Grovewood Securities was £13.2m (1978: £11.2m). The increase of 18 per cont was achieved in the face of unusually severe trading and economic conditions and shows the underlying strength of the various businesses

Copies of the Report and Accounts for 1979 and the Chairman's Statement will be sent to shareholders on 11th April 1980.

Eagle Star Holdings Limited

1, Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8BE

From Mr G. A. Bowen Sir, Two-tier interest rates have been mentioned before in your columns, but I have not seen a convincing rejection of their use as a relatively simple measure to stimulate the manufacturing description of industry.

With low profits and high interest rates modernization is out of the question.

In view of the petro-pound and enormous clearing bank windfall profits it should be it seems incontrovertible that the stimulation of manufacturindustry is necessary in order to create wealth and employment Small firms have an

because they are undercapita- tories.

Sir, Your correspondent, Mr dom.
M. P. Christides (The Times,
March 4) has read too much, I fore.

complain, as your beading sug-

gests, about protextionist policy helped Greek tariffs and to place all his hopes on changes to be brought about

upon Greece's accession to the EEC. Alas, be is misguided on

First import tariffs will cer-tainly be eliminated in Greece

over a five-year transition period after Greece's accession.

Taxes, however, will stay un-less they amount to a discrim-ination against Community im-

parts. As Greece does not produce cars there is no EEC reason why Greece should not

impose taxes on cars. Mr Christides will notice that Den-

mark also taxes motor cars

heavily. In any event, I should like to assure him that the EFC right of establishment will be fully operative in Greece as from accession on

the same basis as it is in other

EEC countries.

Christides

Secondly, Mr Christides raises his voice against pre-sumptions which the Greek

Revenue authorities apply in assessing tax upon income. I

am by inclination and self-in-threst no great admirer of the

Greek tax system, or any other such system for that matter.

But Mr Christides must know

that in Greece there is wide-spread tax evasion on a scale

Pay settlements

Sir, Earnings are rising faster than the RPI. All the expant

commentators seem to see this

as mrim news for the Govern-

ment in its efforts to bring down the rate of inflation. Why? Surely the Government

has been pressing for pay settlements to associate bigher

pay with higher productivity, ie, settlements which would

bring about a reduction in the

labour content of the unit cost

the rate of increase in earnings must keep sheed of the rate of

increase in the RPI. Far from

being had news, the latest

If this objective is achieved,

From Mr J. L. Guy

From Mr A. G. Chloros

Tax policy in Greece

March 4) has read too much, I fore, been driven to impose fear, in Mr Modeano's report certain presumptions of in-

from Athens. This leads him to come, of which the horsepower

cramped, inefficient premises. With low profits and high in-

facturing sector of industry. windfall profits, it should be Despite the purist monetarists possible to reserve funds for capital investment by manufac-turing firms at low interest rates. At present the clearing banks are rightly worried about the ability of firms to repay important part to play.

Many manufacturing firms such easential investments as cannot make reasonable profits modern machinery and facsuch essential investments as

unknown to the United King-

The Government has, there-

of a car one owns is one. Such

powers are not entirely un-

known in the United Kingdom,

at least in extremis, where a reasonable suspicion of evasion

may arise. Presumptions are,

course, quite commen

other Community countries such as France. Nevertheless, I suspect Mr Christides would

attempting the harmonization of the laws of texation.

only in the tax system in Greece, or in his wish that the

present Nine should put pres-

sure upon Greece to mend their

mays. He must forsive me if I think that the EEC is not

there to put pressure upon members but to give them the opportunity to develop freely

figures may berald the first

sign of an upturn in economic

do not seem to have added up to an average of 20 per cent. It

is frightening, although not surprising, to suppose that the Chancellor will have been bas-

ing his Budget strategy on con-clusions drawn from over-

simplified or, perhaps, totally misused statistics.

Yours feithfully,

Lianliugan, Powys SY21 0AG.

J. L. GUY,

Ebrandy,

in fact, reported settlements

Yours faithfully,

A. G. CHLOROS,

The Athenseum,

London SW1Y 5ER.

Pall Mall.

efficiency.

I shall not follow Mr Chris-

mentality ... not

Surrey TW9 2DG.

trar himself went to inspect the

trar himself went to inspect the work done by a "so-called" builder ("Small claims in the county court," March 15). He asked me what figure I considered the job was worth and I told him and he agreed. The three of us, the builder. Registrar and myself were there and the builder did say the fig-ure was not enough, but the

Yours truly, PHYLLIS METCALFE. Sharonelle Court

and in their own way. In the meanwhile, I trust that Mr Christides and his friends will enjoy the advantages of living in a beautiful, sunny and hospitable country such as Greece. No case for

welopment of the Belvoir field.
Any coal seam to be found in
Britzin at this stage of our
industrial history is likely to be
of a high cost nature to develop. Under such circumstances there is no case for extracting coel at any price when cheap openeast coal is available from Australia and the United States, quite apart from the environmental aspect. Yours faithfully,

H. V. T. BLAND. Warren Farm, Sherfield English,

Only central can force the major policy can force the major banks to look really seriously at the problems of manufactur ing industry. It is obviously much more difficult for the clearing banks to play a part in industrial regeneration than to continue to collect profits from the current accounts of maider aunts and the production of more and more credit cards.

Yours faithfully. G. A. BOWEN. 142 Ennerdale Road.

County court

From Mrs P. Metcalfe Sir, I have been taken to court on two occasions for withhold-ing payment for work done and on the last occasion the Regis-

ure was not enough, but the Registrar told him had he done the job properly he would have been paid in full.

prefer to be taxed under the Greek system. The EEC has wisely retrained so fer from May I please emphasize the importance of stating that one is not refusing to pay but with-holding payment, for obviously some money is owing for the work done, be it " poor". tides in his outburst about backward mentality ... not

So there we are. 21 March 1980.

new coalfield

From Mr H. V. T. Bland Sir, I am interested to learn that the National Coal Board has discovered a new coal deposit in Warwickshire which could be two thirds of the size of the projected Vale of Belvoir field. Such a development would

seriously disturb activities of a commercial, industrial, cultural and leisure kind. Much has already been said against de-

main focus of manufacturers'

BUDGET/1980___ SHARE INCENTIVE SCHEMES

A little more scope for risk takers

The Chancellor believes that pation scheme is very different lost popularity and other to encourage personal investto encourage personal investment is to involve individuals more closely in the workings of the economy. The tax system can help in developing com-mitment to business and understanding of the nature of risk taking, because commitment taking, because commitment and risk taking are to be doesned worthy of two improved past fifteen years.

classes of tax reliefs. First, the 1978 profit sharing rules are to be made slightly more generous. Under Labour scope for freewheeling capitalists was very limited. Employees could be allocated shares in the companies for which they worked, but not more than \$500 per annum in value. That limit is to be increased to \$1,000.

Again, to qualify for tax privileges, the shares had to be held for five years: that period is to be reduced to two years. Finally, to secure full tax exemption, the retention period needed to be ten years: that is to be reduced to seven. is to be reduced to seven. After marshalling all one's orthusiasm, it is difficult to feel convinced that this class of

scheme will henceforth produce benefits capable of justifying lost nothing. In 1966 Mr Callaghan, theo the very real installation and administration costs.

The Chancellor is proposing to reintroduce share option schemes in a form similar to Chancellor in 1973. Option schemes have had a long and tortuous history over the

Arrangements to give executives shares in companies began in 1965. The following year there was fought the celebrated precedent case Abbot v Philbin. The reesult was that a company could grant the right to its employees

Lord Barber's of approval

to be allotted shares, requiring only a nominal payment for the privilege. If the price rose, the employee exercised his option and made a certain tax-free profit. If the price fell, he

Chancelior, changed the law to make paper profits on taking up shares fully taxable, Options

companies and partly paid shares. Lord Barber gave these schemes the stamp of approval and reintroduced the use of

By 1973 it was estimated, 1,000 top companies had introduced schemes. The retention period was usually five years, with many sophisticated variations, for example target schemes, which depended for their result upon some test of management performance. Much of the fun was ended

by Chancellor Healey in 1974. Schemes which aute dated his new law remained, but in loo, many of these the secondar banking collapse and the fall in Stock Exchange values croded paper gains before either participants or Exchequer could enjoy them. 1976 the strengthened its attack. Where shares were acquired at a price less than market value, the participant was deemed to have enjoyed a company loan

Labour seemed to become more tolerant towards incen-tive schemes and in 1978 a new chapter opened with the profit sharing arrangements now improved by Sir Geoffrey. Whether such schemes will

ment so earnestly sought by the Chancellor will depend upon three factors. First, it is important that the limits and rules and conditions are not

too narrowly drawn. Sir Geoffrey's approach on profit-sharing schemes is not encouraging. It is true that share schemes must not be

anilowed to become tex bavens.

capable of attracting unreason-

able amounts of money invested

Hazards involved initiatives

by those who are convinced capitalists at the outset. On the other hand, the combination of detailed tax rules and trivial sums is a deterrent both to sponsoring employers and to individuals.

equal to the difference. But There is also the big question of risk. Sir Geoffrey wants initiative in the economic system and initiative involves risktaking Employees often have to take substantial risks in the sense they are dependent upon

It is not always des they commit their the fortunes of their as well. The princip! sification requires enterprises. To some just reply is that Si has lifted the thresh tion for capital gair this is hardly muni

In the end, how popularity and effec stock option schem pend on participant useful gain on the kets. In this respect seem a good base ye into a new scheme. in to a new scheme. Certainly, a few will be invited to company's stock is at high. On the other panies sponsoring always feel a sense sibility towards their and few finance di wholly confident of profitability in, say whenever a scheme is to end. The combine

these three factors a sense of cautious

DRINKS AND TOBACCO

Increases likely to fuel new price war

new price war among arette manufacturers is expected to be fuelled by the Chancellor's raising of tobacco duties even though 50 increase for a packet of king size cimerates is not as great as had been feared.

The 2p a pint increase on beer is expected to lead to some beer drinkers trading down to brews with lower profit margins. But the most significant effect in the drinks sector is expected to be on spirits where 50p a bottle further ducy is likely to depress sales in the longer term.

The Wine and Spirit Associa-tion gave warning last night that the effect on sales would mean the Chancellor would not realize all his expectations of increased revenues from drinks. The Brewers' Society empha-sized that petrol and diesal fuel increases would add to brewers distribution casts.

The increase in tobaccu duties will tend to reduce consumption in the cigarette market, accelerating the fall of the past few years. habitual Most

although they may cut down initially in reaction to the price rise, resume their normal level of consumption after a period. But smokers will be even more sensitive to price levels and this is expected to be the

HOW DUTIES HAVE CHANGED Cigarettes (paci 20 king size) 17p 22jp 30jp 40.4p 46.6p (Includes ad valorum tax)
22.20 22.20 21.80 21.90 22.57 22.87 23.15 23.16 23.16
4.7p 4.7p 3.1p 4p 5.5p 5.5p 7.5p 7.5p 7.3p

\$1.61 \$1.61 \$740 \$1.37 \$2.57 \$2.65 \$3.26 \$3.26 \$2.76 \$2.71 \$2.71 \$1.87 \$2.82 \$3.55 \$4.01 \$4.41 \$4.41 \$4.41

marketing efforts. The industry, although its margins have been improving since the easing of the price war in king size cigarettes which began in mid-1978, was already moving to-wards more special price

The new valuntary code on advertising, due soon, is likely to bring greater restrictions on adverticing. This would reduce the value of this marketing tool for brand promotion, which would mean the manufacturers can afford to channel more funds into special price offers. But the duty increases could be a factor in cutting back smoking in the young, one of the sims in the Government's health campaign on cigarette

smoking. The increase in duties on beer is expected to hit sales of drinks like lager and premium bitter. But, except for very. short-term consumer reactions the overall volume of beer sales is not expected to be seriously

are left with a number of anxieties. Trading down to cheaper brews and generally heightened competition will restrict the brewers' ability to bring in further increases to offset costs inflation, thus threatening profit margins.

This year also sees considerable additional brewing capacity coming on stream, including Whitbread's Magor plant and Courage's Reading brewery. This could lead to at least some marginal over-capacity problems for a time.

The other question is how far pubs into the clubs with their cheaper drinks. The brewers' profit margins on supplies to the free trade, including the clubs, is significantly lower than in their managed and tenanted houses.

Although drinks retailers have accumulated heavy stocks, particularly of spirits which will enable them to offer pre-Budget prices for a short time, sales

are expected to shrink quickly. Spirits consumption is expected to continue to be depressed for some time:

Although the distillers raised prices earlier this year, their room for manoeuvre on further increases later as inflationary costs take their toll vill be severely restricted. This puts makers' margins at risk.

The increase in wine duties, eithough it probably reflects the adjustment between beer and wine prices to wine's advantage which is likely to be enforced within the EEC, could still depress sales. The major brewers, which have had sub-stantist profit contributions from their wine and spirit interests, would not then see these maintained.

The European Court of Justice, which has been considering discriminatory taxing of alcoholic drinks within the Community, is expected to rule that Britain nest make odjustments between wine and beer duties.

This could mean a cut in wine duties of around 20p a bottle, or a rise in bear duty of about 6p a pint. That could be a fillip to wine sales but nuch will depend on the period ever which so adjustment would be made.

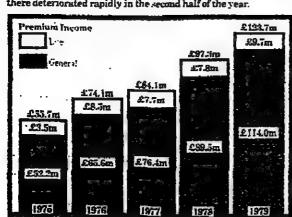
Derek Harris

Cornhill Insurance Group 1979 Results

	1979	1978
Premium Income	£000	£000
Fire and accident	110,234	85,631
Marine, aviation and transport	3,747	3,901
General business	113,981	89,532
Life	9,734	7,812
	123,715	97,344
Profits		
Underwriting results:		
Fire and accident	(5,501)	(1,125)
Marine, aviation and transport	(662)	(125)
	(6,163)	(1,250)
Investment income	12,437	9,351
Shareholders' life profits	75	75
Other income	163	(14)
Profit before taxation	6,512	8,162

1979 was a difficult year for Cornhill. Although general business premium income moved ahead by 27.3% to just under £114m, the underwriting result was disappointing and reduced pre-tax profits to \$655m.

United Kingdom Motor, the biggest of the Group's accounts, was severely affected by the poor weather during the first quarter of 1979 and an underwriting loss was sustained. The bousehold account was also influenced by the weather and by the change in the rate of VAT and was also in deficit, but an underwriting profit was achieved from peruniary and liability business. New Zealand but Ambassador, the Group's newly acquired
New Zealand but Ambassador, the Group's newly acquired
American subsidiary, produced a useful underwriting profit. An
underwriting profit was also achieved in Canada but the situation
there deteriorated rapidly in the second half of the year.



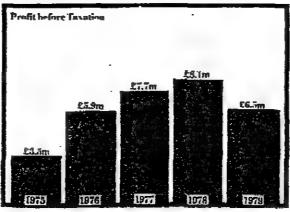
Life Growth was satisfactory with new annual premiums exceeding £2m - an morease of 22% over 1978

Marine & Aviation in 1979 there were a number of severe Marine and Aviation funds.

Financial Investment income increased from £9.3m to £12.4m and the Group's solveney ratio at the year end on a market value

basis was 39%.

Outlook Although some of the special problems of 1979 have not recurred so far, the current rates of inflation are norrying and the economic prospects are uncertain. Desorte the problems of inflation and difficulties overseas Cornhill hopes that the downturn of 1979 will be an isolated setback in a long term record of expansion. Copies of the Report and Aecounts may be obtained Secretary at 32 Corntill, London, ECSV 3L1.





CASH LIMITS

affected

Planned savings of £700m

The Government hopes to save \$700m in the coming financial year through the application of tight cash limits on public spending authorities. This is slightly less than had been middly expected. Nevertheless

widely expected. Nevertheless, it represents a substantial cut in public spending.

The saving comes as the cash limits allow for cost increases of only 14 per cent, about 2 per cent below the Government's forecast for inflation in the year. As spending bodies have to keep to their cash budget they are forced to reduced the volume of goods and services which they

described the cash limits sys-tem as a crucial instrument for the control of public spending. But the use for the second year running of tight cash limits to reduce public spending volumes may backfire on the Government. It is possible that the cash limits sources will not produce the £700m sarines in 1980-81 which were ia yesterday's

predicted in yesterday's Budget. In the early years of cash limits, spending departments and local authorities spent con-riderably below their budgets.

bite more deeply, the spending authorities are likely to come closer to their cash ceilings. Even if they do not breach have only a limited use for them there may be a far

smaller shortfall.

Thus some of the savings from tight cash limits may be offset by less shortfall on spending programmes. Last year there was clear evidence of this. Sir Geoffrey Howe eased the Labour government's unrealistic cash limits for 1979-20 in his June 1979 Produce. 80 in his June, 1979, Budger.

However, he still set the cash coilings so as to cut spending volumes. By the time the Tory government's first White Paper on public spending was published last November the allow-ance for shortfall had drooped from £2.000m for both 1979-80 and 1980-81 to £750m for the present financial year and £1.000m for 1980-81.

The figures are not strictly communable, because they are in survey prices for different years. However, an adjustment to take account of that would strengthen the point. Cash limits were introduced in the mid-1970s when the cost

with inflation, and there were fears that it could not be con-The cash limits were seen as a trolled. Since then the important resulting on spending. The trace of cash control has grown resulting arending undershoot, while that of the medium-term of shortfall, has since become planning of spending volumes. trolled. Since then the importance of cash control has grown while that of the medium-term incorporated in public spending in the annual public expendi-

have only a limited use for cutting spending. Their primary purpose is to ensure that spending comes our as planned.

There is naturally rension be-

tween setting cash limits which are realistic and the Government's desire nor to sanction high rates of inflation. The latter means that cash limits are always likely to be set a little below the best forecast of infistion in the year to This is one way in which the control methanism on spending frustrates the planning system. The justification of tight cash limits is usually that these will help to reduce inflationary expectations and more particu-larly to lower public sector wage settlements. But it was clear from yesterday's budget statement that this is not the main purpose of the new right

The Government does not expect to bring down public sector wage settlements to 14 per cent, but to cut staffing levels. It has forecast inflation significantly higher than that allowed for in the cash limits at the same time as publishing the limits. Clearly the first will influence expectations more

Caroline Atkinson

FORECAST OF EXPENDITURE, IMPORTS AND GDP(1)

									L ceillico	n az 1975	prices, se	socally so	ljasted
	Con- cumers'	. and services . fixed of goods Stock Strail			nditure on groots Other I	Erbengi- Sursi Lotal	Less imports of goods	ign adjust-	Pies Groun Statesters domestic Adjust- product		GDP index 1975		
	TURO	Fidel 1784- Manphion	Invest- ment	Total	(DCB)	SCIL-ICEN		tuci	and services	CUST	ment'i	at factor cost ⁽¹)	-100
1977 1978 1979	- 64,200 66,650 68,400 74,000	23,250 23,700 23,950 23,950	3,958 3,550 3,400 2,800	27,250 27,250 27,350 36,750	16,950 16,950 16,450 16,600	31,400 12,650 32,650 32,650	. 1,250 800 1,450 -450	139,250 143,700 147,300 145,750	30,500 31,650 35,150 35,950	10,290 11,550 12,300 12,300	-450 0 (2,009 1,5(0	97,50J 100,300 101,830 94,300	194·7 197 7 109·5 136·7
1979 First half	32,8% 30,800 34,500 34,500 15,150 34,650 15,160	11,500 11,500 11,500 12,600 12,600 11,500	1,750 1,750 1,650 1,750 1,410 1,300	(1.00 13,650 13,650 13,750 13,430 13,300	8,350 2,150 8,360 8,460 2,200 1,050	15,250 16,300 15,700 16,750 16,350 16,250	420 400 1,050 400 -250 -200	71,300 72,400 73,600 73,250 73,250 72,500 72,450	15,700 15,930 17,300 17,550 14,030 17,950 17,950	5,400 5,950 6,250 6,350 6,100 6,130	0 0 750 1,290 90s) 90s) 900 900	49,780 50,500 50,500 50,500 49,500 49,400 49,250	106-1 103-4 109-5 107-3 105-1 105-9
1977 to 1973 1978 to 1979 1978 to 1979	## # 1	1 1 0	-10 -4 -171	0°	4) -3	100		-1	·#	n; 4 0			1 11 2)
First half 1979 to first half 1980 First half 1980 in first half 1981	- f	<u>1</u>	-014 -025	- 1 -14	. 2j	-]ş		- <u>i</u>	5 -4	-I -1		· -	
Percentage changes at armost rate Second half 1979 to thest bull 1981	· 1	•	-19	-25	-2	-2 -		-14	. 8	1		- -	:

LEASING " Anomali

in preser regulatic

The Chancellor h some anomalies leasing and has ch hole which enabled orities effectively beyond their cash impact on banks marginal.

Last year the la authority leasing and the signs were growing. It was ess us a way of accu moving plants. Now instead of

cent depreciation ; the first year, th Leasing was not be ness on which bank hecause it is "safe are very competini The imposition

per cent deprecia exported leasing ber at the time of. of exchange contro amounting to arou

The other anoma. regulations on car ing, a method som ing such items as co to employees at hi ential rates.

The effect of tallations on capital ali been to pass on a p allowances to finar tions. Under leasi belongs to the les ances which have at 100 per cent. I banks have been at form capital intensive in

ing held advantages too. Many compad make enough profi off their full capits avainst tax. There: which simply do no cash to expand Finally, rental leased contracts d and these do not im pany's ability other purposes. In pecause of compet

But under the ob

have had to pass on deferred tax benef Overall Lowever business has been e the banks, quite industry, which wa to be the main when the rules were duced in 1971, and the taxpayer since money goes to fina tutions. The new

tighten up the busine be of more direct industry. Not surprisingly boomed. In the the from 1977 to last acquired through lea plied almost thre slowed down from 8 between 1977 and per cent. Even this ?

a 30 per cent rise terms. The Budget will only have a impact on the six business. Last year leasing investment mode i Most of the busines cornered by the ba large profits mean the write off capital all one year. Together City institutions they account for 80 per C total business. But lac companies with -cash have entered the De Last year the G cleared up some साः changed the rules leasing from allowing tion in one year to 2 four years, the san

Roman En

depreciation allewed nurceases. Vesterday

follow that up.

Sal neg.

iei puid

25,500

5,818

ares

ent |

28 8055

E

£3641m***

MONEY SUPPLY

The City was prepared

ework of the Chancellor's Budger leaked more thoroughly than i year, so it was just as well that product was broadly in line with

water and the state was an even and

essage from this Government is, clear. Public spending has to be he rate of monetary growth proreduced. The first year has been one, but proposals for the current ther with the equally important erm financial plan, now make the ar more visible. That is a step in direction and one that should keep markets happy.

d be foolish, though, to expect resentation of the framework and tion are one and the same thing. a long way to go and the fact Chancellor carefully avoided any f short-term prospects for interest ks for itself.

are going to have to take things me. There are still a large number erables, not least on the pay front ms of the speed with which bank in be expected to decelerate. The of February as the new base for inged monetary growth target small element of drift, but that ly unimportant compared with the implied when one allows for reintermediation following the it of the corser in June.

rogress on these fronts become terest rates are unlikely to fall a d. Meanwhile, the Government long.

ernment has also made a tentative ... werse the tide of small investor near from the equity market over 5 years. But yesterday's measures g way short of what the Govern-eared to be promising when it

hat a scheme along the French reby small savers are given tax they buy shares appear to have ved while The Stock Exchange's as for a reduction in stamp duty s have fallen on deaf ears.

moves in favour of more generous ing schemes, which the banks xample taken up with enthusiasm, yee share options is a small step ight direction. Meanwhile, the of the tax treatment of traded is at last been rectified and it r that option dealers are looking expansion in this area of the

om the nuisance and administraof upping premiums, life companies are unlikely to be tiled by the 21 point reduction cent in tax relief.

king in the light of burgeoning ces figures last year, leading : unlikely to see marketability hat much by the effective £2.50 £85 per £100 worth of insurance

ile, quoted groups will note with the outlawing of controversial income bonds which LOA uad so far refrained from employwhich drew £85m away from savings areas since last October.

ns now . o come

ow pretty obvious that the ; due to be announced by the is next week, is likely to be fol-a more or less radical reform of taxation. Hence, the Green Paper or later in the year.

te the Chancellor has provided al of the corporation tax that ierwise have been clawed back, ck levels have fallen for reasons e control of management—in parause of the steel strike. aardly likely to set the stock mar-

-after all, the benefit for 1980-81 mere £210m. But for some comwill mean the difference between through the recession with bora reasonable level, and plunging to the red. With interest rates likely to maintain their present r some time to come, that is a

For investors the excitement really lies in the small company provisions. In allowing individuals to offset losses made on capital investment in small companies against their income, the Chancellor has introduced a brand new principle into British taxation.

But there is more to it than that. It appears that under his proposals it would be possible for the highly taxed individual to borrow to invest in a small company and offset the cost of the borrowing against his marginal rate of income tax (whether he worked for the company or not); if he then lost the money he could likewise offset the loss against his income tax liability; and presumably if he realized a profit his maximum liability would be the 30 per cent standard rate of capital gains tax.

Por anyone who has gone through the normal tax avoidance routes (house purchase, life assurance), this is going to provide a very considerable incentive to back new companies. In contrast the close company provisions look a great deal more impressive than they will be in fact. Their principal effect is likely to be a reduction in the number of tax inspectors.

Talk of "de-merging"—allowing parts of companies to become independent-has been in the air for a while. The Chancellor has now given the first official encouragement to the idea by promising important tax changes.

De-merging is obviously attractive to some major corporations which feel-that part of their operations would function better if separate. GEC has shown particular interest. not least because its present size and structure poses possible monopoly problems.

The main obstacle to splitting, however, has been the risk of heavy tax charges, both on shareholders' income if proceeds are distributed and on the company's capital gain if it realizes assets. It is on these complicated areas that the Chancellor has invited comments, and which he proposes to introduce measures during the Finance Bill's passage.

The proviso is that de-merging must involve genuine splitting within the corporate sector. Whatever definition of that is adopted, the consequences could bring big changes in parts of British industry, anding the anomaly whereby margers were for easier than separations.

Banks

Off the

hook

Meanwhile, the banks come out unscathed. The Government will look at the possibility of taxing "windfall profits" but sees this as neither practical nor desirable at the

The message the banks have been forcefully pressing that they needed high profits in times of high inflation just to maintain their capital base seems to have been understood.

Other measures affecting the banks, the removal of the corser by June had already been foreshadowed by the Chancellor las week and the official news yesterday will have been welcome.

Ironically the greatest dampener to banks' profits, windfall and otherwise, is the Chancellor's own strategy. If he succeeds over the next year or so and interest rates start rumbling down while demand for money recedes when inflation bites; banking profits will surely be under pressure.

The situation is very different for Finance Houses such as Lloyds and Scorrish or UDT. The prospect of lower interest rates and the maintenance of the basic leasing business make them increasingly attractive.

For other sectors much of the bad news had already been discounted. The rise in excise duties for the drinks companies is rather less than feared and breweries could start to pick up after the losses of the past couple of weeks, while tobacco demand has always proved fairly inelastic in the past-

On oils the Government is right to assume that an increase in Petroleum Revenue Tax from 60 per cent to 70 per cent in a year when North Sea oil prices have risen from \$20.70 a barrel to \$33.75 is not going to be a disincentive to further exploration and development. Neither will the advance payment of 15 per cent of revenues estimated on previous year payments be more than an irritant. But oil companies can rightly complain that nothing has been done to help the marginal field suffering a marginal BUDGET/1980___

MONEY SUPPLY

A highly qualified strategy for the medium term

medium-term financial plan when it first came to office and although for a time it seemed it might never get off the ground, we now have it.

Sceptics will be quick to point our that it is so hedged with quelifications that it may not be worth the paper it is written on.

It is true that it is filled with qualification, but it could hardly be otherwise in these uncertain times.

The medium term financial The medium term financial strategy, provides not a firm forecast of how things will be year by year between now and 1983-84, but a rough route map of the kind of path down which we could be travelling and the type of fiscal and financial countryside we could expect to see along the way.

If tere is anthing firm in strategy, it is the forecast of an annual rate of sterling M3 growth of around 6 per cent.

growth of around 6 per cent.
The main feature of the plan
is a pattern of public sector
spending, revenue and borrowing requirement compatible with the annual target of

on the basis of an annual growth rate in gross national product of 1 per cent, further public spending cuts and reevous growth, the second halfof the period should allow for significantly lower nominal rates of interest and for further progress towards the objective of bringing the basic rate of income tax down to 25 per

cent.
That does not mean it will be easy. It is stressed that be easy. It is stressed that changing circumstances such as economic growth faster or slower than expected, may well make it necessary to change present policy projections.

The one element of policy that will not change, is the curbin gof the money supply. Within the projections, there is

of a menium-term policy, but the base may well be down-graded when new seasonal ad-justments are published. The target is in fact potentially very ticht when one remembers that M3 is likely to be inflated by "reintermediation" once the present corset arrangements come to an end in June.

the base and and unchanged

7-11 per cent annual growth target may look lax in context

The Government has had con-siderable trouble in its attempts to bring monetary growth under control during its first 10 months in office, PUBLIC SECTOR BORROWING

When it came to power growth in sterling M3 had By allowing the money supply togrow at the top end of each band for all four years, the Government could finish up accelerated to an annualized rate of about 17 per cent. Since the June Budget that has been with a 44 per cent expansion trimmed back to under 12 per cent, almost in line with the top end of the present target One assumes that the aim is range of 7 per cent to 11 per

for somewherein the middle, which would mean an overall growth rate of about 33 per The price of this achievement has, however, been a high one. Bank borrowing costs anything from 18 per cent and the mortgage rate stands at a record 15 per cent. The Government has also had to sell large encourse of high country silt. On that basis, corrections would have to be made each time the target came up for Of more immediate consequence is the monetary outlook for the present year. The choice of February for amounts of high coupon gilt-

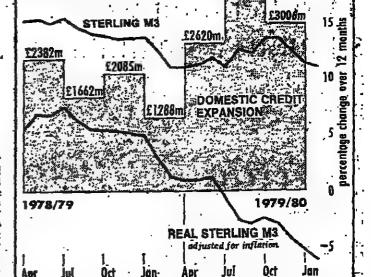
edged stock to drain money from the system. Although M1, the narrowest definition of money, has been falling since October and, along with other economic indicators, appears to confirm that the economy is moving into recession, the Government still has formidable task ahead of it. It remains hopeful, however, that things will soon be looking better, as the effects of last November's rise in minimum lending rate to 17 per cent work their way through the

While rising labour and raw material costs continue to put pressure on companies' financ-

1979-30

1980-81

1987-82



ing needs, the expectation is that the flatter trend in con-sumer spending now apparent will quickly be followed by substantial destocking and cuts in production schedules.

This should alleviate the corporate sector's recent hunger for bank credit and prove an important factor in the further deceleration of monetary. growth.

Even so, the point at which the Government can say that it has the monetary situation under full control has not yet arrived.

Financial markets may welcome the Budget but they realize that the promise in the strategy has yet to be fulfilled. Evidence will be needed that fundamentals are coming right before too much is taken on

1978-79 Prices (£ billion)

. 37

1982-85

trust; and business will need convincing that monetary con-trol can be effective ofter the removal of the corset. Overseas developments and their. implications for sterling and domestic interest rates; and there will be awareness that there was no hint in the Budget that interest rates were

likely to be coming down particularly quickly.

The way financial markets, and particularly the gilt edged market, react over the next few days will be particularly important. What is crucial to the Government is that the mooding right to allow a resumption of government funding in the government funding in the weeks ahead The general tone of the

Budget. may, gs down well-enough but markets are un-likely to be willing to take 100: much on trust at this stage. The suthorines still have to strike a delicate balance over, the next few weeks us they strive to get funding going again while simultaneously trying to avoid any aggravation of the present tightness in.

This may still take several. weeks to loosen as special deposits fall due for repayment and the clearing banks are required to repurchase the £500m, of gift edged stock that the Back of England took off their hands in mid-February.

John Whitmore

(as percentage of GDP at market prices) (7) The difference between the GGBR and the PSER-public corporation between from the private sector and overseas —is or Table 14 of this report for 1979-00 and 1900-01, and with Campl. 7841, Table 1.1, fine 9 for subsequent years.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

Deepening recession ensures a bumpy ride consistently over optimistic in Britain faces a severe recession year.

with rising unemployment and still higher inflation. That much is clear from the Government's own forecasts.

Sir Geoffrey emphasized in his budget speech that the official forecasts for the conomy over the next year are in line with those of outside forecasters. He did not mention that the first forecasts produced by Treasury economists were even more gloomy about its assumptions on earnings which underlie the forethan those published yesterday.
All British governments want

to disbelieve the gloom produced by their own fore-casters. The economy is so weak! that it is hard to be cheerful about it even in the best of However, the present Govern-

ment has more reason than most for mistrusting its own forecasts. For despitesome recent monearist adjustments to the Treasury model, it is still at heart a Keynesian and not a moneratist beast. The Govern-ment would like to believe that its policie sof fighting inflation with a right money policy will work in a way that the model does not envisage.
So far it has been disappointed. The latest forecasts are more pessimistic than those

published just four months ago published just four months ago in three important respects.

Inflation is expected to be higher this year than was predicted officially last November. This is largely because of much higher wage rises than expected. Output is expected to fall further, and to go on falling for longer than accounted for in the November forecasts.

Finally, the halonce of payfor in the November forecasts. Finally, the balance of pavments is expected to show an even worse deficit than thought likely in the previous forecast. Some of the deterioration in

prospects is a result of the oil price rises at the end of last

vear. These have greatly worsened the outlook for the world economy, and thus for

However, much of the deterioration is due to the failure of wage bargainers due to the economy's failure, so far, to respond to the Government's monetary medicine.

about its assumptions on earnings which underlie the forecasts. It comments that pay rises of about 19 per cent a for some time into 1980. It is likely that the econo-

mists have forecast an outrurn for the pay round as a whole of about 19-20 per cent. This seems plausible, although it is then somewhat surprising that tion coming down to 161 per cent by the end of 1980, and felling further to between 13 and 14 per cent by the second quarter of 1981. Such high pay rises wil surely feed through to higher inflation, even if the pound does not fall.

The Government's assumptions about earnings for the next pay round, ending in the summer of 1931, are probably more bogus. Almost certainly they predict a sharply lower level of settlements in that

level of settlements in that period.

It is hard to see why this should be. Rising unemployment may have some effect in the long run on the level of waze settlements, but not enough to transform them in the space of a few months.

In flation will peak at over 20 per cent this autumn, by the Government's own admission. It will be hard to achieve low wage settlements against this background.

The Government has been

drop by 24 per cent this year, and to fall further in the early part of 1981. The main reasons for the fall are a sharp turnround in the stocks cycle, a far worse trade performance than previously forecast, and a 2 per cent drop in present govern-

ment spending.

The Government has probably massaged the trade figures to make them a little better than the first forecast showed. It it does not believe in the sloome equations in the model which show imports rising steadily whether or not the

economy is growing.

Mr Terry Burns, its new chief economic adviser, does not believe them either. However, so far the Treasury has usually erred on the side of optimism. Britain in the past has consistently managed to sell, even fewer goods abroad, and to buy even more from overseas, than even the most dismal fore-casters thought likely.

Yesterday's made predictions were, however, still startlingly bad. Imports are expected to vice by 21 per care and are also and a startlingly price by 21 per care and a startlingly price by 21 per care and a startling and rise by 21 per cent in volume terms this year, despite the 21 per cent fall in home produc-tion. Exports are unitiely to move at all.

move at all.

The result is a yawning balance of payments deficit of £2,750m forecast for this year, and one of £1,000m shown for the first half of 1981. A steady improvement of £250m each half year is shown, but this may depend heavily on the forecast reduction in inflation.

For British industry is now being forced out of overseas and home markets because of the disastrous fall in its price competitiveness over the last eighteen months. The Governments' Red Book points out that

The Government has been ments' Red Book points out that

its public forecasts of inflation.
Output is now expected to

ment's assumptions of a stable exchange rate.
The value of sterling is some-

thing of a joker in the pack in economic forecasts. For at least the last two years.

for at least the last two years the pound has looked as if it is heading for a fall. Instead it has risen substantially. This is due partly to the tight money policy and high interest rates in Britain, and partly to the existence of North Sea oil which has encouraged overseas investors. investors.

Sir Geoffrey referred to sterling's role as a petro-cur-rency. He appeared to be enswering some critics of high exchange races when he said that the Government cannot intervene in foreign exchange

labour costs in manufacturing industry are now 30 per cent higher than in 1978.

The strength of the pound, combined with continuing rapid inflation in Britain, have eroded compenitiveness and will do so further this year on the Government between the continuing rapid inflation roars on, as they hope it will not, then the odds. The continuing rapid inflation roars on as they hope it will not, then the odds. later this year or next. That, would help British output and employment but at the cost of yet more inflation. A recession this year

longer in doubt. It will be as damaging as it could be for the economy as it will hit indusfirst. Consumers spending by a further 1 per cent next year hence the rise in imports.

But as unemployment rises as real living standards are hit, everyone will feel the punch. What seems much less certain is that things will improve as the Government predicts, in Caroline Atkinson



INTERIM RESULTS (unaudited)

	ACCUMENT SEE	28 weeks	
	ended Illin	ended 12th	Year ended
	January	January	30th June
	1980 .	1979	1875
	€000	£000	€000
Turnover	12,022	11,297	21,355
Trading profit	1,812	1,640	3,418
Deduct: Interest	143	157	220
22000001 201001000	A70		
Profit before taxation	n 1,669	1,483	3,198
Taxation	634		646
(U.K. Tax 53%)	694	350	940
(O'D' 185 0459)	# 60F		W PCA
991 - 411	1,035	1,133	2,552
Extraordinary items	(9)	25	(18)
Profit for the period	1,026	1,158	2,534
Tinks for sme horing	2,020	7,200	argour.
Earnings per share		, -	
. bie-isz	· 13.9p	13-4p	26.6p
	79.50	7.45.27	
Earnings per share			
aftertax	8-6p	9.5p	, 21·2p
Dividends per share	2-0p	· 1.0p	4.0p

Mrs J.M. Tyrrell, Chairman, comments:

The mild autumn and winter did little to assist sales of hand knitting yarns and high stocks at the retail level reduced the demand from spinners, although the hand knitting sector fared better than; textiles generally. Against this background our: increase in turnover and improvement in market share should be regarded as a significant achievement. Irrgeneral, the trend has been towards lower

priced products, to some extent offsetting increased volume and resulting in slightly lower net margins. However, the demand for our chenille yarns continues to exceed substy and additional machines have been installed for this traility.

An increase of other typer cent in pre-tax, prints, whist modes strelation to the advance of the past two years is commendable under these

distributances
There are signs of some recovery in activity as the retail level which give hope that the result for the year as a whole will produce a further advance.

In order to redress the disperity between the In order to redress the disparity between the

interim and final dividends the directors have declared

a net interim dividend of 2p per share on the ordinary

shares (1979, 1p per share) payable on the 19th May 1980 to all ordinary shareholders on the register of members at the close of business on 24th April 1980. Sirdar Limited, Alverthorpe, Wakefield, WF2 3ND

Business Diary profile: John Biffen, Chief Secretary to the Treasury

y Howe may have teadlines yesterday, of the decisions with the Budget 'esponsibility of his olicague and fellow Cabinet John Biffen. f Secretary to the iffen is in charge of ading, and the man e spending White lished for the first a Budget Day,

's Budget tightening much to his taste. cnown public statein office was the of three year's upausterity. of actually cheering

comy prospect, he enial an appeal to stant work ethic. ier monetarist doca belief in the imf monetary stability ment's paying their

strong advocate of. tic sector borrowing stic about the dim British growth and

he Treasury team of are all "hawks" an "wets". Both Nigel Lawson, the Secretary to the back the Governdget strategy. How-stance on particular differ markedly. yles certainly con-

man of few words. He is famous in the Treasury for his hrief replies to lengthy minutes. It is seld that some-times he writes merely "yes" times he writes merely "yes" or "m" at the bottom of official advice.

Lawson, a former columnist of The Times, on the other hand engages in vigorous debate by memo. He circulates long, lucid minutes and talks a lot at meetings. Officials seem to like his readiness to discuss their work in detail, even though he has made no secret of his disagreement with much traditional Treasury thinking. Politicians may like his bump-

tiousness rather less.

Many of the issues which have excited Lawson and other monetarists seem to leave Biffen cold. The medium-term financial plan in yesterday's Budget was argued over for mooths in the Treasury. It has to some extent been seen as an issue which divides true believing monetarists from doubters.

Lawson's support was unwavering. The Chancellor was

less certain at first, but eventually convinced. Biffen remained sceptical throughout. His opposition is not because he questions the need for tough limits on money supply. Nor was it because he was frightened of spelling out the possible costs in the medium term of the Government's autiinflation strategy. But he is a strong disbeliever in economic

forecasts. Indeed, he suggests that the



Trundling along in spite of the Tory monetarists' " ton-up boys " : John Biffen (left) and Nigel Lawson.

oddest aspect of his "austerity" remark was the implication from such an agnostic as himself that it was possible to have a view of future economic prospects. If the forecasts underlying a medium-term ment on monetary countril, then lawson took up the issue with

neither, presumably, is the He did not get very favolved

by he was convinced that the radical change which he had traveled at first—a switch to a was he who commented after money hase system—was, not last year's Budget switch from Biffen's failure to back the obvious monetarist causes is to understand in the

light of his own claim that he is more politician than econ-omist. The label economist was hung round his neck like a halter", because he once worked for the Economist In-telligence Unit and because of his identification with the new Tory economic strategy.

Last month he warned his

party's "ton-up kids" that time is needed for government measures to work. Such politi-cians, Biffen said, love speed

measures to work. Such politicians, Biffen said, love speed and cannot contemplate policy that did not work instantly.

His politics are also not reopened a matter of weeks entirely what one would expect. He decusives himself as week fixed gauged out of a High Tory instant econo mic liberal second. His political mentor was knoch powell sical mentor was knoch powell rather than that Diagret; and his commitment to nationalized greater than that the political mentor was knoch powell biass.

The decisions in the first Tory spending White Paper, published last November, were reopened a matter of weeks size keing taken, Birger cuts were fined gauged out of a spending departments, as ministers, and detail, and arguing with other ministers. especially when spending is being pruped, benches Indeed he was benches. Indeed he was thought by many to be by nature a backbencher as well as a bachelor.

After 18 years in Parliament without government office he became a Cabinet minister became a Cabinet minister straight after last year's Tory victory. With little fanfare, be

last year's Budget switch from direct to indirect taxation that the businessmen whose in-comes had been boosted by tax rebates were likely to spend more time on the golf course. So much for the official arti-ment that cutting income taxes would increase incentives to work He is not convinced by the

argument this time round about the "worksby" swelling

the ranks of the unemployed.

Biffen dislikes big nover. ment and bureaucracy. His job as public sector axe mad should therefore suit him.

plans,
The job of Chief Secretary demands at lot of acceptant to detail, and arguing, with fother ministers, especially when spending is being pruned. Some think that Biffen would be better as an adviser. How ever, he says that he likes tak ing decisions and travels cheerfully through Whitehall as he through the political

Caroline Atkinson

Stock markets

Budget speech fails to change price trends

them went the propect of a dramatic change in share and gilt price trends.

Markermen expected the Budget to move the equity market 15 polsts either way are now talking with much more caution and it is widely expected that the

this morning.

In the gilt market, gains of around 250 in most stocks, are thought likely to flip off the top in early trading as dealers cellor's measures had not gone

What had come out of the Budget, they said, had been discounted although welcoming a commitment to the money supply, were disappointed that Public Secctor Borrowing Requirements was not cut further.

Int or Fin

A.B. Electronic (I)

Appleyard Grp (F)

Bennose Corp (F)

Cartwright Edgs (F)

Clifford's Dairies (F)

Dufay Ritemastic (F) Before the unusually long speech, most sections of the market maintained an optimisone or two buyers.

Equities shook off recent gloom and made progress under the lead of oils, brew-eries and leading industrials. Gits remained fairly firm, although turnover was describ-

continued grow throughout the day, although towards the close, it was more a case of jobbers

Eagle Star

up 26 pc

By Richard Allen

to £64.3m

Eagle Star outstripped mar-ket hopes and brought some

cheer to a depressed composite insurance sector yesterday with

news of a 26 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £64.3m

The improvement reverses the

majors, Commercial Royal and General

trend set earlier this month by the sector's three United States-

Unlike those groups, Eagle Star has relatively little expo-

sure to worsening underwriting conditions oversens. Thus its

overall underwriting deficit was

contained at £18.8m overall against £17.5m previously despite difficult conditions for

Against this, investment income rose by more than £110.

to £59.7m and shareholders

long-term profits rose from E9.4 to £10.5m. Grovewood

Securities increased its contri-

£2m to £13,2m.

increase that

A final dividend of 6.90 gross

takes the total for the year to

matches the 26 per cent profits

income for the year increased 18 per cent to £257m.

Severe weather losses in the

early part of the year were

partially offset by an unexpired

NOTICE OF ISSUE

Tender may be obtained from: -

risk provision made in 1978.

United Kingdom

improvement.

United Kingdom accounts.

Hopes of a bold second actual interest. So that by the budget from Chancellor Sir close, the FT Index, which had promising, boosted the shaRes Geoffrey flowe faded last night remained fairly clostant, of siehens, which has a sizable in the stock marke and with closed at the day's "high" of stake in the venture, anoteer Midland at 313p and Lloyds at showed similar shifts. A. Bell 435.1, up 4.8.
But the decision to increase

2,051(2,575) 46.4(42.0)

petroleum revenue tax by 10 per cent to 70 per cent was hang in line with most expectations and was enough to halt the earlier rally in oils. Although prices closed at the top in most cases, despite the blue chip stocks, which fee declared intention of keeping tured prominently in the active the situation continually under stocks list with gains of as review. In the event, BP closed declared intention of keeping stocks list with gains of as review. In the event, BP closed much as 70, were expected to mark time or be marked lower 338p and ultramar 14p to 508p. Among the second-liners, Burmah improved 6p to 197p, Tri-centrol 10p to 238p, lasmo 13p to 453p and attec k8p to 216p. Hopes tha the impending drill-

Expanded Meta Fairview Ests (I)

in the North Sea.

Options

Activity in the traded options

market was coloured by dealers

awaiting the Budget and the

Chancellor's announcement to

treat options in the same way

as share warrants for capital

The total numbers of con-

stake in the venture, anoteer 33p to 583p. Speculative interest was also idrected at

related shares also came in for support, with IC Gas 6p stronger at 716p, Cawoods 2p to 156p, while Carless Capel at 257p remained steady.

The Chancellar's decision to hold back on a windfall profits tax was expected. Its introduc-

85 on wines and 50p on a bottle

and 311p respectively, while Midland at 313p and Lloyds at 295p, both added 5p, given that put on Zp to 166p and Disthe proposed changes in leas-ing relief had already been tillers jumped 5p.

Sentiment on the tobacco pitches was somewhat quieter than the breweries, although

Raker Perkins's recent French deal has been overlooked. at 199p. Lessel Toynbee saw a has bought \$4.8 per cent of Pavailler of Valence for less than £1m and in return will get around £600,000 a year in profits. Baker has implied total profits of about £8m for this year (to March) but some say they could be £8.5m. The steel strike has caused no trouble. The shares are 80p.

> tomorrow's 50 increase on packets of king size cigarettes was at the bottom of market

Imperial Group, with its Courage subsidiary, was unchanged on the day 76p, while BAT gained 2p to 233p.

Some gains were seen in properties during an inactive day as dealers expected and stamp dury. But in the event the £500,000 increase in stampy dury levels for housing the company of the compan

was immediately discounted, although it should make more impact with building stocks. Equity turnover on March 25 was £7...795m (15,685 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchagne Telegraph, were MP, Turner & Newall, Beecham, Midsand, Newall, Beecham, Midland, Burmah, Lasmo, Courtaulds, GEC, Grand Metropolitan, ICI, Unilever and Allied Breweries.

Slough **Estates** ahead of forecast

By Philip Robinson

Higher rental income from the United Kingdom boosted profits of Slough Estates, the country's largest industrial estates developer, by more than a fifth to £10m, the group announced-yesterday.

The gross final dividend is aised by 36.4 per cent to 1.9p, giving a total of 3.28p and topping the forecast last July when it issued an 8 per cent convertible loan stock, raising £24.5m.

That issue, at a time when interest rates were about 111 per cent, has saved them borrowing at current rates and kept the rise in interest payments down to £13m.

But the power station supplying an industrial estate and some private homes in Slough continues to run at a loss. It went into the red in 1978 and last year lost £311,000. It will continue making losses this year, but new energy-efficient equipment which is due by 1981 should turn it round. Aided by a 15 per cent rent

rise, United Kingdom rental income went up from £12.75m to £15.3m. In Canada America and Europe, rental income rose from £4.87m to £5.4m. Mr Nigel Mobbs, the chairman, expected to report a further increase in profits for the current year and said that the loan stock issue had enabled

Appleyard pret profits plunge to £652,000

By Peter Weinwright but 1978 premx p Heron, Mann Egerton and 113m gave way to f Henlys have all told sorry tates losses. Sales of a as distributors for BL. Fat discounts on new models in good profits but attempts to widen market against cars.
shares and the cost of carrying Amilovand Appieyard stocks quickly do damage to well in the first half garage companies that tradi-tionally use big bank borrow lapse came in the group has also mor ings to finance wafer-thin mar-

Appleyard depends heavily on Leyland and has a financial year ending on December 31, three months later than the others. So the punishment was

The group did well to lift turnover slightly to £129.5m, but interest charges rose three quarters to £1.57m, which compared with pre-interest profits of £2.05m.

Pretax profits dived from 51.95m to £652,000 and the coliapse in earnings a share was from 17.45p to 5.99p, forcing the group into setting the total dividend at 4.25p 3 share or 6.08p gross. The year before it was 9.07p gross.

Cars as a category held their own with £105.5m of turnover contacts which is the contact of turnover contacts with the contact of the c

costs by closing depo-gow and Lanarkshire

The Rolls-Royce businesses are doing

latest BL selling or recapturing market

this year could see

between £652,000 am

no return to old time

Further Appleyand

points out tehat c

motor business and

out property woulder

Harrisons Malaysi **Estates on target**

By Michael Prest

In its first nine months to the end of last year, Harrisons Malaysian Estates, the plantations company that is 80 per cent controlled by Harrisons & Crosfield, made pretax profits of £23.3m, slightly less in sterling terms than for the comparable period of 1978.

But the directors expect that full-year profits will exceed 1978's £30.5m. They have declared as interim dividend of 2.57p gross, against 2.14p. The payout is to restore the disparity between the half-year and full-year dividends and are not to be teken as an indication of the final.

Turnover fell a little from \$55.2m to \$54.8m Harrisons & should lead to record

of the Enal.

Turnover fell a little from rates, prices in the first should lead to record confield, whose accounting Earnings per shapes runs to the end of Decem-

Food group director qu

signed as commercial director announcement, which of foods group Danish Bacon agreed with Mr Por of foods group Danish Bacon after boardroom disagreements over policy. He had been with the group 26 years.

A brief statement yesterday said Mr Porter's resignation came after "cartain differences came after with the the board on emphasis. It is nevertheless on an amicable basis

Last year, pre-tax profits rose for the fifth successive time to a record £57.25m. Turnover was just short of the billion mark at

Grindlays unit up

Mr Howard Porter has re- fused to add anyth the United Kingdon Trade Pederation, intends to remain industry.
Although group

April dropped from to report next mon

chairman Mr Michael Abbott,

pictured (right) at the group's annual meeting with deputy chairman Sir Monty Finniston

(left) and Mr Chevaller A. A.

A. Malevez, gave shareholders

an optimistic view of the

current year yesterday.

Associated Sprayers is proposing a one-for-one scrip issue in ordinary shares without an option to take deferred shares. to make deterred soares.

Standard Industrial Group (formerly Bentima Industries) reports turnover for half-year to December 31, up from £3.85m to £4.53m and pretax profits from £165.000 to £225,000.

william Nash: Turnover for 1979 up from £10.02m to £11.58m, but protax profits fell to £761.000 (against £942,000) including extra-ordinary credit of £40,000 (£140,000) after tax from sale of against properties. Total payment. surplus properties. Total payment raised from 10.24p to 12p.

Lyon and Lyon: Premx profits rose from £622,000 to £780,000 flast year, on turnover up from 57.1m to 59.7m. Total dividend, 10p gross (8.73p). Earnings per share slipped from 18.77p to

17.3.5p.

Dufay Bitumastic: Eales in 1979
rose from £10.09m to £11.05m, but
pretax profits slipped from
£863.000 to £611,000. Total gross
dividend raised from 3.38p to
3.32p. Chaleman reports that, despite the unfavourable first-half
results, the Second six months
showed a marked recovery.

showed a marked recovery.

Thorn EMI Limited: The meeting convened for March 25 of the holders of the 6 per cent unsecured loan stock was adjourned in the absence of a quorum and will now he held on April 14, 1980 at 10.30 am. At the meeting held on March 25 of the holders of the 6! per cent unsecured loan stock the holders passed the extraordinary resolution.

resolution.

R. Cartwright (Holdings): Turnover for 1979, £8.8m (£5.97m).

Pretax profits reached £1.13m, against £931.000. Total dividend raised from 5.89p to 6.6p gross.

George Wills & Sons (Holdings): Turnover for 1979, £68.9m (£65.5m). Pretax profits, £1.18m (£1.02m). Earnings per share.

15.95p (16.8p). Total dividend raised from 4.84p to 6.42p gross and one-for-four scrip Issue proposed.

Hambros Bank announces that the issue by Swedish Export Credit Corporation of £20m Sterling/ United States Dollar Option Notes, United States Dollar Option Notes, due 1983, with an annual interest coupon of 151 per cent at a price of 100 per cent has been signed. Crouch Group is selling its house-building offshoot in Dublin, Crouch (Ireland), to Castlemeen Investments for \$100,000 cash. Castlemeen has undertaken to procure the repayment of loan of \$242,000 from Crouch Group to Crouch (Ireland) with further \$40.500 for accrued interest. Clifford's Dalries' turnover rose from £29,11m to £41,63m last year. Pretax profits were up from £1,19m to £2,27m Earnings per slure, 17,88p (11,7p). Total divi-dend roised from 3,04p to 4,28p

AB Electronic Products' slipped by 2.5 per cent to £10.57m in the half-year to December 31. Pretax profits dropped from \$281,000 to \$395,000. Interim payment raised from \$257p to \$4.28p gross. Second-haif's results likely to be similar to first's, but a "good upturn" is expected the following year.

following year. Mid Southern Water Co is to offer for sale by tender 5m of 10 per cent, redeemable preference stock, 1985; minimum price of Issue, £98 per £100 of stock. Chairman requested Wardle resignations Bernard Wardle made it clear half of the year may show little

received

responsible for the resignations of two of its directors, Mr Eric Dodson and Mr McLaren second half." Dodson and Mr McLaren Murch announced on Tuesday. A statement issued by the company yesterday said that the resignations were requested by Wardle's non-executive chair-

He said trading of the

engineering group continued "most satisfactorily" and the

strong cash position had further improved with £2m on deposit.

had been

Since last October £50m of

bringing the order book to

man, Mr Ronald East. Wardle has been taken over by Mr Graham Lacey, who is expected to announce today that he is the new chairman, that his associate, Mr Cecil McBride, has joined the board and that Mr East will become Wardle's chief executive.

Woolworth chairman confident

A tough first half-year in 1980 followed by a possible in-crease in profit in the second half is forecast by Mr Geoffrey Rodgers, reporting to stock-holders for the first time as the

chairman of Woolworth. In his statement with the report and accounts for the year to January 31, 1980, Mr Rodgers says that, based on national economic forecasts, it would appear that 1980 will be a very difficult year for the country and for the retail trade in par-ticular, so any forecast of Wool-

but dividend raised Although Rotork's turnover managed to expand from £18.84m to £19.18m in 1979 pre-

Rotork earus less.

tax profits slipped from £3.3m to £3.8m. Earnings per share are down from 9.7p to 8.1p, but the total gross dividend is being lifted from 1.91p to 2.86p. The board reports that the new product introductions in the con-trols division and a susmined position in Rotork Marine are two good reasons for looking for an "encouraging year" in 1980. ticular, so any forecast of Wool an "encouraging year" in 1980. worth's results is most difficult. "However we must retain a "However, whilst the first degree of caution".

Business appointments

Renwick Group posts

Admiral Sir David Williams has joined The Renwick Group and has been made chairman of Ren-wicks Air Freight and chairman of Western Offshore Services.

of Western Offshore Services.

Mr T. D. M. Hart, managing director of Lorimers' Breweries has gone on to the board of Tetley Walker as managing director-designate. Mr B. G. Frost is to relinquish the position of managing director of Tetley Walker and will become vice-chairman. Mr Frost will remain director of Alled Breweries (UK) a director of Allied Breweries (UK) and will continue to act as Chair-man of Ind Coope (Isle of Man). man of Ind Coope (Isle of Mann).

Mr Gerald Margolis and Mr
Ron Onions, are now on the board
of London Broadcasting Co.

Mr E. A. Keable has joined the
board of Booker McConnell.

Mr Vernon Atkins has become
sales director of Hazell Watson &

Dr W. A. Taylor has been made director of research of Miles Laboratories, He succeeds Dr Harry Collier who continues to work full-time for Miles in the special capacity of senior research Mr Brian Quino is to be the new

managing director of Visnews, the world's largest television news agency. He takes up the post in May. Mr Alan E. Harding has become

a regional director of the central London regional board of Lloyds

Mr Julian Langinger is now a director of Gallic Shipping.

Mr J. S. Leighton, who has been the actuary of Gresham Life for the past 9 years, has been made chief executive. Mr S. H. Alfert will take over as actuary.

This follows to resignation of This follows the resignation of Mr B. R. L. Holmes, as chief general manager and as a director of the Society.

Air J. H. Dean has become

deputy chairman and director of deputy chairman and director of reinsurance operations of Excess Insurance Group, Mr P. N. O. Robinson, director, international operations: Mr D. W. White-director, United Kingdom operations: and Mr E. A. Bamford, director, group marketing and corporate relations.

Mr Timothe I. A. Colman has

a non-executive director.

Mr Roy Worthing has been made group director, safety services, and Mr Pat Walker, director-general, operations, of the Civil Aviation Authority.

Mr S. E. Boler becomes chairman of Wharf Mill Furnishers on the retirement of Mr M. P. Renton.

Mr D. M. Barnard will be Join-

Internation

Roussel-Uclaf Roussel-Uciaf,

concern controlled.
AG of West Germ.
earnings of Fr70.
£7m) against Fr67,
earlier. The company unchanged net

Fr9.50 per share an increased capital was up 22.6 pe Fr195.8m. The grout reveal consolidated Fr105m against F. Grindlays that up
Grindlays Deo Heng Bank of
Hongkong made net profits of
HK\$48.9m (£4.3m) in 1979, up
from HK\$29.5m in 1978.
The benk's capital and
reserves were increased to
HK\$228.5m by retaining profits
and through a revaluation of
assets in September, 1979. 1978.

Jardine's China Jardine Schindle elevators and escalar manufactured domestic use and a The venture comb investment by forely with the injection assets by a state cor

A joint-venture, Coler Elevator compa-formed with a capi lent to Si6m (about take over severa elevator manufactor including major Peking and Shangh Imdensibe installs maintenance work China.

Parmers in the venture are China C Machinery corporati 75 per cent, with the capital held by Holdings agency.: M & S Canada

Marks and Spend is paying a dividend on the common and shares for the year 31 last. This is the ment since Septem and the board intend ments will be on a s basis. Net earnings \$3.3m. compared woof \$1.25m last time. Pontoil takeove

Despite losing its crude supply con-trader Pontoil plan shead with plans majority interest in private shipper N private shipper r Alta Italia, compan sald yesterday. Some observers ha Pontoil to abandan over after Kuwait its supply contract because of charges the controvo sial sink

oil tanker, Salem, in Renault trucks! RVI, Renault's trut made a net loss of 26 (E27m) in 1979 avain

franc loss in 1974.
The result takes a
243m franci in redunt. the partnership of Linklaters of the workforce by aines.

65. High Street, Camberley, Surrey GU15 3RQ.

Clyde Petroleum, 23p higher at

86p and Associated News at showed gains during the morning in line with the rest of the market, were unchanged after

tion would have suggested that

1p boost to 58p. Among the breweries, there was relief that the Chancellor's 2p excise increase on beer, with

provided for by the sector.

changed throughout the

Discount houses were

with Clive at 47p, Union at 378p and Alexanders Discount

spirits, was less than expected by the market. Prices started to move up during the morn-ing and most gained at least a penny after hours. Allied said that once again, the Chan- ing report from marathon Oil interest rates would remain closed 21p up at 731p, while

Latest results per share 6.0(13.7) 7.92(18.5)

-(-) 8.46(7.72) 41.3(19.6) 8.1(9.7) 5.57(4.14) 19.0(20.3) -(-) -(-) 15.93(16.8) 3.25(3.21) 3.0(2.4)

Sirdar (I)
Slough Ests (F)
Spiro-Sacro Eng (F)
Standard Indust (I)
Westinhime Rink (F)
G. Wills & Sons (F) Dividends in this table are shown uet of tax on pence pe shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the ne earnings are not. *=rental income +=adjusted for scrip. ice per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and

2.2(1.4) 0.61(0.83) 64.3(50.9) 2.52(2.31) 4.8(2.3) 3.1(3.3) 15.9(14.9) Dufay Bitumastic (F)
Eagle Star (F)
Expanded Metal (F) 2.6(2.3) 9.0(6.8) 9.0(6.8) 4.5(4.0) -(--) 2.0(--) 7.6(6.46) 7.0(6.0) 12.0(10.2) 9.5(8.0) Legal & Gen (F)
Lyon & Lyon (F)
Wm Nash (F)
Prudential Corp (F) 0.78(0.62) 0.72(0.80) 45.6(41.2) 12.0(11.2) 1.6(1.4) 10.0(8.2) 6.6(5.9) 0.22(0.16) 2.3(1.68+) 38.5(34.7) 4.5(3.8) (F) 68.9(65.5)

Hampton Gold oil hopes lifted

Hampton Gold Miring Areas palaeocene accumulation "caphas, it seems, struck oil in a able of commercial developing way. The group has received a report from its consultants, Dr Colin Phipps and Partners, who have made an may have a material impact on the palaeocene reserves", and "the latest well may have a material impact on the palaeocene accumulation "caphas, it seems, struck oil in a able of commercial development". Well 16/21a-2 "adds substantially to the palaeocene reserves", and "the latest well may have a material impact on initial evaluation of the well the value recently drilled on block 16-21a assets ". the value of your North Sea London Hampton has a 5 per cent licence interest. Clyde Petroleum is another beneficiary. this bulletin enough to upgrade initial estimates from about 65 million barrels to 150 million or so, indicating of The operator is Sun Inc. The consultants say that the well and two others drilled to confirm the first indicate a

Hamoton's shares feli 10p to 338p. Apart from the enti-climax of news in place of hope, the shares are not just a bet on oil. They are also a bet on on oil. They are also a per on Mr Graham Lacey, whose pub-licly quoted vehicle, National built up its stake Carbonising, built up its stake in Hampton to 29.9 per cent earlier this month.

At that time it was reported that Mr Lacey had not made approaches to Hampton, and Mr James Ley, chairman of Hampton, confirmed this.

worth 200p a stare to Hamp-ton. However, it will probably take three years before the oil

Sobranie Holdings shares suspended

By Peter Wainwright Cricket loving amateur cracks-man Raffles, the gentleman theif hero of E. W. Hornung, smoked Sullivan cigarettes, but he is not around now to help Sobrenie Holdings, who also make Balkan

Sobranie pipe tobaccos, The shares in Sobranie, which tracts was 803, compared with 353 on Tuesday. Land Securities had its centenary lost year, were suspended temporarily yesterday pending an announcement. The ordinary shares were 42p and the "A" shares 40p. The day before they were 5p was at the top of the list with 256 contracts, followed by BP, with 159 and Shell, with 117.

and propesty interests. Enginoering pulled the group into pretax losses of £20,624 in 1978-79 and stopped it from making profits of more than 1700 in the half year to last August. But the outlook was considered satisfactory

Engineering interests have been closed down or sold and a City Road property was dis-posed of for £775,000, helping to repay overdrafts of more than fim. Assets at end February 1979 were nearly 82p.

But the Redstone family has the last word on any deal. It controls a majority of the shares and supplies the only two

with 159 and Shell, with 117.

In traditional options calls were produced in W. L. Pawson, Burman, Fidelity Radio, Rio Stakis and Letraset with puts in Davy International and a likely today.

double completed in Charter Apart from the tobacco names, Sobranie has laundry

ABRIDGED PARTICULARS

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the undermentioned Stock to be admitted to the Official List. Mid Southern Water Company

OFFER FOR SALE BY TENDER OF £5,000,000

10 per cent. Redeemable Preference Stock, 1985 (which will mature for redemption at par on 30th April, 1985)

Minimum Price of Issue—£98 per £100 Stock yielding at that price, together with the associated tax credit at the current rate, £ 14.57 per cent. This Stock is an investment authorised by Section 1 of the Trustee Investments Act, 1961 and by paragraph 10 (as amended in its application to the Company) of Part II of the First Schedule thereto. Under that paragraph, the required rate of dividend on the Ordinary Capital of the Company was 4 per cent. but, by the Trustee Investments (Water Companies) Order 1973, such rate was reduced to 2.5 per cent. in

relation to dividends paid during any year after 1972. The preferential dividends on this Stock will be at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum without deduction of tax. Under the imputation tax system, the associated tax credit at the current rate of Advance

Corporation Tax (3/7 this of the distribution) is equal to a rate of 4 2/7 per cent. per annum. Tenders for the Stock must be made on the Form of Tender supplied with the Prospectus and must be accompanied by a deposit of £10 per £100 nominal amount of Stock applied for and sent in a sealed envelope to Deloitte Haskins & Sells, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 207, 128, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4P 4JX marked "Tender for Mid Southern Water Stock", so as to be received not later than 11 a.m. on Wednesday, 2nd April, 1980. The balance of the purchase money is to be paid on or before

STATUTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company was incorporated by special Act of Parliament in 1893, and now supplies water in an area of approximately 580 square miles in parts of Berkshire. Hampshire, Surrey and Sussex to a population of approximately 622,000. In addition, large supplies of water are afforded under agreements to various Government Establishments. The length of trunk and service mains is some 2,407 miles and the average daily quantity of water supplied by the Company is 40 million gallons.

The present issue is being made to provide funds for capital expenditure to be incurred on new works. trunk mains and extensions of mains, necessary to meet the steadily increasing demand for water and to provide for the redemption at par, on 30th April, 1980, of £2.000,000 10 per cent. Redeemable Preference Stock, 1980, in accordance with its original terms of issue. The Company's programme of capital expenditure is a continuing one and further capital will be raised as and when required.

> Seymour, Pierce & Co., 10. Old Jewry. London, EC2R 8EA.

Barclays Bank Limited

Copies of the Prospectus, on the terms of which alone Tenders will be considered, and Forms of

or from the Offices of the Company at Frimley Green, Camberley, Surrey GU16 6HZ.

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Corporation and
eneral after a year
ng life profits.
its for the "Pru"
nly 11 per cent to
pite a 41 per cent pite a 41 per cent office from the life account to £14.2m. rofits dropped from £11.6m after the e deficit leapt

roblems at L & G the net profit gain 2 flm at £15.9m 5 per cent boost in to £14.5m. Here trance underwriting s than trebled to

ups have, however, lividends by more underlying profits: Pru is to make a ent of 8.6p gross, total for the year per cent to 13.6p lp gross final at L the year's total 12 10.86p gross.

d Kingdom underlying groups were hit eather at the beginb groups were hit eather at the beginyear and the effect increase on claims

he total distributed group's long-term unds amounts to npared with £69.9m [86m (£50.6m) hes tated as policyntial policyholders' nunted to £303.7m.

· issues

parentheses. " Ex dividend-er. 7 htt paid, h 210 paid, b 250 ud. g 50n paid, h 250 paid.

lates

Mercaptile Bank tminster - . . ster

s and Glyn's 17% deposit on sums of and under 15%, up 5,000 15%, a over 1 15%.

110

New York, March 26.—Stocks moved higher this morning. Advances led declines hearly three-to-one and the Dow Jones industrial average gained five points.

The advance appeared to be a reaction to heavy selling of the past few weeks. The market was so oversold we were really due for a fairly good-sized rechnical rally," one analyst said.

Among early gainers, General Motors added 1 to 462, General Motors added 1 to 462, General Motors added 1 to 463, IBM 1 to 551 and American Telephone 1 to 471. General Dynamics fell 12 to 661. It lost a cruise missile contract to Boeing.

March 25: The Dow Jones in-dustrial average closed 2.33 points up at 767,83.

Silver dips by \$1.05

New ors. March 23.—5991

SILVER was made pressure freminute decidation prior to weeks

The Wall Street and Canadian stock prices given in the cable relate to Tuesday's close. Later publication is caused by the change to British Summer Time. This will continue until Eastern Daylight Time begins in the United Busin.

Leters date of remus Jun 13 12 press-is **Commodities**

HCat
yndicar .Igdex on
are prices was put
at 127.30 on March
S.88 a week sarier.

ak Bank ink ated Crdts

17 % 17 %

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited vat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-821-1212 The Over-the-Counter Market

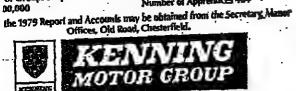
ats prepared under provision of SSAP15.

ors and Retailers of Cars, Commercial Vehicles, Petroleum Products and ors and Remouters of Cars, Commercial vehicles, Petroleum Products and sessionaires for John Bull Tyres. Specialists in Service and Parts, Long Term lire, Car and Van Hire. Bodybuilders. Manufacturers of Electric Vehicles. I Vehicles and Remoutited Tyres. Operators of Motorway Service Areas. Insurance Brokers.

nded eptember, 1979	1979 £000	1978 £000
er er	235,648	215,059
Trading Profit	18,600 .	16,700
Net Profit before Taxation	8,454	8,266
nds Distributed	1,795	1,493
iolders Funds ! Capital and Reserves)	54,608	49,767
Employed	65,964	60,871
Taxofion and Musority Interests)	52,813	47,026
Assels	12,733	13,482
verent Assets	12,233	

ner of Shareholders 5,700 of Groups Proper 00,000

Number of Apprentices 464



Wall Street



Discount

The Bank of England was required to assist the market on a large stile yesterday to alleviate the shortage of credit. The authorities bought a small amount of Tressury bills from the banks and the houses, and a small quantity of corporation bills and a moderate number of eligible bank bills direct from the houses. Some of the corporation bills and all of the "eligibles" were for resile to the market at agreed future dates. The Bank also lent a small sum overnight to one or two houses at 17 per cent MLR.

Houses were again stock on 17 per cent for much of the session, though final balances were taken in a band of 16-17 per cent. The market repaid the large sum advanced by the Bank on Tresday, belances were sightly below target overnight, and there was a large resule of eligible bank bills to the market.

On the other side, Government

to the market.
On the other side, Government disbursements (chiefly gitt divs) exceeded revenue transfers to the Exchequer by a large amount.

Money Market.

Foreign exchange report

Lot oldit evenent	30.06.
Seering spent a quiet session yesterday but meintained a firm position aconing a 1 cent gain at 2.1950 compared with 2.1910 overnight. The trade weighted index rose to 0.2 points at 72.9 against 72.7. With dealers thiwilling to open fresh positions in front of the Budget proposals trading in sterling was very limited.	The dollar able profit-tal oversight new inflation was and also by it with so large to 1 with the \$ (1.7905), \$ Fr (249.00).

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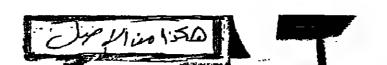
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THE TIMES THURSDAY MARCH 27 1980

Stock Exchange Prices

Blue chips active

ACC	COUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 24. § Forward b	Dealings End, April 11. § Contango I pargains are permitted on two previous	'	_{[4} -1] 21		
Int. Gross 1979/90 Int. Gross only Red. High Low Stock Price Chige Yield Yield BRITISH FUNDS	1979/30 Green 1979/30 Div Yid Righ Low Company Price Ch'ge peace & P/E COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL	1879/30 Crical Div High Low Company Price Ch'ge pence	% P/E. High Low Company Price 9.1 4.6 75 42 Wellbreit Danny 62	e Ch'ge pence % P/E High		Gross Div. Yid 1973/50 1973/50 1975/50
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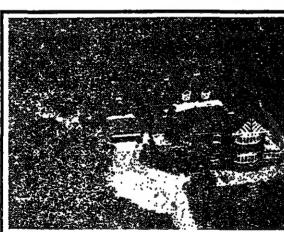
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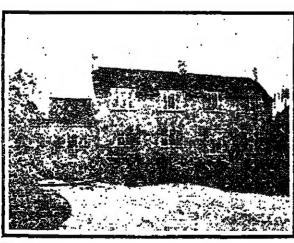
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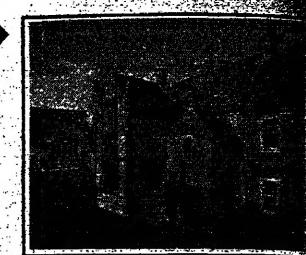
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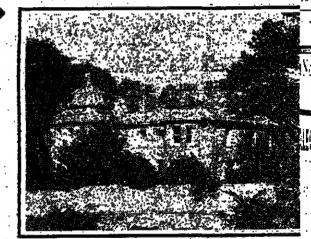
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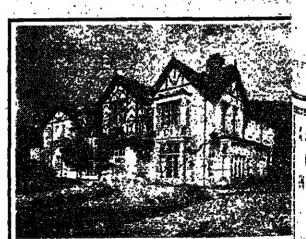
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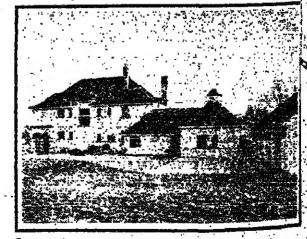


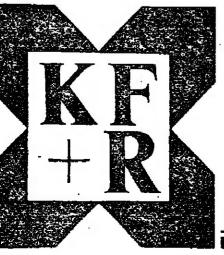




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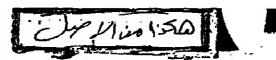




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entropy of militarian in the control of the control

Burke at the circus: The Real Thing (BBC 1, 8.30)

imes, says James Burke whose series about The Real attinues tonight (EBC 1, 8.30), we don't allow our grey tell us everything it knows. I can youch for that, 1 ats message and wrote apropos of last week's opening that it was Dorothy Parker who opined that a rose is a rose. It was, of course, Gertrude Stein who said it, and ank all those readers who told me, in effect, to adjust ver to process the correct signals from my brain box. k, Mr Burke used a Humphrey Bogart figure to illustrate les about the unreliability of the thing we call reality. he is in funfair mood as he expands his theory, going up I Tower, riding the Haunted Swing, and even turning

1970s, the British film industry was a very sick patient ad it not been for some expensive medical supplies from abroad, the poor thing might well bave d. But that aid was not altruistically given there were ul things in that sickroom—technical and artistic studio space—that foreign film moguls badly needed,
ig as the patient could still breathe, the moguls were
if access to the chamber. The foregoing is a somewhat
fraphic way of explaining what tonight's Man Alive
30) is about. Why can't enough home-produced cash be
saks, to give the British film industry a new lease

Sinstle and bustle of the day, and with so many " hig " les clamouring for our attention, it is only too easy to modest offerings like In the Making (BBC 2, 8.10) which that there are still craftsmen in Britain, beavering liet corners, producing things of beauty that are a joy ally ever. Tomight's film is about a man who makes then Gottlieb, it is delicate work, to be tackled only men, highly skilled, and with an affection for an t that has changed little in 400 years.

tingham News is a weekly newspaper run by a workers' e of 16 journalists sacked by a local evening newspaper. of its struggle to survive is told in today's Enterprise 10.45 am).... Part 2 of The Image of God, David Buck's the English mystery plays (Radio 3, 8.00 pm) takes in f Christ and the Miracles.

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TELEVISION

story about the bear.

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BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Control of education; 7.05 The building of Florence Cathedral; 7.30 The Northampton Mercury, Closedown at 7.55. 9.00 For Schools, Colleges:

9.00 For SCHOOLS, COLLEGES: Japan: 9.25 Physical science (free fall): 9.47 Science all round (rain); 10.10 Scene (Northern Ire-land); 11.05 Near and Far (the Alps); 11.55 On the Rocks, Close

Alps); 11.55 On the Rocks, Close down at 12.20 am.
12.45 News and weather.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Interview with film director Steve Roberts; and Bob Langley, an inveterate walker in the Keswick area where he lives, talks to the national park warden for the same Lakeland district. 1.45 Heads and Talls : Dressed-up

1.45 Heads and Tails: Dressed-up birds and animals.
2.15 Schools, Colleges: Music Time (Lieutenant Kije); 2.40 Television Club (fun and games).
3.25 Dechrau Siarad (Welsh Iesson); 3.55 Play School: L. Giover's story Where are My Spectacles?; 4.20 Bojan; Yugoslavian cartoon; 4.25 Jackanory; Sarah Porter reads Beatrix Potter's The Tale of Tom Kitten and the Tale of

6.40 am Open University: Maths-multiplying matrices; 7.05 art and environment; 7.30 Disaster and simulation: The event. Close down

at 7.55. 11.00 Play School: Same as

BBC 1, 3.55. 2.20 pm Racing from Aintree : Live

2.20 pm Racing from Aintree: Live roverage from four of today's races—the 2.35 (Topham Trophy Handicap Steeplechase), 3.10, 3.45 and 4.20. A scene setter for the Grand National on Saturday. Close down at 4.35.
4.50 Open University: 'Medieval mystery plays; 5.40 The 55,000 million industry: 6.05 Water for Oxford; 6.30 Hocken's design features.

tures. 6.55 The Getaways: The Hastings. Film of the punishing 38 mile Has-tings to Brighton race walk for

amateurs. 7.25 News: with sub-titles for the

9.30 am For Schools: Making a Living; 9.52 Believe it Or Not (Does Good Exist?); 10.09 Good Health; 10.26 French (day trip to Boulogne); 10.46 Bertrand Russell (fanaticism and tolerance); 11.05 Music Round (history of popmusic: 11.27 Seeing and Doing (Easter customs); 11.44 Picture Box.

(Easter customs); 11.44 Picture
Box.
12.00 Topper's Tales: Julian
Orchard tells the story of The
Flower Show; 12.10 pm Stepping
Stones: How to divide and share
things; 12.30 The Sullivans: Family serial—set in both Australia
and North Africa.
1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News,
1.30 Together: Life in a block of
flats (conid). More about the
homosexuals, Trevor and Peter.
2.00 After Neon Flus: All about
deafness—from the womb to old
age. Includes film about a deafand-dumb family, and frets about
new "hardware" to help the hard
of hearing to hear better.

hard of hearing.

THAMES

BBC 2

7.35 Newsweek: Behind Protective Walls? Would a wall of protective taxes and quotas be good, or bad, for British industry? Politicians, economists and industrialists are interviewed, and there is a report from Tokyo about that country's unofficial trade barders which keep foreign cars off its roads.

8.10 In the Making: Arts and crafts in Britain. A film about a maker of lutes, Stephen Gottlieb. One of its products is played by a professional lutanist.

talk to your eyes (see Personal Choice). 9.00 News ; with Richard Baker.

8.30 The One-Armed Bandit Murder : Part one of a new investigation into the murder of a gamingmachine collector on Tyneside in 1967. Two men, convicted of the

crime, talk to Stuart Prebble. 3.88 A Question of Guilt: Part 2 of this retelling of the story of Con-stance Kent, tried for the killing of her three-year-old stepbrother. Prue Clark plays Constance.

2.45 Some Enchanted Evening: Comedy by C. P. Taylor about a cigarette factory worker (Peter Copley) under pressure from his flances (Anitz Carey) to name the

day (r).

3.45 How's Year Father? Harry Worth comedy series (r).

4.15 Film: Life is a Circus: Modest British comedy starring the Crary Gang and Shirley Enton. All about the discovery of a magic lamp, and a circus' 5.45 News, 6.05 Thames News, 6.25 Help! Joan Shenton's advice and information spot.

6.35 Crossroeds: A warning for Adam Chence; a reprimand for John Farnham.

7.00 Looks Familian: Show business quiz conducted by Denis Norden. He tests the knowledge of Bob Monkhouse, the Hollywood actress Eva Marie Saint, and writer Willis Hall.

Willis Hall.
7.30 The Jim Davidson Show: Last in the series. Food and Drink provide the themes of touight's come-

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Squirrel Nutkin; 4.40 Star Turn: Television personalities play acting games, chaired by Graeme Garden; 5.05 John Craven's News-9.25 The Budget: What Denis Hea-ley, former Chanceltor of the Ex-chequer, thought about the Howe, dose of economic medicine, 9.35 Play for Today: Ladies, Carol Bunyan, former "Saturday girl" in a chain store, has written a play which is probably based on her experience. It is set in a large denartment store. round; s.us joint craven's News-round; junior newsreel; 5.10 Blue Peter: The finishing touches are applied to the new London Trans-port Museum at Covent Garden which Princess Anne opens on Fri-day; 5.35 Paddington; another crow show the hear department store. oepartment store.

19.40 Question Time: Robin Day
returns after a fortnight off, to
chair this question-and-answer programme. His panel: Joel Barnett,
MP: John Biffen, MP: Alan
Fisher, union leader; and Sarah
Hourt accounting addition of The 5.40 News: with Richard Whit-more 5.55 Nationwide. 6.55 Tomorrow's World: Instant 6.55 Tomorrow's World: Instant stair-well scaffolding for do-it-yourself home decorators; a music-making computer; house-building with an inflatable mould. 7.20 Top of the Pops: the record industry's shop window. 7.55 Lennie and Jerry : Music and laughter show, starring Lennie Bennett and Jerry Stevens. Among their guests are Lounie Donegan and Dixie and the Kasatka Cossacks. Hogg, economics editor of The

9.25 The Budget : What Denis Head

Radio 4

11.00 News.

12.55 Weather.

VHF

6.00 am News Briefing. 6.10 Farming Today.

8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.

6.30 Today. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.30, 8.30 Headline

11.40 News headlines. Regions

RCCEROTIS

BEC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru Wales;
2.15 pm 1 Ysgollon 5.55 Wales Today.
6.55 Heddiw, 10.40 Glas Y Dorlan,
11.10 News and weather for Wales,
Scotland: 10.10 am Schools. 12.40 pm
Scotland: 10.10 am Schools. 12.40 pm
Scotland: No.10 am Schools. 12.40 pm
How Scotland: Account, 11.10
Home Movies. 12.00 News and weather for Scotland. Northern Ireland: 11.30
sem For Schools. 3.33 Northern Ireland.
News, 5.55 Schoe Around Str. 6.55
Sportsweet. 11.40 Headlines. 11.44
Tomorrow's World. 12.08 am News and
weather for Northern Ireland. England:
5.55 pm Regional magazines, 11.45
Close. 8.30 James Burke: The Real Thing. Part 2 of this highly per-sonalized reappraisal of the human brain, Tonight: how your ears

> 9 30 Man Alive : Film Biz. Gavin Scott tries to find out why the British film industry is ailing. He talks to financiers and film-makers (see Personal Choice). (see Personal Choice).
>
> 10.20 15th Cambridge Felk Festival: With Telephone Bill and the Smooth Operators, Dave Cousins and Maddy Prior. From Cherry Hinton Hall.

10.45 Newsnight: Includes news summary at 11.15 approximately. 11.30 The Budget: The expected counter-attack by Denis Healey (also seen on BBC 1 at 9.25). (also seen on BBC I at 9.25).

11.40 Work and Leisure: Sir Richard O'Brien, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, gives a lecture on the need for the education system to prepare pupils for the world of work (repeated Sunday afternoon).

12.05 am Close Down: Po-Chult's Planting Flowers on the Eastern Embankment is read by Gabriel

8.00 Armchair Thriller: Episode 2 of The Circe Complex. About a £500,000 jewel robbety and what follows. 8.30 TV Eye : Death at the Crossroads. The appalling death toll on our roads.

our roads.

9.00 Chief of Detectives: Another drama about a New York police chief, played by Joe Don Baker.

10.00 News. 10.30 The Budget: What Denis Healey though: of yesterday's dose of medicine from Sir Geoffrey Howe.

10.40 Thames Report: Sold Down the River? The plan to move London's famous fish market, Billingsgate, Allan Hargreaves saks: is the move necessary? Westward

move necessary? 11.10 Lou Grant: Newspaper drama about a series of murders in an area populated by down-and-Yorkshire an area populated by down and-outs.

12..20 am What the Papers Say Presented by Melanie Phillips, of The Guardian, recently voted reporter of the year in the News-paper Press Awards.

12.25 Close.

ATY WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1869kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 58-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/206kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF. Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

RADIO

5.50 Regional news, weather. 11.00 Study on 4 : Over to Youth (4). 11.30-12.19 am Open University: Poetry in World War I; Biotechnic Community Revisited.

Radio 3 7.05 Records: Stamitz, Benda, C. P. E. Bach, A. Scarlatti, Bixi.;

9.90 News.
9.85 Checkpoint.
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.05 Enterprise. 10.30 Daily Service. 10.45 Once Upon an Ice Age (9). 8.00 News. 8.05 Records: Delius, Arnold, Bridge, Tippett; Parry.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Saint-11.05 File on 4. 11.56 Through My Window. 12.06 News. 12.02 pm You and Yours. 10.00 Piano (Costa), pt 1: Schu-

mann, Ravel.†
10.45 Interval reading.
10.50 Piano, pt 2: Chopin.†
11.30 Budapest Chamber Ens/
Mihaly: G. Ranki, Durko.†
12.00 BBC Northern SO/Herbig:
Bruckner (Sym 9).† 1.40 The Archers. 2.00 News. 2.02 Woman's Hour. 3.02 Listen With Mother.

3.02 Listen With Mother.
3.15 Women in Love (4).†
4.15 Any Aswers?
4.45 Story: Nothing Much to Tell.
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Brain of Britain 1980.† Bruckner (Sym 9).†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Piano (Shelley, live from Royal Exchange, Manchester):
Haydn, Schumann, Prokofiev.†
2.00 Opera: 1. Olimplade, by Vivaldi, Actl.†
2.50 Interval reading.
3.00 L'Olimplade, Acts II and III.
4.30 Flute, viola, harp.†
4.55 News.

7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.20 Time For Ver 7.30 City of Birmingham SO, pt 1: Haydn, Grieg.† 4.55 News. 4.35 News.
5.00 (mw and mono only from
6.20).†
7.00 Talking about Music.†
7.30 Record: Clementi (Sym 3).†
8.00 The Image of God: English
Mystery plays (2). 9.35 Kaleidoscope. 10.00 The World Tonight. 11.00 A Book at Bedtime. 11.00 A Book at Bedtime. 11.15 Financial World Tonight. 11.30 Today in Parliament. 12.00 News. 12.15 am-12.23 Weather. Mystery plays (2).

9.45 Concert arias: Mozart (Popp).† 10.15 Book, Music and Lyrics. 11.00 Indian music.†

11.45 Record: Frescobaldi.† 1.55-12.00 News. 5.50 am Regional news, weather. 6.50 am Regional news, weather.
7.50 Regional news, weather.
9.05-10.30 Schools: A Service for Schools: Impact; Religion and Life; Sounds, Words and Movement; Notice Board I; Stories and Rhymes.
10.45-12.00 Schools: Salut les jeunes!; Time and Tune; Man; Our Changing World.
2.00 pm-3.00 Schools: Living Language: Secondary Science; VHF 6.00 am-7.00 Open University: The Incentive to work; The Concept of Proof; Alcibiades. 6.20 pm-7.00 Open University: Research Methods in Education; Maths Foundation Tutorial.

Anglia

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Ray

Moore.† 7.32 Terry Wogan† 10.03 Jimmy Young.† 12.03 pm David Hamilton.† 2.03 Ed Stewart.† 4.03 Much More Music.† 5.00 News. 5.05 Waggoners' Walk, 5.20 Much More Music.† 6.08 John Dunu.† 8.02 Country Club.† 9.02 Alan Dell.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.02 Windsor Davies. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.02 Brian Matthew. 2.02-5.00 am You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 mm As Radio 2. 6.00 Dave Lee Travis. 9.00 Simon Bates, 11.31 Paul Burnett. 2.00 pm Andy Peebles. 4.31 Kid Jensen. 7.00 Tal-kabout. 8.00 Mike Read. 9.50 Newsbeat. 10.00 John Peel. † 12.00-5.00 am As Radio 2.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.60 am With Radio 2: 10.00 pm With Radio 1: 12.00-5.00 am With Radio

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REGIONAL TV

Channel As London except: 12.06-12.30 pen Closedown. 1.20 Channel News. 3.45 Loois Familiar. 4.18 Little House on the Prairie. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm. 5.06 Report at Six. 7.00 Target the impossible. 16.22 Channel News. 10.32 Accident to Mod. 10.40 Soap. 11.10 Untamed World. 17.30 Kar. 12.23 as News and Westher 2s French.

Scottish

As London except? 1.20 pm Washward News. 3.45 Looks Familiar. 4.15 Gds Edgesychur's Birthdays. 4.18 Little House on the Prainte. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Wessward Disry. 7.00 West-ward Report. 10.28 Westward News. 10.40 Seep. 11.10 Paritics West, 11.30 Kgz. 12.25 am Faith for Life,

As London succept: 1.20 pm Calendar News, 2.45 Looke Femiliar, 4.15 Fane-17.00 Expused - 6.00 Calendar, 7.00 Expusedale Farm, 10.40 Creckso Waltz, 11.10 Luke'a kingdom, 12.10 am Mary Tyler Moure,

As London except: 1.25 pm Angla News, 2.45 Houseparty, 3.15 Fir-house, 3.45 Looks Familiar, 4.15 The Bubblies, 4.25 Rocket Robin, Sood, 3.45 The Nevt Week Show, 5.15 Emmardale Farm, 6.00 About Angla-8.20 Areas, 7.00 Sarvival, 10.40 Den-11,10 Doctors' Private Lives, 12.05 am Southern

As London extent: 1.20 pm Southern News. 2.45 Houseparty. 3.15 How's Your Father? 3.45 Looks Familiar. 4.15 Project UPO. 5.10 Cartoon. 5.20 Crossroads. 5.00 Day by Day. 6.30 University. Challengs. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 10.40 Southern News. 10.45 Your Westminster. 11.15 Star Parado. 12.15 am What the Papers Say. 12.25 Westher and The Elble Now.

Ulster As Lendon Ferrol: 3.52 am Hop. Skin and Lum. 1.59 ps. Linchline, 3.45 Lincks Foullier 4.2 Uster News. 4.55 Lincks Foullier 4.2 Uster News. 4.55 Lincks House on the Prairie. 5.15 Car-toon. 5.20 Crossrueds. 8.00 Code Evening Ulsier. 8.50 Police Str. 7.00 Expressed Farm, 10.40 Counterpoint; 11.25 Farmy, 10.40 Counterpoint; 11.25 Farmy, 12.20 am Eedline.

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(continued on page 30)

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BIRTHS

CLAY.—On March 21st st St.
Peter's Hospital Cherisey to
Elizabeth (nee Elworthy; and
Benjamin—2 sen (Hear)

Michael On March 25 at Queed Charlottes Hospital, to Harrist and State of Samuel and Charlottes to Anne at Queen Charlottes to Anne Carry and Carry and Carry and Carry of Samuel and Carry of Samuel and Carry of Samuel and Carry of Samuel Samuel

for Samuel and Solb. 1980.

GREEN.—OR 20th March. 1980.

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KYTE.—On March 10 The and Peters Accept 19

ANEL ON March 18

LAKE.—OR March 18

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LAKE.—OR

Chichester to John and Debote nee Stevens — a daughter, short for Hosther.

Lindbur.—On March 24th to Cynthia (nee Dawes) & David. a State for Isabeth Jane). A control of the Chicken of

MARRIAGES .

RUBY WEDDINGS

MOWER WHITE: EASTWOOD.—On 27th March, 1940, at St. Mary's, Graham Tester, S.W.I. Peter Mower white to Jane Eastwood. Present address: 400, Em Tree Court. Elm Tree Road, N.W.S.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

FINN: GARDNER.—On 25th Morch
1930. at the Church of The Holy
Ghost and Sr. Slephen. London
100 to St. Slephen. Slephen
100 to St. Sle

DEATHS

ASHWIN.—On March 24th, peace-fully, at Blackwater, Camberley, Barbura Mary, widow of S. Allen Ashwin

ASTRUM. A Blackwaler. Comberer. Bertura Mary. wider of E. Allen Astrum.

BETTHAM OF MARCH 20th. 1980.

Caundle, dearly loved start, and and friend.

BENNETT. GWYNETR MARY.—

Loved wife of Jack. on 25th.

Marty. at home. Regular mass at 1 p.m. Saturay. 29th March.

Buist. Buddenly. 24th.

1580. at 1 p.m. Saturay.

Buist. much fored historia and door 1 p.m. Saturatather and door 1 p.m. Saturatather and greatyrandiather. By his wish incerni private. P. Saturather and greatyrandiather. By his wish incerni private. Saturather and greatyrandiather. By his wish incerni private. Saturather and private. P. Saturather and Saturathy. 20th March 25th. 1980. pascothly at a Brunksome Park and Bruce. and last remaining sm of W. C. Chivers. Janes of Devices. April 19th. 41 10 p.m. 41 Satisbury Crematorium. Please will take place in Si. Janes S. Church. Devices. on Saturath.

Janes S. Church. Road. Bulmender and park and Lodge Funeral Home. 755 Carlstoners and public villed on Wednes. Cremstoners and Public Ville on Wednes. Carlstoners and Public Ville on Wednes. Carlstoners and Public Ville on Wednes. March.

GLEERT.—On March 21th. Sudedenly at his beauty.

day Ind April, at 12.00 noos.

GILBERT.—On March 24th, suddenly at his home. The nose House.

Forder, Benjamin. aged Edylers, beloved bushand of Sue.

Funeral service at Hapton Church. Monday March 31st at 2 p.m. followed by a crivate cremation. Flowers to G. W.

Foulger & Son. Funeral Directors.

Biotesham. Tel: Broofs

302.42.

day, 2nd April, at 12.00 noon.

(i.e. Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to deril.—Ephcelana o: 11.

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(i.e. Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to deril.—Ephcelana o: 11.

(i.e. Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to deril.—Ephcelana o: 11.

(i.e. Coorders Benjamb. aged Ben

Church. On the 25th March, 1980, at the Argell Nursing Home, Exerce, Marlon Edwins, 1980, at the Argell Nursing Home, Exerce, Marlon Edwins, 1980, at the East Endletch Parish Church, East Sudjeng, 1980, at 1980, at 1980, at Campion Church Church, Exerce Campion Church, Exerce Tal Exerce 1980, at Exerce 1980, at 1980,

DEATHS

MALL. FRANK THOMAS. aged TU.
On March 21st, suddenly, at his
home. 24. Nield Road. Hayes.
Mich 21st, suddenly, at his
home. 24. Nield Road. Hayes.
Michael Road.
Michael

Berceilly on March 26th. agest RWSHTOM.—On 23rd March. 1980 at her home 53 High Street. Thereing, Worthing, Zillish Rushlog, aged 72 years, Bakwed wife of Peter Rushton and dear Mother of Tony, Giles. Jana and Michael Camandrium on Wednesday 36th March. The Street Camandrium on Wednesday 36th March. 1881 at his home in Worthing, Alfred Richmon in Worthing, Alfred Richmon in Worthing, Alfred Richmon in Worthing, Alfred Richmon and Street R.A.F. and British Alfred Richmon and Street R.A.F. and British Alfred Richmon and Street R.A.F. and British Alfred Richmon and Street Richmon and Robin Geoffrey. Cremation Findon. Thursday, 17th March, 250 p.m. Donations please to R.A.F. Benevolent Fund.

enestion.—A manorial service for Norman Presson. M.B.E., the late editor historic Cricketer's Almanack, will be held at St. Brides, Fieel Servet, on Thursday April 10th at 12.30 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

UEEN ALEXANDRA'S ROYALARMY MURSING CORPS—Q.A.
ARMY MURSING CORPS—Q.A.
Day, Merch 37th. On this day all
members of Queen Alexandra's
Royal Army Nursing Corps as
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Switzerland, suring 2nd World

War and who is believed to have
been living near London since
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MARCH 28

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ALLAN.—On March 13rd, at the John Radcillio Hosoital, Oxford, 10 Frances and Cloth—a son, ALPASS.—On March 23rd, to Panny ince Sedjeri and John—a daughter, Itapach May.

ARMON-10NES.—On March 21rd, Hasoital, School of Radon March, 1980, at the Odstock Hospital, Salisbury, to Eugenie and Simon—a son, Carlisle.—On 15th March, 1980, at the Odstock Hospital, Salisbury, to Eugenie and Simon—a son, Carlisle.—On 15th March, 1980, at Talla, 10 Chris and Jan—a daughter.

m Makey, Queensind, Australa, to Chris and Jan Jacky Gueensind, Australa, to Chris and Jan Jacky Gauchier.

COLVILLE.—On March 24th, at Queen Charlotle's hospital, London, to Nickie more Tatk-Hart, wite of Tem Colvillo— & Aughler.

ACROSS

mine (13).

1 You risk beggary, living in

9 Subjection of a Las Vegas

10 Nameless events — back the old Derby winner (5).

up for, you say? (5).

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This puzzic, used at the London A regional final of the Cutty Sark/Times National Crossword Championship, was solved with-in 30 minutes by 61 per cent of the finalists.

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ALSO ON PAGE 29

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11 Ceremonies we should stand 7 Feeding expert tells artist to drop dead (9). 12 The letter I received from 8 But it is of importance to

Greece (4).

13 Call made by Alberich (4).

14 Bold soldier Ben's joint at 13 Express approval of a band of heralds (7).

14 Bold soldier Ben's joint at sea (10).

15 Prophet's son-in-law, among others, was no dreamer (7).

16 Sadir see and (7).

others, was no dreamer (7).

18 Sadly sees one's lost love joined this sect (7).

20 Oriental team in new form of show (7).

21 Grounds of a sound Cambridge school (4).

22 Trouble after for the sign of Rehoboam's scourge (7).

19 The sign of Rehoboam's scourge (7).

21 This dog in variety shows? Just the opposite (7).

24 Language of a farm-worker, one concludes (5).

25 Woodcutter does some, we hear (4).

22 Trouble afoot for the naval Solution of Puzzle No 15,183

chief? (4).

23 Possibly the old style of characteristic spirit (5).

26 One of the nymphs Akenside bymned (5).

27 Fish with broken cane, maybe (9).

28 Picturesque old-characters (13).

DOWN.

1 Northern Queensland, place for hire purchase? (5, 5, 4).

2 Photograph included of fashionable group (5).

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it quickeneth the spirits, it cureth the hydropsie, it pounceth the stone. it repelleth the gravel. it puffeth away ventositie, it kepyth and preserveth the eyes from dazelying. the tonque from lispying. the teethe from chatterying, the throte from rattlying, the weasan from stieflying, the stomach from womblying, the harte from swellying, the bellie from wirtching, the guts from rumblying, the hands from shivering. the sinoews from shrinkying, the veynes from crumplying, the bones from akying, the marrow from sonkying. and truly it is a sovereign liquor

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